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Encyclopedia of the History of St. Louis

A Compendium of History and Biography for Ready Reference

Vol. 4

by
William Hyde

Forgotten Books

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ENCYCLOPEDIA

OF THE

HISTORY OF ST. LOUIS,

A COMPENDIUM OF HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY
FOR READY REFERENCE.

EDITED BY

WILLIAM HYDE AND HOWARD L. CONARD.

VOL. IV.

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1899

R. P. Ramsey

Tansey, George Judd, lawyer, was born March 25, 1865, in Alton, Illinois, son of Robert T. and Maria (Mangum) Tansey. The elder Tansey removed, with his family, to St. Louis in 1869, and the son was fitted for college in the Stoddard Grammar School and at the St. Louis High School, graduating from the last named institution in 1884. In the fall of the same year he entered Cornell University, of Ithaca, New York, and was graduated from that university with the degree of bachelor of letters in the class of 1888. Returning then to St. Louis, he took a course at the St. Louis Law School, and was admitted to the bar in June of 1889. During the following year he was assistant secretary of the St. Louis Transfer Company. In March of 1890 he became junior member of the firm of Laughlin, Kern & Tansey, his partners being Judge Henry D. Laughlin and R. H. Kern. Mr. Kern retired from the firm some time later, and Randolph H. Laughlin, Judge Laughlin's son, being admitted to the partnership, the firm was Laughlin, Tansey & Laughlin until the spring of 1899, when this association was dissolved. At the death of his father Mr. Tansey succeeded the elder Tansey as president of the St. Louis Transfer Company, becoming also general manager of the affairs of that corporation. While practicing his profession successfully, Mr. Tansey has also taken an active part in politics, not as a candidate, but as an orator, writer and party leader. In the presidential contest of 1896 he was one of the active managers of the National Democratic party movement, and took a prominent part in the conduct of the campaign in Missouri. He is a member of the Delta Epsilon fraternity, of the Mercantile, Cornell, and Office Men's Clubs, and of the Knights of St. Patrick, and is one of the wittiest and most versatile after-dinner speakers in St. Louis. A fondness for the best literature is one of his marked characteristics, and he is a contributor to literary journals and a polished and vigorous writer.

Tansey, Robert P., who was identified with the development of St. Louis for more than a third of a century, was born October 2, 1833, in the County Antrim, Ireland, son of Bernard and Mary Tansey, and died in St. Louis March 29, 1899. His birthplace was the village of Glenarm, a picturesque spot on the coast of Ireland, not far from the Giant's Causeway. When fourteen years of age, leaving school in Belfast, he immigrated alone to this country, arriving at New Orleans in a sailing vessel, after a stormy passage of sixty-three days. Making his way to Baton Rouge, his first employment was as operator and repairer on the Louisville and New Orleans telegraph lines. When the "Harney House" was opened in the new State capital at Baton Rouge by L. A. Pratt young Tansey took a position there as bookkeeper and clerk, where he remained a year. Meeting with Edward Keating, at that time one of the ablest lawyers in Southern Illinois, he was induced to take up the study of law in that gentleman's office at Alton, which study he pursued with ardor for a period of two years. Mr. Keating, becoming connected as financial agent with the Alton & Sangamon—now the Chicago & Alton—Railroad, appointed Tansey paymaster of the company, although he was then not twenty years old. This position he held for several years, and then became general agent of the road at Springfield and Alton. In 1860 there was no part of the country more agitated over the political situation of the times than the State of Illinois. The famous debate of 1858 between Lincoln and Douglas had projected its immense influence everywhere, but the candidacy of the distinguished participants for the presidency, both being Illinoisans, added new fuel to the fire already burning. The intellectual forces of the whole State were called out and marshaled on the respective sides. In 1860 Mr. Tansey resuscitated the old Alton "National Democrat," whose establishment had been completely destroyed by a cyclone, and, assuming the entire proprietary and editorial responsibility, performed indomitable and brilliant service in behalf of the Democratic campaign. He thus became prominent and influential in his party's councils and the close friend of distinguished party leaders. Stephen A. Douglas, the greatest of Western Democratic statesmen, seemed to feel a sort of fatherly regard for the brilliant young editor, and during the closing years of his life Mr. Tansey was one of his closest and most thoroughly trusted personal and political friends. He was one of the few men also admitted to the counsels of Wilbur F. Storey, the gifted editor of the Chicago "Times," whose genius and enterprise have left a distinct impress upon Western journalism. Absorbed in the

building up of a great newspaper enterprise—in the development, in fact, of a new school of journalism—Storey lived in an atmosphere of reserve which few people penetrated. He trusted few people, and had few intimate friends, but Mr. Tansey was one of the few, and knew the great editor and publisher as hardly any other man knew him. He was the intimate friend, too, of William R. Morrison, S. S. Marshall, George Judd, Charles H. Lanphier, R. E. Goodell, and, indeed, all of the chief party leaders in those days, and his advice was always sought and welcomed. The friends he had made outside of politics adhered to him under all circumstances. He took an active part in the permanent location of the capital at Springfield at the time the question of building a new State House was agitated, and assisted greatly in the result. Resuming his railroad connections in 1862, he was appointed general freight agent of the Chicago & Alton Railroad, serving under its first president, James Robb, with headquarters at Chicago, but from this position he retired in the fall of 1863, and came to St. Louis as a member of the firm of Mitchell, Miltenberger & Tansey, afterward incorporated as the East St. Louis Transfer Company, which, purchasing the Madison County Ferry, operated the ferry between Venice and St. Louis. At that time all railroad freights were required to break bulk on either side of the river, and, as the commercial importance of the city increased, the want of some method of transferring cars loaded with grain, flour, lumber and other commodities in bulk was found to work a serious injury to the commerce of the city. In those days the railroads in Illinois terminating in East St. Louis were often obliged to refuse grain in bulk for St. Louis, owing to the great delay in getting it removed from the cars by teams. At this critical period Messrs. Mitchell and Tansey, appreciating the great need of the hour, established, in connection with the Madison County ferry, a car transfer, by steamboat and barge, capable of transferring twelve cars each trip. The immediate effects of this enterprise inaugurated by Mr. Tansey and his associates were the removal of the embargo on the grain trade, a great increase in the shipments of heavy freight to St. Louis in car loads, and a large reduction in the cost of transfer. The plan of transfer thus inaugurated revolutionized the entire system of transportation across the river, inasmuch as other ferry companies followed the example of the Madison County Ferry Company, and thus developed a transfer system adequate to the needs of the great and growing city of St. Louis. At a later date the East St. Louis Transfer Company was amalgamated with the old St. Louis Transfer Company, taking the name of that corporation, under which it has continued its existence up to the present time, Mr. Tansey being at its head until his death. He organized the through-checking of baggage, which travelers have found so great a convenience, and in numerous ways he diminished the annoyance of travel. A man of so versatile and universal business genius could not long hide his "light under a bushel" in this community. Mr. Tansey quickly became recognized in commercial circles as a leader. He was for over thirty years a member of the Merchants' Exchange, serving on all its committees, and as director, vice-president and president, to which latter office he had the unusual honor, in 1871, of being elected without opposition. He was at the front in the promotion of many useful enterprises, and is believed to have been one of the chief organizers of the "Veiled Prophets," whose illuminations of the city, pageants and grand balls have attracted so wide attention to St. Louis, he throwing the resources of the Transfer Company into the marshaling of the floats, etc. He was a leading member of all reception committees, providing hospitable entertainment for convention delegates and distinguished visitors, and was a member of all the principal business leagues and social clubs. He was also an ex-president of the Knights of St. Patrick. Though solicited to do so by influences sufficient to nominate and elect, he repeatedly declined to become a candidate for Congress; but after the adoption of the Scheme and Charter he reluctantly consented to serve in the upper branch of the municipal assembly, which he did for four years, leaving a wholesome impress upon the legislation of the period.

In 1854 Mr. Tansey was married to Miss Maria Mangum, in Alton, Illinois. One daughter and four sons were born of this marriage, only two of whom, Mary and George Judd Tansey, survive. Mr. Tansey's father died in 1843, and his mother at the ripe old age of eighty-four, on the last day of the year 1897. Mr. Tansey was president of the St. Louis

Transfer Company and director in the Wiggins Ferry, and other companies, giving the greater portion of his time to his business interests in St. Louis, but residing on a farm near Springfield, Illinois.

The points given above illustrate Mr. Tansey's character with tolerable accuracy, except that they fail to exhibit his geniality in the private relations of life. A man in whom there is a constant, unconscious rivalry between the forces of brain and heart rarely gives the cue to the observer as to which predominates. Of him it may be said that no friend ever had a sorrow that was not partly his. To do more than his duty was with him not an impulse, not a sentiment, but a plant of nature. He would not, but he might well have said truthfully—

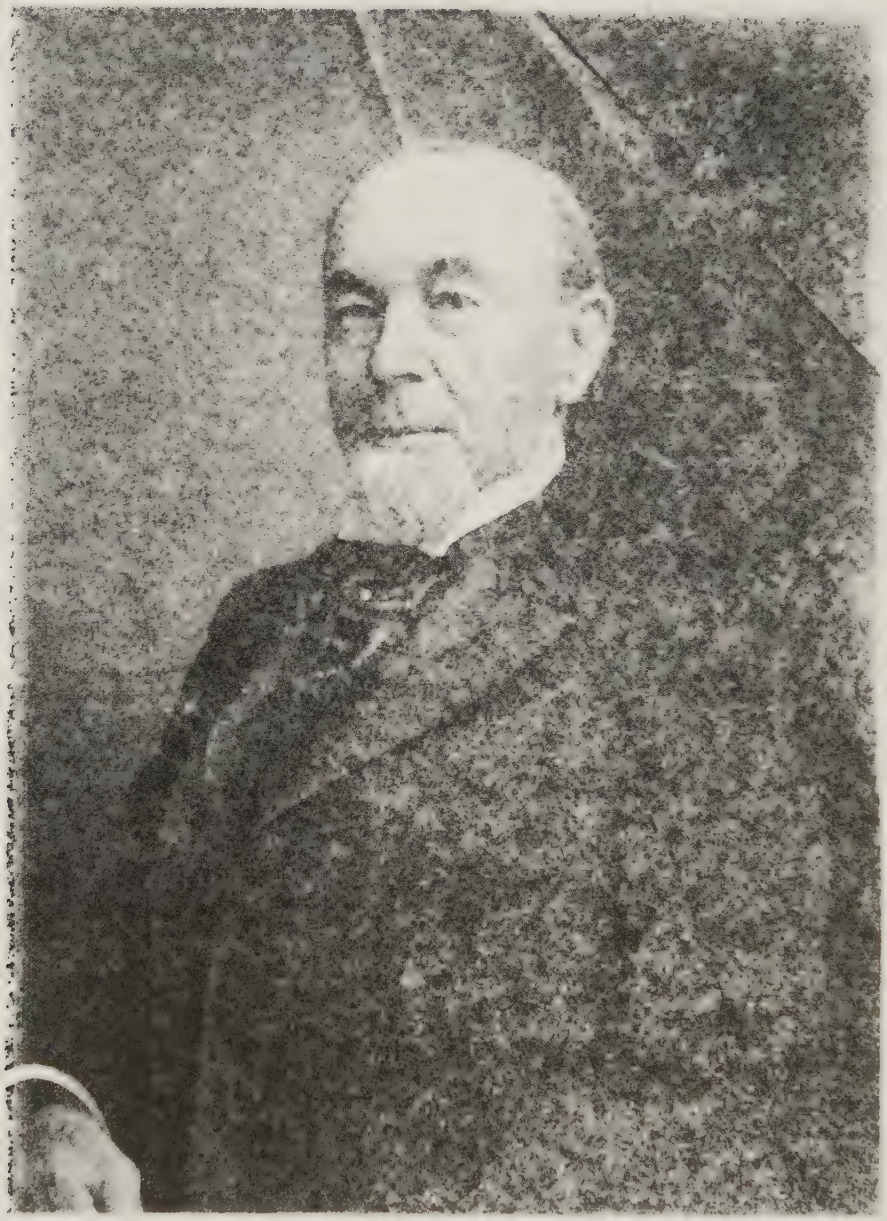
> "I live for those who love me,
> For those who hold me true,
> For the Heaven that bends above me,
> And the good that I may do;
> For the cause that needs assistance,
> For the wrong that lacks resistance,
> For the future in the distance,
> And the good that I may do."

Taussig, Edward, who has had an unusually interesting and eventful career as a business man, was born in 1835, in the city of Prague, Austria, son of Seligman and Rosalie Taussig. When he was twelve years of age he came with his parents to this country, arriving in New York City in 1847. After a short stay in the Eastern metropolis he joined his eldest brother, Charles Taussig, who was established in business in St. Louis as a member of the firm of Abeles & Taussig. After his arrival here he attended the famous old-time Wyman's School, which was located at the corner of Fifth and Chestnut Streets. The play ground of the school children at that time was the courthouse yard. After leaving school Mr. Taussig clerked, and in 1857 established himself in the business of general merchandising. In 1859 he opened a wholesale leather house at the corner of Main and Market Streets, as head of the firm of Taussig & Bruckman. The Civil War destroyed the business of this firm, as its patronage and trade came principally from the Southern States. A loyal Unionist, Mr. Taussig joined the Second Regiment of the Missouri Home Guards, was sworn into the United States service by Captain (afterward General) Lyon at the United States Arsenal, and participated in the capture of Camp Jackson. His company conveyed thirty of the captured State troops to the Arsenal. During his three months' service with the Union forces Mr. Taussig also participated in a night raid in Callaway County. After the battle of Wilson's Creek St. Louis was no longer threatened by the Confederates, and he then offered his services to Commodore Foote, commanding the gunboats on the Mississippi River. He labored, however, under the disadvantage of being very near-sighted, and hence his offer to serve in this capacity was not accepted. Determining then to make an effort to recover some of the money he had outstanding in the South, he, with Messrs. Tolle, Powell, Smith, Tunstall, Holmes, and others, went up the Cumberland River on the old stern-wheel steamer "Adriatic" to Nashville, Tennessee. He arrived at Fort Donelson soon after the notable battle at that place and while the field was still strewn with dead horses and other reminders of the bloody engagement. The "Adriatic" was the first trading steamer to reach Nashville. Some time later he returned to St. Louis and established himself in the cotton commission business, with which he was identified until 1866, when he became a member of the banking firm of Taussig, Fisher & Co., of New York City. In 1869 he went, with his family, to Europe, and later established the branch of the New York banking house at Frankfort-on-the-Main. He was a resident of Frankfort thereafter until 1873, when he removed to London, England, and became managing director of the Natal Plantations Company, the Transvaal and South African Land Trust, the Lombard Syndicate, of London, the Sierra Almagrera Mining Company, of Spain, and a director also of several other English corporations. He remained in London until he had finished the education of his children, and then, in the year 1886, returned to St. Louis, which has since been his home. In his young manhood Mr. Taussig joined the old Whig party, and he became later one of the earliest members of the Republican party in Missouri. In later years he has been measurably independent in his political action. He was married, in 1864, in St. Louis, to Miss Ottilie Fisher, daughter of Dr. Gustavus Fisher. Two sons were the children born of this union. James Edward Taussig, the elder of these sons, is at present superintendent of the Wheeling Bridge and Terminal Railway Company, while the

younger, Ethan Allen Taussig, is a professional musician of New York City.

Taussig, James, lawyer, was born in the city of Prague, Austria, September 30, 1827. His parents were John G. and Charlotte Taussig. After obtaining the rudiments of an education through private instruction at his home he took a two years' course in the Polytechnic School at Prague, which was followed by a six years' course of training in the Gymnasium of his native city. He then completed his education at the University of Prague, leaving school in the year 1848, to become a participant in the German Revolution of that year. Enlisting in a students' corps organized in Prague, he served through the siege and capture of Prague by General Windischgraetz. Being compromised and liable to political prosecution, he, like many other revolutionists of that period, left his native land in July, 1848, and, coming to this country, proceeded to St. Louis, to which place some members of his family had preceded him. Soon after his arrival here he began the study of law with such prominent lawyers of that period as Charles S. Rannels and Spalding & Shepley. After a course of reading he was licensed to practice by Judge Alexander Hamilton, in the year 1851. During this period of his preparation for the bar Mr. Taussig gave much time to the acquirement of the English language. He had a thorough knowledge of the classics and of the modern languages of Western Europe, and this enabled him to accomplish — what foreigners rarely accomplish — so thorough a mastery of our language that his speech conveys no knowledge of his foreign birth. He rapidly gained a position of prominence at the bar, although the rivalry in those days at the St. Louis bar was formidable. Until 1891 he enjoyed a lucrative practice, retiring in that year to the enjoyment of a well earned leisure, with liberty to indulge his taste for study and travel. He is a member of the St. Louis Bar Association, the Missouri Bar Association and the American Bar Association, and for two successive terms served as president of the association first named. From 1864 to 1868 he was counsel for the St. Louis School Board. During the years immediately preceding the Civil War he took an active interest in the political issues then dominant, and was one of the most ardent supporters of the newly formed Republican party, voting for Fremont for the presidency in 1856. In the early days of President Lincoln's administration he acted as a committee of one, sent by the Radical Republicans of St. Louis to Washington to present resolutions favoring the abolition of slavery to the President. It is a noteworthy illustration of the rapid march of events in those days that President Lincoln, in the historic interview with Mr. Taussig, declared the immediate and unconditional emancipation of the slaves to be a suicidal policy, but nevertheless issued his proclamation of emancipation within three months thereafter. Notwithstanding the fact that he had much political zeal, he could never be persuaded to accept any political office or nomination for office. He was tendered a nomination for Congress in a district in which nomination was equivalent to election, but declined in favor of Henry T. Blow. He was offered a seat on the bench of the State Supreme Court by Governor Fletcher, but declined all promotion of that character, believing that "the post of honor is the private station," and being perfectly content to behold at last the complete triumph of the principles for which he had so earnestly contended. All his life he has been a student, and for years he has been a working member of the Ethical Society and of the Self-Culture Association of St. Louis, which latter he served for two years as president. Mr. Taussig was married, in 1852, at New York, to Magdalene Dormitzer, of Prague, Austria, and four sons and two daughters have been born of their marriage.

Taussig, John J., banker and financier, was born July 9, 1843, in the city of Prague, Austria, son of John and Charlotte Taussig. When he was five years of age he came to this country, with other members of his family, who established their home in St. Louis. He attended the public schools and Washington University until he was fourteen years of age, leaving the university to enter the office of Shryock & Rowland, who then conducted the leading grain commission house of St. Louis. He remained in the employ of this house until about the beginning of the Civil War, when he engaged in business on his own account. In 1865 he became the senior member of the firm of Taussig & Fisher, bankers and brokers, which within a few years built up a large business and widely extended its operations. From this beginning grew the



James Fawcett

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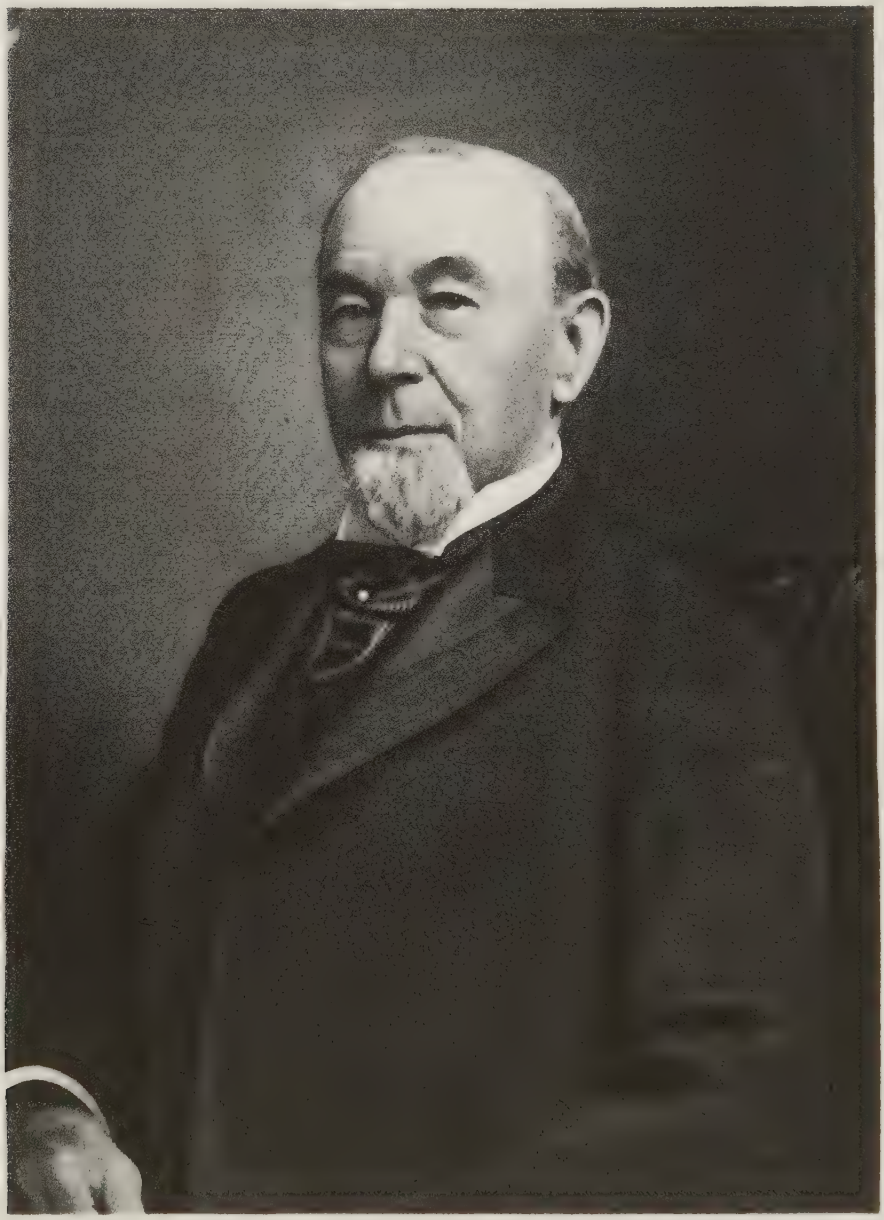


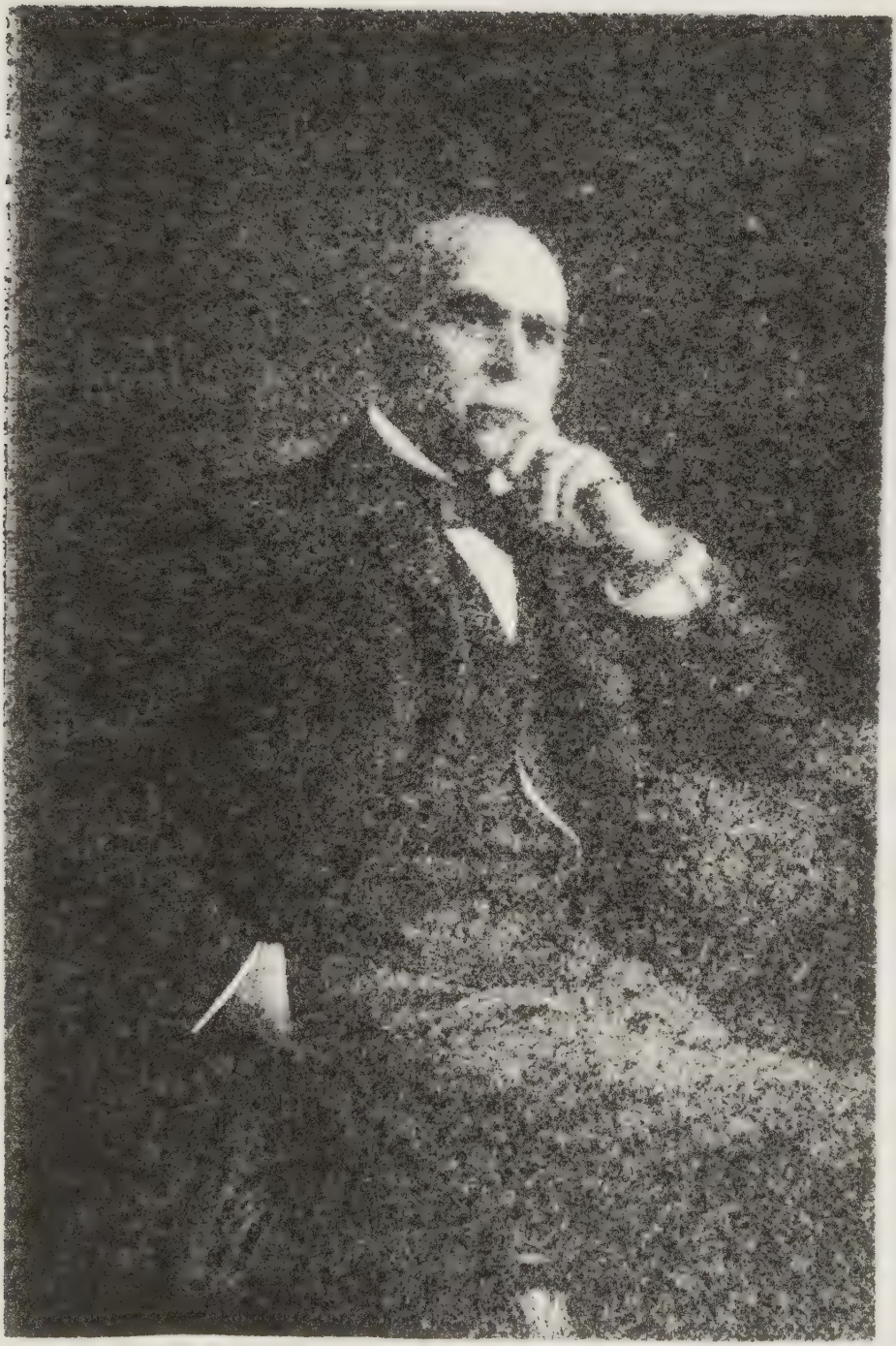
James Faussig

firm of Taussig, Fisher & Co., of New York, and of Grempp & Taussig, of Frankfort-on-the-Main. These firms did a wonderfully prosperous business until the financial panic of 1873 swept away their resources, as it did the fortunes of many of the bankers of this country in a single day. Since then Mr. Taussig has confined his financial operations to St. Louis, and within the period which has since elapsed he has been identified officially and otherwise with many important enterprises and institutions. He has occupied numerous positions of trust and responsibility, among which have been the directorship and vice-presidency of the Pacific Railway of Missouri, the Consolidated Coal Company, and the United Elevator Company. At the present time (1899) he holds similar official relationships to the Hope Mining Company, the existence of which dates from 1865, and which is the oldest mining corporation in St. Louis, and to the Merchants' Terminal Railway Company, and other corporations. His excellent judgment, rigid integrity and sagacious conduct of financial affairs have caused him to become recognized both as a trustworthy and capable financier, and he enjoys a large measure of public confidence. Politically he has always been identified with the Republican party, while his religious affiliations have been with the advanced thinkers and students who constitute the Church of the Unity, of the Unitarian faith, in this city. A lover of both literature and art, his private library is one of the finest and most carefully selected in the West, while the art works which adorn his home evidence his cultivated tastes in that direction. A member of the Union Club, he has helped to build up that institution, which has become one of the leading social and family clubs of St. Louis. December 21, 1865, Mr. Taussig married Miss Leonore Taussig, who was his second cousin. The children born of this marriage have been Belle L., Grace A., Charlotte E., Leonore, J. Clarence and Garfield J. Taussig.

Taussig, Joseph S., banker and financier, was born in the city of Prague, Austria, in 1832, son of Seligman and Rosalie Taussig. His father was a successful manufacturer of cotton goods in Prague, but retired from business in 1847 and came to St. Louis. The son was educated in the Polytechnic Institute at Prague, and supplemented this course of training with a commercial college course after his coming to St. Louis. He came to this city in 1846, joining his elder brother, Charles, who had come hither in 1842, and had established himself in business here with his brother-in-law, under the firm name of Abeles & Taussig. Joseph S. Taussig joined this firm in business, and remained with it until 1853. He then accepted a position with the wholesale dry goods firm of Eddy, Jameson & Co., which he continued to hold until 1856. In that year he went into business in the town of Carondelet, with his brother Edward as a partner, the name of the firm being J. & E. Taussig. Subsequently the firm became Taussig & Shores, and he was interested in this house during the early years of the Civil War. Being in full sympathy with the Federal government in its effort to suppress the uprising of the Southerners, he joined a company of Home Guards, and participated in the early movements for the protection of St. Louis from Confederate invasion. In 1863, after selling out his Carondelet business, he removed to Memphis, Tennessee, and established in that city a commission house, which was conducted under the name of Coronna, Taussig & Co. There he also joined a company of Home Guards, and while serving in that company participated in the exciting skirmish occasioned by General Forrest's raid on that city. In 1866 he left Memphis to become connected with the banking house of Taussig, Fisher & Co., in New York, that being the first St. Louis banking house established in the Eastern metropolis. He remained in New York until the financial panic of 1873 swept away his fortune and made it necessary for him to begin life anew. Returning to St. Louis in 1874, he established, in connection with his cousin and former partner, John J. Taussig, the banking and brokerage firm of J. & J. Taussig, which is still in existence. This firm has taken high rank among the financial institutions of St. Louis, and enjoys the esteem of the public, both on account of its integrity in transactions and the ability which its members have shown in the conduct of their business. Personally, Mr. Taussig has long been recognized as an astute financier and a man of the strictest probity and high character. He was one of the original members of the Republican party in St. Louis and voted for Abraham Lincoln for the presidency in 1860. Subsequently he became

what may be termed a "Cleveland Democrat," voting for that distinguished statesman for the presidency in 1884. He is now classed among the "Gold Standard" Democrats of St. Louis. He is interested in literary, philosophical and scientific researches, and for twelve years has been treasurer of the Ethical Society of St. Louis. He married, in 1869, Miss Marie L. Cuno, daughter of Charles A. Cuno, of St. Louis. Mrs. Taussig died in 1879, leaving two children, Albert E. and Fred J. Taussig, both of whom are now practicing physicians in St. Louis.

Taussig, William, was born February 28, 1826, in the city of Prague, the third city of the Austrian Empire, and the commercial and manufacturing center of Bohemia. He was educated at the famous old University of Prague, founded in 1348, and after completing his classical course, turned his attention to the study of medicine, devoting himself chiefly to chemistry. In 1847, when he was twenty-one years of age, he came to this country, and for a year thereafter was employed in New York City as an analytical chemist. Leaving New York in 1848, he came to St. Louis and soon after his arrival in this city became connected with the drug house of Charless, Blow & Co. as chemist. To further qualify himself for the practice of medicine, he soon afterward attended a course of lectures at Pope's Medical College, and then entered upon his career as a physician. During the memorable cholera epidemic of 1849 he served the city as assistant physician and apothecary at quarantine, evincing the fearlessness and devotion to duty which have ever since been distinguishing characteristics of the man. In 1851 he removed to Carondelet, then an independent city and not a part of St. Louis, as now, and soon built up a very extensive practice in that city and its environments. Almost immediately after he became a resident of Carondelet his recognized ability and popularity made him a conspicuous figure in the conduct of its municipal affairs. In 1852 he was elected mayor of the city, and held that office until failing health compelled him to retire from the position, and also to give up his large medical practice. In 1859 he was again drafted into the public service and became one of the judges of the St. Louis County Court, John H. Lightner, Benjamin Farrar, Robert Holmes and John H. Fisse being his associates. These gentlemen were chosen members of the important court, or board, which had almost absolute control of all the financial and administrative affairs of St. Louis County during the entire period of the Civil War, and upon which rested the chief responsibilities of county government. They were chosen, moreover, as a reform board, their immediate predecessors having brought down upon themselves popular condemnation by their malodorous conduct of county affairs. The court constituted by the election of Dr. Taussig and his associates inaugurated numerous reforms and met the expectations of the people by giving them an honest and economical administration and conducting the business of the county with wisdom and discretion. In 1863 Dr. Taussig was re-elected to the county court and made presiding justice, holding that position until his resignation in 1865. An interesting incident of his term of service on the bench was the rejection of Captain—afterward General—U. S. Grant as an applicant for county surveyor, an official position filled in those days by appointment of the county court. Judges Taussig, Lightner and Farrar favored another candidate, and Grant soon afterward went to Galena, Illinois. Possibly a great general might have been spoiled to make a poor surveyor had he been given the lucrative county office which he sought at that time, and on the occasion of one of his visits to St. Louis General Grant told Dr. Taussig he was indebted to him for his action in this matter. Dr. Taussig was presiding on the county bench when General Sterling Price made his last raid through Missouri and threatened the capture of St. Louis. Supported by his associates, he set on foot a movement to raise two regiments of troops to reinforce the inadequate reserves defending the city under command of General Rosecrans. This was a difficult task, because the resources of the city and adjacent country had been severely taxed already, and the much needed additional military force could only be raised by giving generous bounties to encourage the enlistment of troops. There was, however, no money in the county treasury, and $200,000 was needed to meet the expenses of the proposed movement. To raise this money, Dr. Taussig had to negotiate a loan, and his appeal to Charles P. Chouteau was met by a response which entitled the latter to the lasting grati-



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tude of the citizens of St. Louis. Another incident in Dr. Taussig's Civil War experience gives evidence of the prompt action which he was accustomed to take to meet emergencies in public affairs and the extent to which he was able to command the needed co-operation and assistance. When the marauders—calling themselves Confederates—under the command of "Bill" Anderson, fell upon the town of Fulton, Missouri, and robbed and destroyed the insane asylum at that place, the unfortunate inmates of that institution were left without a place of refuge. Dr. Taussig, upon hearing of the disaster, endeavored to provide for their relief through the State government and then through the commandant of the United States military forces in Missouri, but failed in both instances. Taking the matter in his own hands, he set out for Fulton, accompanied by Captain Bartholomew Guion, making his way, in part, on horseback. Arrived at Fulton, he found the situation deplorable, but speedily organized a relief movement on his own account. With the assistance of residents in the vicinity, he gathered together those who had been inmates of the asylum—over two hundred in number—loaded them into farm wagons and vehicles of various kinds, and finally landed them at Mexico, Missouri. The region traversed was infested with guerrillas, and Dr. Taussig and his party had no military escort. Fortunately, however, they reached their destination in safety and proceeded by rail to St. Louis. Here, by previous arrangement, the doors of St. Vincent Asylum were thrown open to them, and these unfortunate wards of the State were housed and cared for as a result of the prompt and forceful action of one man, incited to the task which he had undertaken solely by his humane instincts. As a result of this incident, the present magnificent City Insane Asylum was founded. The land on which it is situated was purchased, the plans prepared by the county architect, the late William Rumbold, and the corner stone laid with appropriate exercises, presided over by Dr. Taussig, in the fall of 1864. A memorial tablet in this now flourishing institution commemorates this fact. While serving on the county court bench Dr. Taussig was also examining surgeon for the First Military District, by appointment of President Lincoln, his duty in this connection being to pass upon the physical condition of men drafted into the Union Army. In 1865 he was appointed United States internal revenue collector by President Lincoln, he being the second appointee to that office in St. Louis. Soon after the close of the war he became identified with the banking interests of the city, and was first president of the Traders' Bank. A little later he became interested also with Captain James B. Eads in the project to construct a bridge across the Mississippi River. At the first meeting of the executive committee of the Illinois & St. Louis Bridge & Tunnel Company he was appointed chairman of that committee, and from that time until his voluntary retirement in 1896, for nearly thirty years, the management of the vast interests connected with the bridge and tunnel constituted his life work. The only other enterprise with which he was identified during that time was the North Missouri Railway Company, of which he served two years as director. In July, 1874, upon completion of the bridge, he was appointed general manager of the St. Louis Bridge Company, the Tunnel Railroad Company, the Union Railway & Transit Company, and the Union Depot Company, all of which interests were finally, by lease and purchase, combined under the general ownership and control of the Terminal Railroad Association of St. Louis. This association made Dr. Taussig its president in 1889, and from that time forward until the date of its completion he devoted himself to the perfection of the present railroad terminal system of St. Louis and to the building of the Union Depot, the pride of the city and the finest railway station in the world. In this connection his responsibilities have been great and his duties multitudinous, and the highest tribute which can be paid to his character and abilities is to state the simple truth that he has met every emergency and proven himself equal to every task imposed upon him, discharging faithfully every trust committed to his care. From the time he became a citizen of St. Louis down to the present time he has been an active, earnest, masterful spirit. Vigorous mentally and a comprehensive grasp of the great problems which have to be solved in the building up of large cities have been evidenced in the work accomplished under his direction, and wherever he has put forth his hand there has been broad, substantial and continuous development. His private life has been as blameless as his career as a public official and business

man has been honorable and successful. He married, in 1857, Miss Adele Wuerpel, of St. Louis, a lady of culture and refinement, whose father, a prominent teacher in the Rhine provinces in Germany, had to emigrate to America during the revolution of 1848 on account of his liberal sentiments. One of Dr. Taussig's sons, Frank W. Taussig, a graduate of the Washington University, of St. Louis, is professor of political economy in Harvard College, noted for his ability and scientific attainments.

Taxation and Revenue.—The first taxation in St. Louis was introduced in 1809, when the place was incorporated as a town, with trustees; before that there was no organized government, and no levy of taxes. The first revenue system levied a tax of one-fourth of one per cent on property, and $15.00 a year upon taverns and public houses, $15.00 on all stores and retailers of merchandise not the growth or manufacture of the Louisiana Territory; $5.00 on all boats and barges from outside said Territory; $1.00 per ton upon all merchandise brought on outside boats; $2.00 on pirogues; $15.00 on ferries; $2.00 on four-wheeled carriages, and $1.00 on two-wheeled vehicles; $2.00 on dogs, and $100.00 on billiard tables. Auguste Chouteau, the original settler of St. Louis, was the first town treasurer, and a statement made by him, still preserved, shows that the receipts from licenses in 1810 were $350.00, in addition to which there was $16.00 in fines for racing through the streets. In the following year the total revenue was $632.87. In 1818 it was $1,307. In 1823 St. Louis became an incorporated city, with municipal franchises and dignity, with the needs of a larger revenue. This was supplied chiefly from the property tax, which increased as the value of taxable property increased; but, in addition to this, a general and elaborate system of licenses and taxes on franchises grew up, which now yields more than two-fifths of the municipal revenue. In 1854 the total receipts were $725,966; in 1858 they were $859,885; in 1871 they were $2,359,920. The present revenue system of the city consists of a property tax of one-half of one per cent on all taxable property, real and personal, and a schedule of licenses, taxes on franchises, fines, fees and commissions, and miscellaneous taxes. The most important licenses are auctioneers', ranging from $40.00 for ten days to $300.00 for six months; banks, $100.00 for six months; billiard tables, $10.00 a year; city weighers, $25.00; commission merchants, $25.00 on sales of one hundred thousand dollars and over per annum; exhibitions, $25.00 for thirty days, to $150.00 for twelve months; fortune tellers, $100.00 a year; hotel, railroad and steamboat runners, $50.00 a year; hawkers, one horse, $15.00, two horse, $25.00; dramshops, $250.00 for six months; insurance companies, $100.00 a year; intelligence offices, $150.00; junk shops, $50.00; junk wagons, $20.00; merchandise brokers, $50.00; merchants, 20 cents per $100.00 value of stock and $1.00 per $1,000 sales; manufacturers, twenty cents on the $100.00 of stock and $1.00 on the $1,000 of sales; mercantile agents, $100; restaurants, $20.00 for six months; pawnbrokers, $200.00 for six months; real estate agents and brokers, $25.00 a year; railroad ticket brokers, $50.00 for a year; sale stables, $25.00 a year; stock yards, $150 a year; shooting gallery, $25.00 a year; street cars, $25.00 a car a year; ten pin alley, $10.00 a year; theaters and museums, $150.00 a year; vault cleaners, $100.00 a year; vehicles, from $2.00 for a one-horse wagon to $5.00 for a hackney carriage. The State Constitution forbids the levy of a property tax exceeding one-half of one per cent per annum for revenue purposes; but it allows whatever additional rate may be needed for debt and interest. The receipts into the interest and public debt revenue fund in the fiscal year ending April 11, 1898, were as follows: Taxes for the year 1897, $1,166,045; delinquent taxes of prior years, $194,008; interest on deposits, $94,282; total, $1,454,336. Add balance on hand April 13, 1897, $360,991; total resources, $1,815,328. The appropriations were: for interest, $877,561; commissions and expenses, $1,557; advertising and other miscellaneous expenses, $746; for sinking fund, $322,438; total, $1,202,303; balance on hand April 11, 1898, $613,024.

The receipts into the municipal revenue fund were: from taxes for the year 1897, $2,847,865; delinquent taxes, $473,082—total from taxes $3,320,948. From licenses: bicycles, $18,058; commission merchants, $13,241; dogs, $3,505; dramshops, $968,870; insurance companies and agents, $21,510; manufacturers, $115,459; merchants $161,458; peddlers and hawkers, $12,559; street railroad tax on cars, $19,263; vehicles, $39,066; auctioneers, $3,-

029; banks, brokers and financial agents, $5,877; billiard and ten pin alleys, $530; bill posters, $48.00; boarding houses, $1,664; engravers, $106; flying horses, $195; fortune-tellers and clairvoyants, $726; garbage removers, $364; intelligence offices, $460; junk shops, $2,117; lithographers, $19; lumber measurers, $53; mercantile agencies, $870; merchandise brokers, $5,457; ordinaries, $2,868; pawnbrokers, $4,254; photographers, $1,185; railroad ticket brokers, $768; real estate agents, $5,469; runners, $283; shooting galleries, $30; sale stables, $288; theaters and exhibitions, $3,063; weighers, $96; total licenses, $1,413,213. From boiler and elevator inspections, $13,849; building permits, $10,008; street railway franchises, $63,310; telephone companies, $21,258; electric light companies, $9; St. Louis Automatic Refrigerating Company, $334; total franchises, $89,911. Fines, fees and commissions, $162,142. From markets, $30,738; from recorder of deeds, $46,573; from rents, $6,885; from scales, $10,139; State's portion of cost assessing the revenue, $37,382; State's appropriation for support of the insane, $15,000; weights and measures inspections, $10,201; and other smaller items, making a total of receipts on account of municipal revenue of $5,187,078. The appropriations were: For courts and expenses incident thereto, $391,825; for coroner and morgue, $25,925; for departments where the fees of the office pay the expenses, $67,676; fire department and fire alarm telegraph, $728,305; health department, $701,163; house of refuge, jail and workhouse, $152,079; lighting the city, $328,222; lighting public buildings, $61,426; police, $950,395; public buildings, $46,942; board of public improvements, $63,339; parks, $127,368; sewers, $128,431; street commissioner's department, $622,083; departments not classified, $266,163; miscellaneous expenses, $229,613; total for general purposes, $4,893,120. In addition there were appropriations for special purposes and new work, $311,425, making a total of expenditures of $5,219,479, and leaving a balance in the treasury April 11, 1898, of $95,039.

Taylor, Daniel Gilchrist, mayor of St. Louis during the years 1861-2, and for many years prominently identified with the river and other interests of the city, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1819, and died in this city in 1878. His father was James Taylor, and his mother was a Miss McLean before her marriage. Both were natives of Scotland, who came to this country about the year 1810, and both were orthodox Scotch Presbyterians, who looked carefully after the religious training of their son during the earliest years of his life. His educational advantages were limited to a somewhat irregular attendance at the public schools until he was old enough to begin earning his own living. While still very young he found employment in various capacities on Ohio and Mississippi River steamboats, and may be said to have grown up in that business. In due course of time he became master of a boat, and while filling that position had many of the interesting and thrilling experiences of the old-time river captains, and a fair share also of the favors showered upon them by fortune during the golden period of "steamboating" on Western rivers. He was master of the steamer "Clairmont," which, in 1845, went up the Yellowstone River on a trading expedition under the auspices of Pierre Chouteau and his associates, who had succeeded to the business of the American Fur Company in St. Louis and throughout the vast region which the fur traders had made tributary to this city. The "Clairmont" was probably the first large steamboat which ever navigated the Yellowstone River, and its voyage on this occasion marked an epoch in the history of Western navigation. Captain Taylor continued to be identified with the river interests as master of a boat until 1849, in which year he left the river to engage in a kindred business in St. Louis, where he had previously established his home. He had just completed the purchase of the ship-chandlery business of Shaw & Zuntz when the great fire of 1849 swept away his newly acquired possessions, and seriously crippled him financially, as a result of his having no insurance on his goods. He then established the steamboat agency of Taylor & Hopkins, and some time later became also head of the wholesale liquor house of Taylor & Horrington. From that time until 1861 he was prominent in the wholesale trade of the city, and at the same time was interested to a considerable extent in steamboats and steamboat securities, retaining, through these investments, his connection with the river interests to the end of his life. Public duties engrossed a considerable share of his attention after 1861, and the pri-

vate business to which he gave most of his time was that of the Real Estate Savings Institution, of which he was president. From the time he became a resident of St. Louis until the end of his life he took an active interest in the government of the city and the conduct of municipal affairs, and served as a member of the city council in 1852. In 1861 he was elected mayor of the city, entering upon his term of service at a most critical period in the history of the city, when the municipality was torn by the dissensions of the Civil War, threatened with invasion from without, and by turbulent elements within. The responsibility for putting the city on a war footing, adjusting its financial affairs to the new order of things and preserving its credit devolved largely upon the mayor during this period—trusts which were faithfully and ably executed by Mr. Taylor. At a later date he was elected city treasurer of St. Louis, and rendered valuable services to the city as its chief financial officer. He was always a Democrat in his political affiliations, and believed fully and firmly in the principles of his party, but as a public official he was the impartial servant of the people, performing all his duties faithfully and conscientiously, without regard for partisan considerations. His religious affiliations were with the Roman Catholic Church, into which he was baptized shortly before his death. Mr. Taylor was twice married—first, to Miss Angelique Henrie, whose early home was at Prairie du Rocher, Illinois. Accompanied by his wife and two children, Mr. Taylor was aboard the steamboat "Crossman" when it blew up on the Mississippi River, in the spring of 1858. Mrs. Taylor and one of the children lost their lives in this disaster, Mr. Taylor and the other child escaping unhurt. In 1860 he married for his second wife Miss Emilie Leveau, a daughter of Chauvin V. Leveau, of St. Louis. Mrs. Taylor survived her husband, dying in this city six years later. His surviving children are: Zoe Taylor, born of his first marriage, and now Mrs. Walter B. Hill, of San Jose, California; Angelique Taylor, Grace Taylor and Daniel G. Taylor, Jr., born of his second marriage. His son is a resident of St. Louis, and a well known member of the bar of this city.

Taylor, George, merchant, was born in Loudoun County, Virginia, March 12, 1838, and died at St. Louis, June 28, 1893. His parents were Joseph Drury Taylor and Frances R. Taylor, both natives of Virginia, the first named of English, and the last named of French, descent. His parents spent their lives on a farm, and both lived to the good old age of four score years and more, beautiful and worthy lives, full of good works. While they were plain people, they had a rugged intellectuality, intense energy and many striking characteristics. Both were zealous and active members of the Baptist Church, and both were opposed to the institution of slavery, and although they lived all their lives among slave-owning people of their station in life, they never owned a slave themselves. George Taylor was educated in one of the rural schools of Virginia, and is said to have been an apt pupil, especially proficient in mathematics, and manifesting from early childhood a fondness for good literature. At eighteen years of age he became a clerk in a mercantile establishment in the famous old town of Alexandria, Virginia, and at the end of a year's experience in that position he went to Washington, Arkansas, to take the position of bookkeeper in a mercantile house at that place, owned and operated by a New York man. His business career was interrupted within a few years thereafter by the Civil War, in which he participated first as lieutenant, later as captain of a company in an Arkansas regiment, and still later as depot quartermaster, with headquarters at Fulton, Arkansas. While serving as quartermaster he was placed in charge of all the supplies for Southwest Arkansas after the siege of Corinth, and had charge of an immense business, largely commercial in its character. This experience tested his capacity and executive ability thoroughly, and proved of much benefit to him in his commercial operations of later years. Immediately after the war he embarked in the retail grocery business in Washington, Arkansas, and continued it with success until 1874, in which year he transferred his operations to the town of Fulton, in the same State. That year the present Iron Mountain Railroad was finished to Fulton, and an admirable opening for trade at that point was the cause of Mr. Taylor's removal. There he engaged in a general merchandising business, which grew to be the most extensive establishment of its kind in South Arkansas. Cotton was the staple product of that region, and Mr. Taylor purchased and shipped large quantities

of it both to St. Louis and New Orleans. The trade relations which he thus established with St. Louis brought him to this city in 1880, and here, in company with A. P. Bush, Jr., of Mobile, Alabama, he established the firm of Taylor & Bush. Operating as cotton factors, this firm, which at first handled something like 5,000 bales of cotton per annum, built up an establishment which, in the year 1892, handled 65,000 bales of cotton. Mr. Bush withdrew from the firm in 1882, and the business after that date was practically managed and owned by Mr. Taylor. In 1889 he organized the George Taylor Commission Company, a corporation, in which he owned all the stock at the time of his death. He had also been president, and was the largest stockholder, in the Peper Cotton Press for several years prior to his death. He served twice as president of the St. Louis Cotton Exchange, and few men in the trade were more widely or more favorably known throughout the Southwest. A business man of superior ability and high character, his activities were confined to the field of commercial pursuits, and he had no ambition for participation in public affairs further than to cast his vote and contribute his share toward the maintenance of good government. A Whig in early life, he became a Democrat later, and affiliated with that party until the end of his life. He was a Presbyterian churchman, and was long one of the deacons of the Central Presbyterian Church of St. Louis. The Provident Association, the Humane Society, and other organizations of charitably inclined and philanthropic people, found in him an enthusiastic friend and liberal patron, and his private charities were many in number, bestowed always with peculiar graciousness and kindness. Shrinking from everything which had the appearance of ostentatious giving, it was his custom to give liberally to the needy and deserving on all occasions, and not even the members of his own family knew the extent of his bounty in this direction. For several years he held the office of treasurer of the Legion of Honor, and he was an active member also of the Royal Arcanum. He married, in 1863, Miss Sarah Elizabeth Conway, daughter of Dr. Joel D. Conway, of Washington, Arkansas, who was one of the pioneers of that State, to which he removed in early life from the State of Tennessee. The three children born of this union, all of whom survived their father, are Joseph C. Taylor, Charles M. Taylor and Annie G. Taylor.

Taylor, Isaac S., architect, was born in 1851 in Nashville, Tennessee, son of Isaac W. and Mary (Stacker) Taylor. A natural fondness for architectural drawing and the artistic tastes which he evinced in early boyhood shaped the course of his life, and after receiving a collegiate education at St. Louis University--from which institution he was graduated with class honors in 1868—he associated himself with George I. Barnett, one of the most noted of the older generation of architects in the West, and devoted six years to the study of architecture under Mr. Barnett's preceptorship. At the end of that time he entered into a partnership with his preceptor, and for five years thereafter the firm of Barnett & Taylor occupied a leading position among Western architects, Mr. Taylor performing a large share of the work of designing and superintending the erection of buildings which came under the supervision of the firm. During the association of Mr. Barnett and Mr. Taylor they designed and superintended the construction of the Southern Hotel of St. Louis, the first fire-proof hotel erected in the city, and now, as in the earlier years of its existence, one of the finest and most famous hotels in the world. In 1879 Mr. Taylor severed his connection with Mr. Barnett, and has since practiced his profession alone, with constantly increasing prestige and prominence, until he has become widely known as one of the most accomplished architects in the United States, noted alike for his attainments, his high character and his devotion to his calling. Monuments to his genius abound not only in St. Louis but in many other Western cities, and in St. Louis his name is closely linked with many of the most important building operations which have been undertaken during the present generation. The magnificent block of business buildings occupying the south side of Washington Avenue, between Tenth and Eleventh Streets, were planned and erected under his supervision, as was also the Drummond Tobacco Factory, on the corner of Fourth and Elm Streets, and the Liggett & Myers Tobacco Factory, the last named said to be the finest building of its kind in the world. The Rialto, Columbia "Globe-Democrat," Mercantile Club and Public Library buildings are other monuments to his artistic

tastes and architectural skill, as is also the Planters' House, in the building of which Mr. Taylor evinced much originality of thought, as well as a thorough and comprehensive knowledge of the technique of his profession. His has been a creative genius, and while devoting himself in a practical way to the business of his life, and guarding with zealous care the interests of his clients, he has been at the same time an educator in the field of architecture. While planning and erecting public buildings and residences which have added much to the beauty and attractiveness of St. Louis, and to its metropolitan aspect, he has done much also to elevate and improve the public taste in this connection, and to him the city of St. Louis is largely indebted for a vast improvement in its architecture within recent years. The strictest professional rectitude has been one of the distinguishing features of his career in St. Louis, and nothing is better understood by those who come within the sphere of his operations than that every obligation which he takes upon himself will be faithfully executed, and that no laxity will be tolerated upon the part of those who become accountable to him in connection with building operations. A quarter of a century of intelligent and conscientious labor in St. Louis has brought to him professional renown and material prosperity, and this success has been due not less to his sterling integrity than to his superior talent.

Taylor, Seneca Newbery, lawyer, was born January 1, 1836, in the town of Oakland, Oakland County, Michigan. His parents were John and Leah (Shanon) Taylor, both natives of New Jersey, the first named of English-Holland antecedents, and the last named of Scotch-Irish ancestry. His parents removed from New Jersey to Michigan, and were among the pioneer farming people of that State. His mother, a warm-hearted, impulsive and altogether lovable woman, died when he was six years of age, and the son grew up under the care and guidance of a reserved and rather stern father, and a not altogether loving stepmother. During his youth he labored industriously on his father's farm, and attended the country schools in season until he was eighteen years of age. His farm life developed a strong physique and strengthened the philosophical elements in his nature, so that as he approached manhood a "love of nature, books and action," and marked individuality, were characteristics which impressed themselves upon all with whom he was brought into contact. When he was eighteen years old he entered Dixon Academy, at Romeo, Michigan, and after a course of study at the academy entered the Agricultural College of Michigan, he being the first student enrolled at that institution. As a student he established a reputation for tenacity of purpose, and of a class of twenty-six students at the Agricultural College was the only one who returned to complete the senior year. After leaving the Agricultural College he took the degree of bachelor of science at Adrian College, distinguishing himself while there as one of the ablest debaters of the college lyceum. After obtaining his college degree he taught the village school at Lakeville, Michigan, and while there organized a debating society, in which he succeeded in interesting the leading men of the surrounding country. As the leader of this debating society Mr. Taylor not only aroused an interest in various questions then before the public, and developed the controversial powers of all its members, including himself, but incidentally shaped the beginning of his own professional career. He had not at that time made choice of a profession, but his argumentative powers and oratorical ability impressed themselves upon the society to such an extent that many of its members and other friends were quick to discover his adaptability to the law, and he wisely decided to make that his calling. With self-consciousness of his fitness for the legal profession, he began reading law in the spring of 1860, under the preceptorship of O. M. Barnes, of Mason, Michigan. At the end of this course of reading he was admitted to practice, but with characteristic thoroughness continued his studies at the Ann Arbor Law School, until graduated from that institution with the degree of bachelor of laws in 1861. Immediately after his graduation from the law college he opened an office at Niles, Michigan, and practiced there successfully for five years thereafter. During a portion of that time he held the office of circuit court commissioner, and his exercise of judicial functions in this capacity led to his being made the candidate of his party for judge of the circuit court. He made a brilliant campaign for this office, but was defeated, and thereupon resolved to eschew all aspirations of a political character, and devote him-

Simeon N. Taylor

self exclusively to the duties of a practicing lawyer. Toward the close of the year 1865 he came to St. Louis in search of a wider and more promising field of labor, and ever since that time has been a member of the bar of this city. Regarding the law as a jealous mistress, and seeking only that eminence which comes from the able representation and championship of clients, he has applied himself zealously to the practice of his profession in this city during a period of more than thirty years. The result has been that, without any adventitious aids, he has labored for and gained a place among the leading trial lawyers of Missouri, and is recognized both by the bar and general public as one of the ablest counselors at the St. Louis bar. He has never ceased to be a student, and his researches in all the departments of practice have been both profound and exhaustive. A man of brilliant intellectual attainments, he has cherished the belief that genius is a capacity for hard work and close application, and to his persistent effort, rather than to natural endowments, he has attributed his great success as a practitioner of law. Mr. Taylor was first married, in 1863, prior to his coming to St. Louis, to Miss Letitia Wayland Chester, of Niles, Michigan. Five children were born of this union, four of whom survive. The eldest is Dr. Rodney C. Taylor, a well known physician and surgeon, in charge of the Texas Pacific Railway Hospital, at Marshall, Texas. The others are Mary L. Taylor, now the wife of James Douglas Nettleship; Seneca C. Taylor, practicing law in his father's office, and Carrie W. Taylor, a student at the present time (1898) at Smith College, of Northampton, Massachusetts. In 1896 he married, at Washington, D. C., Miss Mary Morrison, sister of Major J. N. Morrison, assistant judge advocate-general of the United States Army. His home is one of the homes of St. Louis conspicuous for the atmosphere of culture which pervades it. A lover of nature, Mr. Taylor has continued to be a student of the natural sciences, as well as of the law, and, next to his family and his profession, he loves the books with which he has surrounded himself, and his library of scientific literature is an extensive one, embracing all the latest works of the best English and American authors.

Teachers' Annuity and Retirement Association.—The Teachers' Annuity and Retirement Association of St. Louis was formally organized November 27, 1897, at the St. Louis High School Building, in pursuance of an act passed by the Missouri General Assembly in March of the same year. F. Louis Soldan, George T. Murphy, H. W. Prentiss, James S. Stevenson, F. E. Cook, Mrs. Rose Fanning and others were prominent among the founders of the institution, and George T. Murphy became its first president. The object and purposes of the association are to provide, by means of a fixed assessment upon teachers regularly employed in the public schools of the city, for the creation of a benefit fund for the relief of members of the association in need of assistance. Provision is also made for pensioning teachers upon their retirement. The funds of the institution are controlled jointly by the city school board and representatives of the association.

Teachers' Mutual Aid Association of St. Louis.—A beneficiary society composed of about three hundred and fifty teachers, male and female, the latter predominating, incorporated February, 1878. The objects are "to render pecuniary aid to members in case of sickness, and in case of death to provide for their burial." Membership is confined to teachers in the public schools of St. Louis, employed during the day session, and clerks and employes of the various departments controlled by the school board, under fifty years of age, and not afflicted with any bodily ailment which may interfere with their ability to work, or may cause an early death. The initiation fee is two dollars, the annual fee two dollars, and there is an assessment of one dollar on each member on the death of a member. The benefits are five dollars a week in case of sickness, and fifty dollars for funeral expenses at death. There is a board of nine directors, with president, vice-president, secretary and treasurer, and a visiting committee of five. The office of the association is on the fifth floor of the Board of Education Building, 911 Locust Street.

Team Owners' Association.—This body was organized in St. Louis in 1889, and grew out of the team owners' opposition to the Cummings wide-tire bill in the municipal assembly. F. Graubner, Wm. Pascheday and John C. O'Brien were leaders in the move-

ment. It is devoted entirely to business, and has no beneficiary feature beyond the payment of one hundred dollars for the funeral expenses of its members. It had in 1898 418 members, representing both capital and labor. It was through the association's efforts that the license tax on two-wheeled vehicles was reduced from ten dollars to five dollars, and reduced one-half on all other vehicles. It was instrumental in having established drinking fountains for teams on Chouteau Avenue, Cass Avenue, Broadway and other thoroughfares, and has been active in reporting the bad condition of streets and securing their improvement. It effected the abolition of the practice of carrying lanterns on heavily loaded wagons after dark, and also a modification of the wide-tire ordinance in 1897. It was instrumental in having gates and watchmen put on Main Street at dangerous crossings. The association holds meetings on the third Tuesday in every month at Fraternal Hall, Eleventh Street and Franklin Avenue.

Teasdale, John W., merchant, was born in Fredericksburg, Virginia, November 13, 1838, son of Rev. John and Susan (Losey) Teasdale, both natives of New Jersey. The grandfather of Mrs. Teasdale was a native of Holland, who came to the United States before the Revolution, and served through the entire war for independence. In the paternal line he is descended from Rev. Thomas Teasdale, who came to this country from England, settled in New Jersey, and for twenty-five years was pastor of a church in Sussex County, of that State. One of the sons of this Thomas Teasdale, Major Thomas Teasdale, grandfather of John W. Teasdale, was a soldier in the War of 1812. When Mr. Teasdale was four years old his parents removed from Fredericksburg to New Jersey, and in 1851 his father came west, settling at Upper Alton, Illinois, where he resided until 1855, when he was killed in the memorable Gasconade Bridge disaster. The son grew up at Alton, and completed the course of study which fitted him for a commercial career at Shurtleff College when he was sixteen years old. He then came to St. Louis and obtained a position with a publishing house in this city, which he retained for a time, afterward becoming clerk and salesman in a commercial establishment. In 1862 he embarked in business as a wholesale dealer in dried fruits, with his uncle as a partner, their association continuing until the close of the war. He then started the business on his own account, and gradually built up the establishment which is now one of the largest of its kind in the country, having a business which extends to all parts of the United States, and has also a very considerable European trade and correspondence. His sons, as they grew up, have been trained to the business in which Mr. Teasdale has been so eminently successful, and are now associated with him in the conduct and management of the house under the firm name of John W. Teasdale & Co. For many years Mr. Teasdale has been a member of the Merchants' Exchange, is well known in all commercial circles of this city and the Southwest, and is a merchant of commanding influence and high character. One of the diversions of his later life has been the gratification of his fondness for well-bred and speedy horses, and he has at different times been the owner of some turf celebrities. Genial in manner and courteous and affable under all circumstances, he is no less highly esteemed in a social way than as a business man and merchant. In October of 1863 he married, at Centralia, Illinois, Miss Mary E. Willard, daughter of Captain George W. Willard, a retired business man of St. Louis, who had removed to a farm in Illinois. Two sons and two daughters have been born of this union, and the sons are now associated in business with their father.

Tebbetts, Lewis B., was born at Great Falls, New Hampshire, August 30, 1834. His parents were Lewis B. and Rebecca (Roberts) Tebbetts, his ancestry on the father's side being English stock, honorably connected with the first settlement of Rochester, New Hampshire. When the subject of this sketch was but a few weeks old the family moved to Newbury, Vermont, on the Connecticut River, where the father engaged in mercantile business, and where the children had the advantage of a flourishing seminary, of which Hester Ann, the eldest sister, subsequently became principal. About 1844 the family moved to Lowell, Massachusetts, and it was in the excellent grammar and high schools of that city that the subject of this sketch received the chief part of his education. About the year 1855, Mr. Tebbetts being then of age, went to Baltimore, and engaged in mercantile and manufacturing pursuits, for which he re-

[illegible] in Mr. [illegible] the [illegible] merchant. In [illegible] he married, at [illegible], [illegible] daughter of [illegible] Alfred, a retired business [illegible] removed to a farm [illegible] two daughters [illegible] the sons are now [illegible] with their father.

Tebbetts, Lewis B., was born [illegible] Falls, New Hampshire, August 3, [illegible] His parents were Lewis B. and Rebecca [illegible] Tebbetts. His ancestry on the father's side [illegible] Scotch-Irish stock [illegible] the settlement of [illegible] the subject of this sketch [illegible] engaged in [illegible] of a flourishing seminary [illegible] 1841 [illegible] to Lowell, Massachusetts, and [illegible] grammar and high school [illegible] the subject of this sketch [illegible] his education. [illegible] Mr. Tebbetts [illegible] Baltimore, and engaged in [illegible] manufacturing [illegible]

vealed a high capacity for management, and during the Civil War was placed in superintendence over an extensive establishment, which undertook large and important contracts with the government for gunboats and ammunition. Mr. Tebbetts, in 1859, was married, at Lowell, Massachusetss, to Miss Ellen Mansur, sister of the late Alvah Mansur, and in 1874, when the Mansurs came to St. Louis, Mr. Tebbetts came also, and in connection with his brother-in-law established the house which, first under the name of Deere, Mansur & Co., and afterwards as the Mansur & Tebbetts Implement Company, became, and still is, famous throughout the West for the extent of its operations and the superiority of its work. It is now an incorporated company, with Mr. Tebbetts as president, and the large success that has attended it is due, in no small measure, to Mr. Tebbetts' vigorous and admirable management. His capacity for business is recognized and appreciated in St. Louis, and his name and co-operation are esteemed a guaranty of prudent management and success in all commendable enterprises. He belongs to that class of business men who have the happy faculty of conducting their affairs with military precision, and hence are able to transact a vast amount of business with comparative ease. Perfect system in everything, and admirable method in supervising the affairs of a great commercial institution, have enabled him to dispatch business with unusual rapidity, and while he has been one of the busiest of busy men, he has always seemed to have time for everything which claimed his attention, and to be never too much engaged to give a courteous hearing to those who seek interviews with him. In this material age the minds which bend themselves to commercial and industrial pursuits are such as would have been absorbed with matters of statecraft, or in the direction of armies of conquest, a few generations since, and, as "Peace hath her victories no less renowned than war," Mr. Tebbetts is a typical representative of that class of modern business men, whose tact, sagacity and executive ability have enabled them to achieve such victories. Besides conducting one of the large commercial houses of the city, he is identified with the banking interests of St. Louis as a director of the Continental National Bank, and is interested in various other enterprises. Church and charitable work has also been a matter of interest to him at all times, and when any appeal is made to the good people of St. Louis, who have kindly natures and responsive sympathies, he is never overlooked. A member of the Noonday and other clubs, he keeps in close touch with the social, as well as the business, life of the city.

Teichmann, Charles H., was born July 27, 1832, in the city of Celle, Province of Hanover, Germany, son of Frederick and Christina (Holekamp) Teichmann. His father was an inspector of titles in one of the high courts of justice in Germany, and the son was reared in the midst of environments conducive to culture and intellectual development. His early education was obtained at a private school, and he afterward took a collegiate course at the so-called gymnasium of his native city, a preparatory school for the university. He left there in 1847 to go to Brunswick, where he expected to complete a course of training for commercial pursuits, but hearing much of the wonderful opportunities afforded by the United States, through friends who had come to this country, he grew restive and anxious to take advantage of such opportunities to improve his own condition in life. As a result he came to this country in 1849, having at the time little means, but abundant hope, courage and ambition, and a capacity for hard work and continuous effort. For two years after he landed in New York City he was employed there as a bookkeeper in a mercantile establishment, but at the end of that time a determination to come west brought him to St. Louis. Here he obtained a position as bookkeeper with Louis Speck, who was at that time a wholesale notion merchant, located on Main Street. He was thus employed until 1855, when he obtained a more remunerative situation with the firm of Angelrodt & Barth, commission merchants, and thus became identified with the business in which he has since achieved a large measure of success. He was a salesman for this firm for two years, and then forming a partnership with Andrew Einstmann—who lost his life in the Southern Hotel fire of 1877—he established the commission house of Teichmann & Co., of which he has since been the head. The business thus established was conducted from the first with rare tact, sagacity and good judgment, and its operations in the grain trade soon grew to large proportions and made it one of the best-known grain commission firms

in the West. In 1882 the enterprise was incorporated as the Teichmann Commission Company, and being made president of the corporation, Mr. Teichmann has since retained that position. The commercial institution which he founded has now been in existence for more than forty years, and during all that time it has occupied a position of prominence among the business houses of the city, and is to-day regarded as one of the old and honored houses engaged in a branch of commerce which has contributed as much as any other to the aggregate volume of trade in St. Louis. For forty-three years Mr. Teichmann has been a member of the Merchants' Exchange, and he has served two terms as vice-president of that body; has been a member of its board of directors, and at different times has done service on all its important committees. In 1889 he was nominated for the presidency of the Exchange, but declined the honor on account of a contemplated trip to Europe. For eleven years he was president of the United States Saving Institution, and for a quarter of a century or more he has been a stockholder in the Jefferson Insurance Company, which he served for a time as vice-president, and of which he is now president. In the early part of the Civil War he served his country as a member of the Second Regiment of the United States Reserve Corps of Missouri, and later was twice sworn into the United States service to aid in guarding the city of St. Louis against threatened attacks of the enemy. He has interested himself in the advancement of various organizations formed for the promotion of culture, intelligence and social intercourse among his countrymen, and is a member of the Union Club, the Liederkranz Society and kindred organizations. His kindly nature and sympathetic disposition have caused him to be a generous contributor to charitable institutions of various kinds, and he has been a member and served as a trustee of the Merchants' Exchange Benevolent Society, and has been vice-president of the Mullanphy Emigrant Relief Fund Board. September 5, 1857, he married Miss Emily Bang, like himself a native of Germany. Five children were born of this union, of whom William C., Otto L. and Anna Teichmann were living in 1898. The eldest of his sons, William C. Teichmann, who is a graduate as doctor of philosophy of the University of Munich, Germany, has been city chemist of St. Louis since that office was created, in 1893,; and his second son, Otto Teichmann, is associated with his father in business.

Telegraph, The.—Telegraphy, or writing at a distance, as the word implies, is a system of conveying intelligence from one point to another by signs, sounds, or motions, whose meaning has been previously agreed upon, each sign, or motion, or sound representing a word, or command, or idea. The system in use before the invention of the electro-magnetic telegraph was through the semaphore, invented and adopted by the French in 1794, and imported into all civilized countries. It consisted of a tall post, at the top of which was a cross bar, working on a pivot and having at each end a short arm, working on pivots also —the whole apparatus moved by a rope and pulleys. The bar, with its arms, was capable of showing two hundred and fifty-six different positions or inclinations, but, practically, it was limited to sixteen, each inclination representing a letter of the semaphore abbreviated alphabet. The words and messages were thus spelled out from one station to another, situated on eminences, and intelligence transmitted rapidly for a hundred miles or more, by day, when weather conditions were favorable. This telegraph was so superior to any of the crude methods of conveying intelligence rapidly from point to point that had been practiced before it that it came into general use, and every European government maintained semaphores between its capital and its chief seaports. Czar Nicholas of Russia established a line of towers, or stations, five miles apart, from the frontier of Austria, through Warsaw to St. Petersburg. There were two hundred and twenty stations in all in this line, and its cost was several million dollars. The semaphore is still used at sea in conveying intelligence between ships. It serves only between points close enough for the signals to be seen, and in fogs or snow storms is utterly useless. Since the invention and adoption of the electro-magnetic telegraph in 1844, it has so overwhelmed and displaced all other methods of conveying intelligence between distant points that the word "telegraphy" is now practically confined to this wonderful device, which, by means of an electro-magnetic battery, transmitting and recording instruments, and an iron wire for conducting the magnetic current, conveys intelligence, almost instan-

taneously, between points thousands of miles apart. This came into use a few years after railroads; indeed, it might be said that these two wonderful and effective instrumentalities of modern civilization came hand in hand, for, although there was some experimental railroad building in the United States in the decade between 1830 and 1840, the work was slow and hesitating, and when the first telegraph line was stretched between Washington City and Baltimore, in 1844, there were only 4,300 miles of railroad in the county. The progress of the telegraph was rapid, from the start. In 1854, ten years after the stretching of the first line, there were more miles of telegraph than of railroad in the country—16,735 miles of the former, and 16,000 miles of the latter. Since then the two have gone hand in hand, as if dependent one on the other, and in 1874 there were 71,585 miles of telegraph, and 69,273 miles of railroad; in 1884, 145,037 miles of telegraph, and 115,705 miles of railroad; and in 1894, 190,303 miles of telegraph, and 175,508 miles of railroad. The inventor of the magnetic telegraph, Samuel F. B. Morse, enjoyed the singular privilege of having no rival to claim a share of the honor and fame of the great discovery. Other discoveries and inventions have been stumbled upon, or laboriously reached, by two or more searchers at about the same time, and it is not always easy to determine the question of priority between the claimants. But the magnetic telegraph is the work of Morse, and all the honor of it belongs to him. He was born at Charlestown, Massachusetts, April 27, 1790, and died at New York City, April 2, 1872, having lived to see 62,000 miles of his telegraph erected in the United States, and the wonderful device established all over the world. Morse did not give promise of becoming an inventor in his youth. While at Yale College he displayed taste for painting, and after graduating, in 1810, he went to Europe, with the painter Washington Allston, and was admitted to the Royal Academy. He remained four years in Europe, and produced some pictures that gained for him a high reputation. On his return, in 1815, he settled at Boston as a painter. Eight years afterward he removed to New York, where he continued his painting. In 1831 he visited Paris, and there had his attention drawn to the subject of using electricity in telegraphing. While at college he had received instruction in electricity from Professor Jeremiah Day, and had attended the elder Silliman's lectures on galvanism and chemistry, and it is recorded of him that his wonder and curiosity were excited at finding that a number of persons standing in a circle, with hands touching, received a simultaneous shock from an electrical machine. On his return voyage from Europe to New York, in 1832, he made the acquaintance of Charles F. Jackson, also a passenger, who had made electricity and magnetism a special study in Paris. The two were constantly together on the voyage, and electricity was a subject of frequent discussion. In one of their conversations, Jackson told his companion that electricity passes instantaneously over any known length of wire—a remark which drew from Morse the confident and daring assertion: "If it will go ten miles without stopping, I can make it go around the globe." The electric telegraph had flashed through his mind, and, filled with the idea, he immediately set to work, and before the voyage to New York was ended he had devised a "dot-and-dash board" alphabet, together with the electro-magnetic and chemical recording telegraph, essentially as it exists today. He did not follow the matter up as promptly as he would if he had not been hampered by the lack of means. Like many other inventors, he had to wrestle with poverty, so extreme with him at times that he was forced to the necessity of borrowing money with which to buy food. But he persisted in his experiments, and in 1835 was rewarded by the discovery of the relay, which made it possible to re-enforce the electrical current after it has become enfeebled from the source, thus making it possible to transmit from one point to another on a main line, over great distances, by the single act of the operator. Two years later, in 1837, having completed his working model, he petitioned Congress for an appropriation to assist him in demonstrating his great discovery by constructing a telegraph between Washington and Baltimore. The proposition met with little favor and was laughed at as a chimera; but it was renewed in 1842, when Honorable John P. Kennedy, of Maryland, was chairman of the House committee to which it was referred, and through Mr. Kennedy's efforts an appropriation of $30,000 was made for the purpose of testing the practicability of establishing a system of magnetic telegraphing. Ezra Cornell, of New York, became associated with

Professor Morse, and they determined, after various discussions and experiments, to set poles and stretch the wire overhead along the forty-mile route. The work was in progress and nearly completed when the National Whig Convention of 1844 met at Baltimore to nominate candidates for President and Vice-president; and when Henry Clay was nominated for the presidency a message was immediately sent by rail to the point near Baltimore that the wire had reached, and from there it was dispatched to Washington. It went through without impediment, and when, an hour later, the train from Baltimore arrived at Washington, the passengers, who expected to be the first to announce the news, were surprised to learn that the telegraph had brought it before them. A week later the line was completed, and on May 24, 1844, Mr. Morse and a number of friends met in the Supreme Court room at Washington, while his assistant, Mr. Vail, stood at the other end of the line, at Mount Clair depot, in Baltimore, to formally inaugurate the first magnetic telegraph in the world. The honor of selecting the opening message was accorded to Miss Annie G. Ellsworth, daughter of Henry G. Ellsworth, commissioner of patents, because she had been the first to apprise the inventor of the passage of the bill through Congress granting the appropriation for the experimental line between the two cities, and she chose the words: "What hath God wrought!—Numbers, xxiii, 23." It went through without obstruction and was received at once in Baltimore, and the next instant was sent back to Washington, when it was seen that the great invention was all that its author had claimed for it. Two days later the National Democratic Convention met at Baltimore and nominated James K. Polk for President, and Silas Wright for Vice-president. The latter was United States Senator from New York, and when the dispatch came from Baltimore to Washington, announcing his nomination, Mr. Morse instantly took it to the Senate chamber and delivered it to Mr. Wright, who at once wrote a dispatch to the convention, declining the nomination, and gave it to Mr. Morse. He took it to the office and sent it, and it reached the convention at Baltimore so soon after the nomination had been made—while the convention was still in the excitement of the vote—that the delegates could not credit it. There had been no reason for doubting Mr. Wright's willingness to accept the honor offered him, and when the swift and prompt message declining it was read to the convention, that body was surprised and bewildered. It was thought that there must be some mistake, and an adjournment was carried to await the report of a committee appointed to wait upon Mr. Wright, at Washington, and receive his answer in person. When the public recovered from the amazement caused by the feat of the new instrumentality, and saw the telegraph flashing messages back and forth without delay and with perfect accuracy, between Washington and Baltimore, it grasped the truth that the Morse magnetic telegraph was all that its inventor had claimed for it—and, probably, even more—and that it was the most wonderful achievement of the age. The great value of the invention was demonstrated, even then, by the number of rival companies that sprang up, based upon the claim of something different from, or an improvement upon, the Morse process; but the original inventor had done his work marvelously well and had covered the whole ground—and when the suits for infringement of patent came before the United States Supreme Court, they were all decided in favor of the joint stock company to which Morse had turned over his patent. In the Morse telegraph the power is derived from a voltaic battery, with an electro-magnet at the receiving station. When the current flows this magnet attracts an armature, by which dots or lines, according to the duration of the current, are marked on a moving ribbon of paper by a steel point. This point is attached to one end of a lever, at the other end of which is a moveable armature. The apparatus is so completely under the control of the operator that by pressing a button with his finger the circuit is closed, and by removing the pressure it is broken. When a message is sent the circuit is permanently closed by springing the lever to the left, thus allowing the steel point to work continuously on the paper ribbon. This ribbon is carried between rollers moved by clockwork, in one part of which is a groove into which the point presses the paper. When the key is pressed down for a longer or shorter time, keeping the circuit closed, a continuous line of any desired length is produced, these lines of different lengths and the combinations of them constituting the telegraph alphabet. The relay is an electro-magnet wound with a long, fine wire, which is introduced into the

main line, and becomes part of a great conductor from city to city, this part of the apparatus enabling the operator to strengthen the current when it becomes feeble by reason of the long distance traversed.

In 1846 the line was opened to New York, and shortly afterward it was built through the Southern States to New Orleans, this extension being stimulated by the desire to secure news from the war with Mexico. This news was brought by steamer from Corpus Christi and Vera Cruz to New Orleans, and from there sent to all cities of the country reached by the wire. It was pushed rapidly from Philadelphia, through Pittsburg, to Cincinnati and Louisville, and thence westward in the direction of St. Louis. When Congress met in December, 1847, the line had reached Vincennes, and the President's message was sent over the wire to that point, and from there brought by relays of horses to St. Louis for the "Missouri Republican." Two weeks later, December 19, 1847, the line reached the bank of the Mississippi River opposite St. Louis, and three days afterward, December 22, 1847, an instrument having arrived, a telegram was sent to the President of the United States, announcing the opening of the telegraph to St. Louis. During the month of January following only four news telegrams were sent over the wire from St. Louis, three of them referring to the movement of Missouri troops at Santa Fe, in connection with the Mexican War, and the fourth announcing the capture of Baldwin, who killed Matthews a few days before, twenty miles west of St. Louis. M. B. O'Reilly was the contractor who constructed this first line to St. Louis, and his name is honorably associated with the entire work of extending the wires between the Eastern States and what were then the Western States. At first, after the opening of the line to St. Louis, dispatches were brought across the river by messengers on the ferry-boats for a time, until a wire was stretched across from the levee to Bloody Island on masts one hundred and seventy-five feet high. A storm on the 4th of May, 1848, prostrated these masts, and it was found that the only reliable method of establishing permanent connection between the two shores must be by submarine wire; so, accordingly, in October, 1850, a wire encased in gutta-percha was laid on the bottom of the river, from shore to shore—and this connection has been maintained ever since. On the 10th of January, 1848, less than a month after the wire reached East St. Louis from the East, it was extended to Alton, and in August of the same year to Dubuque. On the 27th of July, 1850, the line between St. Louis and New Orleans was opened, and shortly afterward connection was established between Chicago and St. Louis, thus giving St. Louis connection with the East, South and North. After completing his invention, Professor Morse did not stop until he had demonstrated by careful experiments the practicability of submarine telegraphing by his apparatus. He laid a wire between Castle Garden, at the lower part of New York City, and Governor's Island, and sent messages over it without difficulty—the first step toward those international cables laid under the oceans that now connect all the important countries on the globe. In 1847 a submarine wire was laid connecting Baltimore with Havre de Grace, which was found to work well; and, in 1851, one was laid across the channel between Dover and Calais, which also worked successfully. In 1863 six cables were laid between England and Scotland, over a distance of one hundred miles, and in 1854 a cable was laid between Varna and Constantinople, one hundred and sixty miles. In 1855 Cyrus W. Field, of New York, whose name is so eminently associated with the enterprise of connecting Europe and America by submarine telegraph, began the attempts, which, after twelve years of failure, losses and discouragement, were finally crowned with success. In the first attempt the cable was lost in a storm in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. In 1857 and in 1858 two more expeditions, starting from England to cross the Atlantic with a cable, proved failures. In 1858 a third expedition, starting from Ireland, succeeded in laying a cable to Newfoundland, and messages were sent over it, the first one being a salutation from Queen Victoria to President Buchanan; but the working was imperfect, and after a few weeks it ceased to work entirely and became useless. It was not until seven years afterward, in 1865, that the next attempt was made, with a better cable, carried by the "Great Eastern," the largest steamship in the world; but after 1,200 miles of the cable had been paid out, it was broken by a sudden lurch of the great vessel and lost. A search for it was made, which proved fruitless, and the vessel returned to England to record another failure. It was a failure, however, which gave

bright promise of success, and when, the next year, the "Great Eastern" started from Valentia, on the west coast of Ireland, with another cable, good fortune attended the expedition, and the western end of the cable was safely and successfully landed at Cape Race, Newfoundland, and Europe and America were connected by telegraph at last. One of the first items of intelligence brought by the cable was the tidings of the treaty of peace between Prussia and Austria. After the "Great Eastern" had landed the cable on the coast of Newfoundland, where it was at once connected with the United States and Canada, she returned to mid-ocean and made a second search, with approved grappling appliances, for the cable lost the year before. This search was successful, and the old cable, drawn up from a depth of two miles, was spliced and landed, thus making two submarine cables, side by side, working between Europe and America. The event was regarded as a notable achievement on both sides of the Atlantic, and Cyrus W. Field was honored in England, as well as in the United States, for the unfaltering faith and the indomitable persistence with which he had prosecuted the enterprise through so many years of failure and discouragement. The length of the cable between the Irish coast and Newfoundland is 2,134 miles. In 1861, five years before the Atlantic cable was successfully laid, a cable was laid from the Island of Malta to Alexandria, 913 miles; and in 1864 one was laid in the Persian Gulf, a distance of 1,330 miles. In 1869 the French-Atlantic cable from Brest to St. Pierre was laid, and extended from St. Pierre to Duxbury, Massachusetts, having a length of 3,857 miles. In 1873 a cable was laid from Lisbon, Portugal, to the Cape Verde Islands, and from there across the Atlantic to Pernambuco, Brazil; and in 1875 a new cable was laid from Ballingskillig Bay, on the west coast of Ireland, to Rye, on the coast of New Hampshire. Cables were laid, also, from Land's End, England, to Lisbon, 856 miles; from Lisbon to Gibraltar, 337 miles; from Gibraltar, in the Mediterranean, to Malta, 1,000 miles; from Malta to Alexandria, 913 miles; from Suez, in the Red Sea, to Aden, 1,400 miles; from Aden, across the Arabian Sea, to Bombay, 1,851 miles; from Penang to Singapore, to Saigon, in Cochin China; to the Island of Borneo, to Hong-Kong and other important points on the China coast, and to Manila, in the Philippine Islands, to Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, and other places in that quarter of the globe.

The demands of international commerce have caused the rapid extension of telegraphic service through submarine cables between different countries until all the mainlands and all the important islands of the globe, except the Sandwich Islands, were, in 1898, connected. In that year there were five sub-Atlantic cables in operation between North America and Europe—the Anglo-American, between Valentia in Ireland and Heart's Content in Newfoundland; the Commercial cable, between Waterville, Ireland, and Canso, Nova Scotia; the Direct United States cable, between Ballinskillig's Bay, in Ireland, and Halifax, extended from Halifax to Rye Beach, New Hampshire; the Western Union, between Senner Cove, near Penzance, England, and Dover Bay, near Canso, Nova Scotia, extended from Dover Bay to New York; and the Compagnie Francaise du Telegraphe de Paris a New York, between Brest, on the west coast of France, and St. Pierre, Miquelon, extended from St. Pierre to Cape Cod, Massachusetts. In addition to these, there was a sixth Atlantic cable between Carcavallos, near Lisbon, Portugal, by way of the Madeiras, the Canaries, and the Cape Verde Islands to Pernambuco, in Brazil, South America. In 1896 there were, altogether, 310 submarine cables in the world, having a total mileage of 139,754 miles, owned by private companies; and, in addition, there were 994 cables, having an aggregate mileage of 18,132 miles, owned by various governments.

The telegraph fire-alarm now used in all large cities is one of the valuable purposes to which this wonderful instrument is made subservient. By means of small iron boxes fastened against the walls of buildings, generally on the corners, in various districts, and connected with a central office, an alarm sounded in any district is instantly communicated to the central office, and the next instant communicated to as many engine-houses as it may be thought advisable to order to the spot. In a few moments after the alarm is received at the engine-house, the already partly harnessed horses are hitched to the engines and hose-carriages, and are off at a gallop to the point of danger. It is this saving of time at the beginning of fires, made possible by the telegraph alarm, that has assisted in making

the modern fire department in cities so great an improvement over the clumsy arrangements which prevailed fifty years ago.

After the efficiency and value of the Morse telegraph was demonstrated by the successful working of the lines first established in the Eastern States, a number of companies entered the field to secure a share of the business which it was foreseen would be required, and for a time these flourished in competition with one another, but the Western Union, in 1886, began to assert its superiority and became preeminent. In 1881 it absorbed, by purchase, all the lines of two other large companies, the American Union and the Atlantic & Pacific, by which its own mileage of 85,645 miles was increased by 10,706 miles. In 1887 it purchased the 6,711 miles of line belonging to the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and shortly afterward, the 2,684 miles of line owned by the American Rapid Telegraph, extending between Boston, New York, Washington and Chicago. In 1881 it also acquired control by lease of the 8,000 miles of the line of the New York Mutual Telegraph Company, and subsequently of the Northwestern Telegraph Company, with its 8,000 miles of line. The Western Union in 1898 had a capital of $100,000,000, owned and controlled over nine-tenths of all the telegraph lines in the United States, and therefore virtually represented the telegraph system of the country. The following figures exhibit the growth of the Western Union business and of the telegraph business of the country: In 1866 the number of miles of line was 37,380; number of offices, 2,250; number of messages sent, 5,879,282; receipts, $6,568,925; expenses, $3,944,006; profits, $2,624,920; average toll per message, 104.7 cents. In 1876 the number of miles of line was 73,532; number of offices, 7,072; number of messages sent, 18,729,567; receipts, $10,034,984; expenses, $6,635,474; profits, $3,399,510; average toll per message, 33.5 cents. In 1886 the number of miles of line was 151,832; number of offices, 14,184; messages sent, 43,289,807; receipts, $16,298,639; expenses, $12,378,783; profits, $3,919,855; average toll per message, 23.4 cents. In 1897 the number of miles of line was 190,614; number of offices, 21,769; number of messages sent, 58,151,684; receipts, $22,638,859; expenses, $16,906,656; profits, $5,732,203; average toll per message, 24.3 cents.

The Postal Telegraph Company was organized in 1881, taking its name from the original purpose of its projectors to make it an arm of the Postoffice Department of the government by cheapening the cost of telegraphic transmission through improvements in the methods. These expectations were not fulfilled, and a connection was effected with the Commercial Cable Company, and the name of the land lines changed to the Postal Telegraph-Cable Company. In 1898 it had about 3,000 offices, 25,000 miles of route (poles and cables), 135,000 miles of wire, with an equipment extending into most of the States; and in 1897 it transmitted about 13,750,000 messages. This company first opened its office in St. Louis in 1884, with C. Dougherty for superintendent, and Edward Altemus as manager.

D. M. Grissom.

Telephone, The.—An instrument for transmitting sounds or speech through a wire by means of electrical vibrations which correspond to the sounds. An instrument of the nature of the telephone was invented by Reis, of Frankfort, in 1860, but it was very imperfect and would not transmit speech. It was followed by an articulating telephone invented by Alexander Graham Bell, which was first exhibited at Salem, Massachusetts, in the year 1875, and again at the Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition the following year. It was accompanied by nearly similar inventions by Gray, of Chicago, Edison and others. The advantages it offered in commercial life in cities were so great that it was rapidly improved, and the result was an instrument combining the best features of all inventions, which has come into universal use. The Bell telephone consists of a pear-shaped case containing a bar magnet wound with a coil of fine wire at one end, and adjusted in close proximity to a diaphragm, or thin plate of sheet iron, placed crosswise at the end of the case, and held by a cap hollowed underneath. The diaphragm is so gripped at the edge that the center is free to vibrate when smitten by the sound of the voice. Through the center of the cap is a trumpet-shaped opening similar to the mouth-piece of the speaking tube, which collects the sounds and causes them to bear on the diaphragm. When two separate instruments of this kind some distance apart are connected by telegraph wires with the wire coils around the bar magnets, the two diaphragms respond to the impulses of electricity

and these responses in the receiver agree exactly in power, rapidity, and quality with the sounds generated in the transmitting instrument; in other words, the sounds in the transmitter are sent over the wires and reconverted into fac-simile sounds in the receiver at the other end of the line. There is a great waste of power in the sound in the transmission; what reaches the hearer is estimated at only one three-millionth of the power of the original sound, and although constant efforts are made to remedy this weakness of the telephone, they have not been attended with success. The battery system now in commercial use is the Blake transmitter in connection with the Bell receiver, by which the necessary impulses are obtained by passing a steady flow or continuous current of electricity from a battery through an instrument that throws the current into the proper vibrations by stopping the current at each interval between the impulses, the process being facilitated by substituting for the magnet and coil behind the diaphragm a few pieces of carbon placed between the diaphragm and a solid support.

Telephony, like telegraphy, is a modern art, both owing their origin to electricity, both associated with electrical developments, and both having much to do in ministering to the demands and modifying the habits and methods of the new civilization. Telephony has had the advantage of a high order of intelligence and inventive spirit in its devotees and adherents from the first, and there is no art that exhibits more rapid progress in advancement than it has made. The brilliant electricians and experimenters are its dutiful allies and servitors, and, in the improved processes of manipulating metal, wood, clay, stone, paper, and carbon, in other fields of discovery, it is constantly finding something for its benefit. The promptness with which the telephone was appreciated as an agency of local communication, and its perfect adaptation to the needs of busy cities recognized, was exhibited in the fact that it was introduced and used in St. Louis within two years of its first public exhibition. It afforded the first demonstration of its capacity to transmit speech over wires at the Philadelphia Centennial in 1876, and the 22d of April, 1898 was the twenty-second anniversary of the existence of the first telephone company in St. Louis. It opened at 417 Olive Street with four subscribers. At the close of the year 1898 the business of all the companies in St. Louis was exhibited in an aggregate of 11,000 instruments; 218 miles of duct; 18,000 miles of wire; and 1,000,000 feet of cable. For twenty years after the introduction of the telephone in St. Louis, transmission was effected by overhead wires, as that was the only method that had been tried in the city. But the constantly increasing accumulation of overhead wires became more and more objectionable every year, until in September, 1896, the municipal assembly took the first step toward burying the wires, by setting apart a district bounded on the east by the Mississippi River, on the west by Twenty-second Street, on the north by Wash Street, and on the south by Spruce Street, embracing the heart of the business portion of the city, and providing that thereafter no wires, tubes or cables conducting or transmitting electricity should be placed above the surface of the street, alley, or public place in this territory, except such as might be necessary for local distribution; and permission was given to erect poles in alleys for such local distribution, with the consent of the board of public improvements. Immediately after the passage of this ordinance the telephone companies began work on the conduits, and prosecuted it without delay until it was satisfactorily completed and their wires in the subway district placed beneath the surface. The system in this first district consists of three backbones laid east and west on Olive Street and north and south on Fourth and Tenth Streets. Tributary mains run north and south and east and west from these, as occasion calls for, and from these mains, in turn, the various distributing lines run in alleys, to be tapped at intervals, through laterals, to supply office buildings. The area between the river and Twenty-second Street and Wash and Spruce Streets is divided into east and west districts by Twelfth Street, on which are terminal poles located at the entrance to alleys intersecting the streets carrying the runs. The cables on leaving the manholes are led through three-inch iron pipes to the terminal poles and terminate in a cable head, from which the various circuits are distributed by short overhead lines to the telephone subscribers. In the business district of the city east of Twelfth Street, the manholes are located at the entrance of alleys, as elsewhere, but, instead of an alley pole line a distributing duct enters the street manhole in its center

and one at the end where the duct is dead-ended. From the cable head in the center of the alley distribution is made through lead-covered cables laid through three-inch pipe into the basement or cellar of the building in which the subscriber is located. In office buildings, where many subscribers are congregated, an entire cable-head enters the basement and terminates in a large cable-head, where each wire is separately brought out to terminal posts; and from these the circuits issue in the form of a cable which, at the various floors, is spliced with cables of smaller units which terminate in smaller cable boxes, from which the final circuit to the subscriber's instrument is completed. The distribution tile known as the Johnston duct, from the inventor, is a tile made in two-foot sections and consists of two through ducts for single-pair cables, one enclosed cable duct and a shallow channel above the same, permitting a device for drawing in the single pairs. The conductors are of hard drawn copper, paper-insulated, and twisted in pairs, the whole encased in a heavy lead sheath. All the main runs with a few exceptions consist of 3 3-4-inch hollow brick tile eighteen inches long, of octagonal exterior, made of sewer pipe clay glazed inside and out. This pipe was laid 5 1-2 inches between the centers, the spaces being filled in with cement, and the successive rows separated vertically by a 1-2-inch layer. A mandril was drawn through the ducts as the work progressed, to preserve the alignment, and prevent the mortar from entering. The only cement used was the best Portland, the concrete foundation for the conduits ranging from four to six inches, and the sides and top being incased in three to four inches of concrete. The general size of the manhole is 5 feet by 5 feet by 5 feet, with 9-inch brick walls, concrete bottoms, 6-inch clay tile sewer, with iron trap and covers grated where necessary. The roof is 10-inch concrete, with rectangular opening for 24-inch by 30-inch self-locking cast steel cover. There are 1,200 manholes in all, in the subway district. A novel and very effective way was adopted for pulling in the large 120-pair cables used in the conduits. Instead of the turn-stile plan, a small horizontal steam engine was employed to furnish the motive power, the engine with a capstan being mounted on a low wagon. By suitable gear the capstan was made to revolve and wind up a rope, one end of which was manipulated by a man, and the other securely fastened to the cable to be drawn through. By this device the cable was laid at the rate of 25 feet a minute. When obstructions in the shape of net work of gas and water pipe were encountered, iron pipes were resorted to in place of the clay tile, the pipes being bent into shapes to meet the conditions. On the 16th of January, 1898, at 2 a. m., nine months after breaking ground, the first public message was sent through the exchange in the Telephone Building, thus inaugurating the new metallic system and making the underground telephone service an accomplished fact. The telephone apparatus specially provided for underground service in St. Louis is of the most approved pattern. The switch-board, which is the source and center of operations in the exchange, is based on the multiple common battery branch terminal metallic system. The term "multiple" signifies that all the subscribers' lines terminate in every section. There is a novel automatic arrangement for signaling the operator when a connection is desired. It consists of miniature electric lamps, upon the glow of which and of a larger pilot lamp in front of the operator to attract attention it is instantly known what subscriber has removed his telephone from the hook and desires a connection. There is also a double row of miniature cord lamps whose office is to indicate when the parties have ended their conversation. The operation of completing a connection is comparatively simple. When a subscriber removes his telephone from the hook preparatory to calling up another subscriber, the fact is indicated by the simultaneous glow of the lamp corresponding to his line in the exchange. The operator immediately extinguishes the lamp by the manipulation of a plug, and, resorting to the proper listening key before her, communicates with the subscriber, and inquires "what number" he wants. Upon receiving the answer she instantly discovers if the line is busy, and if it is, indicates it by a click: but if clear, no click is received, and the operator by means of what is termed a calling plug calls up the number desired by ringing his bell with the proper ringing key. When conversation between subscribers is ended, and the receivers are replaced on the hooks, the miniature lamps connected with the cords of the corresponding plugs, and which have been dark during the conversation in-

stantly blaze up, indicating the disconnect signal to the operator. In general, when the receivers are off the hook, the cord lamps are dark, and when replaced, the lamps are bright. The large pilot lamp before each operator which simultaneously responds with the small lamps when a call is received, is duplicated on the chief operator's tables, so it is possible to know the exact condition of affairs at each operator's position on the entire switch-board, and by simply observing the various lamps at her board, the chief operator can see how promptly calls are being answered, and how busy any section, or the entire board may be at any moment. In a spacious room at the exchange is the wire chief's table which plays an important part in the working of the exchange, for it is here that all subscribers' circuits are systematically tested at regular intervals, complaints registered, and orders for immediate repairs issued. The back of a switchboard affords some idea of the prodigious wiring demanded in a telephone exchange. In the straightway cables in a switchboard wired for 4,000 subscribers, there is 5,006,000 feet of wire, and there is 9,218,000 feet more of wire in the relays and other coils; and the number of soldered connections between the terminals of cables on the main distributing board and the operator's switchboard is estimated at half a million. Contrary to the Law system where the local batteries are required at the subscribers' instruments, thus, calling for a great deal of inspection and renewal, the most modern and simplified form of battery transmission concentrates the electrical energy at a central point for distribution. With metallic service installed, it is possible for a subscriber without leaving his office, to communicate with a person in any city in the United States where long distance service has been established; and it is a common occurrence to send a message to, and receive a message from Chicago, New York or Boston.

The Bell Telephone Company of Missouri began business in St. Louis in May, 1878, its first officers being E. A. Hitchcock, president; Geo. F. Durant, vice-president; E. A. Smith, secretary, and John A. Lionberger, treasurer. In 1898 it had 6,000 instruments in use in the city, 15,000 miles of wire, 115 miles of duct and its connections were 120,000 a day.

The Kinloch Telephone Company is a St. Louis association, with well known business men in control of it. It was organized in December, 1896, with Sam M. Kennard for president; Wm. F. Nolker, vice-president; Wm. D. Orthwein, second vice-president; Breckinridge Jones, treasurer; Hopkins J. Hanbord, general manager, and C. K. Dickson Walsh, secretary. In December, 1898, it had 5,000 instruments in the hands of subscribers, 3,000 miles of wire, 400,000 feet of cable, 103 miles of duct, and 5,500 subscribers.

In 1880 there were 148 telephone companies in the United States, having 34,305 miles of wire. 54,319 receiving telephones, and 3,338 employes. In 1897 the Bell Telephone Company, which had come practically into the control and conduct of the telephone business of the country, had 805,711 miles of wire, 967 exchanges, 832 branch offices, 14,425 employes, 325,244 subscribers and 772,627 instruments in the hands of licensees, under rentals. The number of exchange connections daily in the United States was 2,630,071; the average number of daily calls per subscriber was 8 1-3. The capital of the company was $23,650,000. In 1895 it received in rental of telephones $1,475,850, and in 1896 $1,450,032. The gross earnings for 1895 were $4,475,442, and in 1896 $4,538,979. Its net earnings in 1896 were $3,383,580 and in that year it paid its stockholders $3,361,233.

D. M. Grissom.

Temm, Herman H., merchant, was born October 11, 1833, in Ramsdorf, Province of Westphalia, Germany, and died in St. Louis October 17, 1896. His parents were William A. and Frances (Bruer) Temm, and he spent the early years of his boyhood with them in the land of his birth. Under their guidance the truths of Christianity were instilled into his young mind, and he grew up an adherent of the Roman Catholic faith and lived and died a member of that church. Until he was eleven years of age he attended the parish schools of his native town, and through this schooling laid the foundation for broader education in later years. In the year 1844 he came to this country and found a home at Keokuk, Iowa. There he served an apprenticeship to the drug business with the firm of Hamilton & Ayers, in whose employ he remained two years. Turning his attention then to the matter of bettering his education, he attended school for three years at West Point, Iowa, and although still young when he completed his

H. H. Tenn

course of study, his industry and studious habits had enabled him to make very considerable progress toward the attainment of a scientific education. Thereafter he clerked for a year or two in a drug store at Fort Madison, Iowa, and in 1851 he came to St. Louis. Here he was at first employed in Dorman's drug store, at the corner of Thirteenth Street and Franklin Avenue, and later held positions in other pharmaceutical establishments in the city until 1859. Meantime he had pursued a course of study at one of the business colleges of the city and had fitted himself theoretically and by practical experience to engage in business on his own account. As head of the firm of Temm & Roepke he established himself in the drug business at the corner of Nineteenth Street and Franklin Avenue in 1859, and from the start he was both a popular and prosperous merchant. Afterward he established another drug store at the corner of Seventeenth and Biddle Streets, and later still another one at the intersection of Jefferson and Franklin Avenues, and in 1895 another at the corner of Marcus and Easton Avenues. These different commercial establishments he continued to conduct successfully as long as he lived, and through his mercantile operations and judicious investments he accumulated a substantial fortune. He was a director in a building and loan association, and was a stockholder in other similar enterprises. In the line of business to which he devoted the greater share of his time and attention he was known at the time of his death as a pioneer, and also as one of the most capable and sagacious drug merchants in the city. His good judgment and his unswerving integrity commended him to the financial institutions with which he was identified, and his counsels were always prized by those associated with him. When fortune favored him he did not forget the fact that he had struggled to gain a foothold in business, and had known a time when kindly encouragement had been to him a precious boon, and what he had learned the worth of by experience he freely gave to young men who came within the sphere of his action and influence. He delighted in helping worthy youths to become worthy men, and assisted churches, schools, charities, and all agencies designed to better social and moral conditions. While his life was, in a sense, quiet and uneventful, he was solicitous always for the public welfare, and especially anxious that those of his own household should develop into useful and worthy citizens. Reared under the influence of this conscientious and upright man, his sons became his worthy successors, and are to-day honored business and professional men. He married, in 1862, Miss Harriet M. Tooker, who came to this city from Cincinnati, Ohio. Their children are J. Alexander Temm, Dr. Francis A. Temm, Jessie, wife of B. L. Zwart, Harry J. A. Temm, Charles D. Temm and Dr. William B. Temm.

Temple of Honor.—This order was established by some members of the Sons of Temperance in New York in 1845. The originators intended it as an exalted degree of the Sons of Temperance, but the National Division refusing to recognize it as such, it was then maintained independently of the mother order. Its chief officer was designated as worthy chief templar, and the next in dignity worthy vice-templar. The places of meeting were called temples, with the Grand Temple having supervision over all. The order was introduced into St. Louis in 1853, and in June, 1854, a Grand Lodge was organized, with four temples in the State—one at Louisiana, one in St. Louis, one in Hannibal and one at Carrollton. The instituting officer was W. A. Lynch, of St. Louis, who became the first grand worthy templar of the Grand Temple. Among those present and participating in the organization from St. Louis were: G. W. Lynch, J. B. Higdon, William A. Lynch, Richard Ivers and T. S. Warne. The growth of the order was greatest just after the Civil War, when there were seven temples in St. Louis. Subsequently the order began to decline, and in July, 1882, there were but six temples in the State, with three in St. Louis. These temples passed out of existence a few years later, and the order ceased to be represented among the temperance organizations in St. Louis.

Tillotson, Frederick E., who was a conspicuous figure in the fraternal circles of the city, and well and favorably known also in business circles, was born September 18, 1868, in Delhi, Illinois, and died in St. Louis, October 13, 1897. He was the son of Elias and Juliet (Townley) Tillotson, and his father, formerly engaged in the grain trade at Delhi and Jerseyville, has been for some years a resident of St. Louis. He was educated in the

public schools of St. Louis, quitting school when eighteen years of age to turn his attention to business pursuits. At that time he entered the employ of the E. Tillotson Lumber & Commission Company, in the capacity of bookkeeper, and later transferred his services to the Harnett Lumber Company, where he also filled the position of bookkeeper until promoted to secretary and treasurer of the company. As financial officer of this corporation, and one of the managers of a large business, he evinced ability of a high order, and his high character and integrity gave him an enviable reputation in commercial circles. His genial and kindly disposition gave him wide personal popularity, and he was especially beloved by those with whom he came in contact in the fraternal orders with which he affiliated. He was a member in high standing of both the Masonic order and the order of the Knights of Pythias, and the tender and touching tributes paid to his memory at the time of his death testify to the high esteem in which he was held by those with whom he had been associated in the bonds of fraternal union. He was a worthy and zealous Baptist churchman, holding membership in the Second Baptist Church under the pastorate of Rev. Dr. W. W. Boyd.

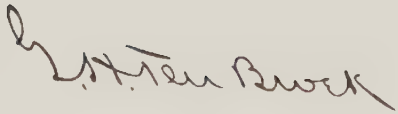
Tompkins, Cornelius, banker, was born February 18, 1838, in St. Louis, and comes of an old Kentucky family, and of Revolutionary stock. His father, who was born in Lexington, Kentucky, came to St. Louis in 1837, bringing with him considerable capital, which he invested in the wholesale grocery business, succeeding the firm of Robert A. Barnes, under the name and style of Blaine, Tompkins & Barrett. This house remained in existence for many years thereafter, the firm being widely known throughout the West and Southwest, and standing high in business circles. Cornelius Tompkins grew to manhood in this city, and was educated at St. Louis University. Immediately after leaving school he entered the employ of the old-time banking house of Lucas & Simonds, and was thus engaged until 1857, when these bankers retired from business. Some time later he went to New York, and embarked in the banking business in that city. He also became a member of the New York Stock Exchange, in which he occupied a position of some prominence until 1872. In that year he returned to his old home in St. Louis, and became connected with the Commercial Bank of this city, which continued eighteen years. For eight years he was cashier of this bank, resigning the cashiership in 1890 to accept the position of treasurer of the Union Trust Company, in which capacity he was identified with one of the leading financial institutions of the West until 1897. In that year he resigned the treasurership of the Union Trust Company and went abroad, spending nearly two years thereafter traveling through the south of Europe, Egypt and Asia Minor. A man of cultivated taste and nice discrimination, he collected, in the course of this two years of travel, many rare curios and art works, which now adorn his home in this city, a source of pleasure to himself and his friends. Having retired permanently from business, Mr. Tompkins devotes his time to the conduct of his private affairs, and the enjoyment of that leisure, to which his many years of active and successful business entitle him. Identified with the Catholic Church, he has contributed his share toward the building up of the church and its institutions, and is known as a generous and helpful friend of its charities. His political affiliations are with the Republican party. In 1862 he married Miss Louise Augusta Benoist, second daughter of Louis A. Benoist, of whom extended mention is made elsewhere in these volumes, and who, in his day, was one of the leading bankers of St. Louis. Three sons and four daughters have been born of this union; the sons are now well known business men of this city.

Ten Broek, Gerrit H., lawyer and editor, was born March 30, 1859, in St. Louis. His parents were Henry and Gepke (Diekenga) Ten Broek, and he comes of Dutch ancestry. After completing his academic education at the St. Louis High School he entered the St. Louis Law School and finished his law course there. He was admitted to the bar and at once began the practice of his profession in this city. Turning his attention to mercantile law, he established the Ten Broek Agency, through which he became acquainted, either personally or by correspondence, with several thousand attorneys scattered throughout the United States and other countries. In 1886 he conceived the idea of uniting these correspondents into a regular organization, and in pursuance of this idea he formed the

[illegible] St. Louis [illegible] Commercial [illegible] [illegible] was assistant [illegible] [illegible] which capacity he was [illegible] of the leading financial institutions [illegible] 1867. In that year he [illegible] the Union Trust Company [illegible] and were absent [illegible] Europe and Asia Minor. [illegible] and have discriminating [illegible] in the course of his two years [illegible] many [illegible] cities and [illegible] works, which [illegible] in this city [illegible] branch and [illegible] Hence, [illegible] merely from [illegible] Mr. [illegible] has devoted his time to the compilation [illegible] articles, and the enjoyment of [illegible] leisure. In which he is now [illegible] years of [illegible] business [illegible] with the Christian Church, he has [illegible] his share [illegible] and the building up of the [illegible] and its [illegible] and is [illegible] as [illegible] of its [illegible] affiliations are with the [illegible]

In 1862 he married Miss Louisa [illegible] Pemoist, second daughter of [illegible] Pemoist, of whom extended mention is made [illegible] in these volumes, and who, [illegible] day, was one of the leading bankers of St. Louis. Three sons and four daughters have been born of this union; the sons are now well known business men of this city.

Tom Brook, Gerrit H., [illegible] March 20, [illegible] St. Louis. His parents were Henry and [illegible] at Tom Brook, and he comes of [illegible] ancestry. After completing his [illegible] at the St. Louis High School [illegible] the St. Louis Law School and [illegible] two years there. He was admitted [illegible] and at once began the practice of his [illegible] in this city. Having his attention [illegible] the real estate business [illegible] through which he became [illegible] matters easily or by correspondence [illegible] and afterwards scattered [illegible] United States and [illegible] received the [illegible] [illegible] to a particular [illegible] [illegible] of this work be [illegible]



"Associated Law Offices." This is an organization which aims to secure by co-operation, interchange of information and through the employment of the same contracted correspondents, the highest efficiency in their collection departments. Mr. Ten Broek has had the satisfaction of seeing this organization develop into one of the most noted and most thoroughly efficient collecting agencies of the country. He established, in 1885, "The Mercantile Adjuster," of which he is still the editor, and in which he owns a controlling interest. This monthly legal publication is issued from New York, contains information of especial interest and value to credit men, collection managers and commercial lawyers, and now has a circulation of 10,000 copies, which extends into every country in the world having commercial relations with the United States. Its offices in New York are in the Empire building, where Mr. Ten Broek spends a portion of his time, although his residence and principal office has been in St. Louis. Still a young man, the formative genius of Mr. Ten Broek has been such that he has made a marked impress upon the legal profession in St. Louis, and his connection with commercial law has caused him to become prominently identified with enterprises of large magnitude and national celebrity. In politics he is a Republican, but not actively partisan or in any sense a politician. He is a member and vestryman of Grace Episcopal Church, and is secretary of the St. Louis Bethel Association, secretary of the St. Louis Hospital Association, and secretary of the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association. He married, in 1893, Mrs. Frances Lorraine Colby, of St. Louis.

Tennessee Society.—The Tennessee Society of St. Louis was organized December 7, 1895, at the Southern Hotel, with a membership of twenty-five, and in the year 1898 had an active membership of one hundred. This society is purely social and patriotic, its members being natives or descendants of natives of Tennessee living in St. Louis. The society has a banquet annually, which is held on "Jackson Day," the 8th day of January, when an address is delivered by some prominent Tennesseean. The first officers were: Henry W. Bond, president; Jerome Hill, first vice-president; William M. Senter, second vice-president; A. C. Stewart, third vice-president; Joseph Wheless, secretary, and John C. Meeks, treasurer.

Terminal Railroad Association.—This company furnishes a practical illustration of the benefits that accrue to traffic and commerce through an intelligent aggregation of forces that had been hitherto scattered and working at cross-purposes. When the Eads bridge was opened and ready for railway traffic, in 1874, its projectors found themselves in a peculiar and unforeseen dilemma. It had been confidently expected, and, indeed, secured by contract with the most important Eastern lines, that the latter would, upon completion of the structure, run their passenger and freight trains across the bridge. This, however, they refused to do, alleging as a reason that, as Illinois corporations, they had no right to operate a railroad or run trains in Missouri. On the other hand, the bridge company's charter contained no franchise or privilege to operate a railroad either in Missouri or Illinois. Without such rights it could not organize a railway service of its own, could not acquire or condemn property needed for terminal facilities—in fact, could not use its property for the purposes for which it was constructed. Its hands were apparently tied, and for a long time the bridge and its tracks remained unused.

In this dilemma it was concluded to form outside auxiliary railroad companies under the general corporation laws of Missouri and Illinois, and to enter into traffic contracts between them and the bridge company for the performance of railway service between St. Louis and East St. Louis, also for the acquisition of the needful motive power, and for the purchase or condemnation of real estate required for terminals.

Two such companies were formed, the Union Railway & Transit Company of St. Louis, under a Missouri, and the Union Railway & Transit Company of East St. Louis, under an Illinois charter. Each company organized with a capital of $250,000, which was subsequently increased to one million. The capital was mainly furnished outside of St. Louis.

Within a short time after their formation these companies organized, under the direction of the bridge management, a complete service, purchased locomotives, erected machine shops and freight warehouses, and laid

connecting and storage tracks for the handling of freight.

But while these arrangements took care of freight, there was no accommodation for passengers in St. Louis, and it became necessary to organize another company for the building of a Union depot. This was done, and the Union Depot Company of St. Louis, with a capital of one million, was formed. This company proceeded at once to erect the (old) passenger station at Twelfth and Poplar Streets, and opened the same for regular traffic on June 1, 1875. Up to that date passengers were taken across the bridge by omnibuses.

In 1880 the capital of the Union Railway & Transit Companies of St. Louis and East St. Louis had become exhausted, and as the traffic had increased to large dimensions and more ground was needed for expansion of terminals, two new auxiliary companies were formed, the "Terminal Railroad Companies of St. Louis and East St. Louis," on precisely the same terms and principles as their predecessors. Their joint capital amounted to about one million dollars.

Thus there were five auxiliary companies, each with its own corporate organization, board of directors, officers and stockholders, but all five operated under the direction of the parent company, the St. Louis Bridge Company, which practically paid interest at the rate of 10 per cent per annum for the use of the capital which these auxiliary companies furnished.

This lasted ten years (the limit of the lease), and in 1886 Mr. Jay Gould, whose road, the Missouri Pacific, of which he was president, had in the meanwhile become the lessee of the bridge, advanced the money to redeem the stock of these several companies, amounting in the aggregate to over $3,500,000. He further advanced whatever additional money was needed for real estate and for the yard and track extensions which the increased business necessitated.

In 1882 already Dr. William Taussig, the general manager of the Bridge Company and all of the above auxiliary companies, conceived the idea of consolidating all these properties under one ownership, and to have this ownership vested in an association composed of the most important east and west trunk lines. His underlying idea was that, inasmuch as the bridge and its terminals were operated for the use of all the roads centering in St. Louis and East St. Louis on equal terms, and inasmuch as the resources and credit of the Bridge Company were not sufficient to furnish the capital necessary for the enlarged scheme of freight and passenger terminals as laid out by him, that the whole of this vast property should be owned, managed and operated by the roads who are directly interested in its prompt, reliable and economic service. Another factor which pointed to the necessity of such an organization lay in the jealousies and suspicions of other roads against Mr. Gould, who, as president of the Missouri Pacific and Wabash Railroads, was sole lessee of the bridge, based upon the belief that these two roads received undue advantages in rates and facilities as against other lines. Unfounded though these suspicions were, and though conscious that he had administered the property with the utmost impartiality and with regard to the interest of all roads alike, Mr. Taussig, the then general manager, could not close his eyes to the fact that such suspicions and fears, even if groundless, would be apt to divert business from the bridge, make roads look around for other avenues of river transfer, and thus seriously impair its revenues.

Mr. Gould, to whom he frankly submitted these facts, was too sagacious a man not to see their import, and upon having the scheme for the formation of a company composed of important lines to take over all these properties submitted to him, approved it, and authorized Mr. Taussig to enter into negotiations with the different lines for the furtherance of this project.

The result of these negotiations, which lasted several years, was the agreement of October, 1889, between the following lines, seven in all: Ohio & Mississippi; Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis (Big Four); Louisville & Nashville; Vandalia; Missouri Pacific, and Wabash Railways. At the last minute, after the contracts had been printed and agreed upon, the Vandalia (Pennsylvania R. R.), who had been the most ardent promoter of the scheme, refused to sign, having, while trading with the St. Louis Bridge people, entered into what they conceived to be more profitable arrangements with the Merchants' Bridge.

Under this agreement all the above (six) proprietary lines organized as the Terminal

Railroad Association of St. Louis, and became the owners of the properties of the before mentioned auxiliary companies, and lessees in perpetuity of the bridge and tunnel, the fixed charges of which they guaranteed, together with the interest of the bonds issued by the Terminal Association of St. Louis itself. The first issue of bonds authorized was seven millions, of which five millions were paid to Mr. Gould for the properties he had acquired as above stated, and two millions were reserved for extensions and improvements.

Subsequently, in 1893, an additional issue of five millions in bonds was made, mainly to be used for the erection of the new Union Station and the land required for it.

At the first meeting of the association in 1889 Dr. William Taussig was elected president, and continued in that position until his voluntary retirement in 1896.

As a result of the formation of this company, with its vast capital and energetic movements, St. Louis may boast to-day of having the largest, most compact and complete terminal system of any city in the country, under one management. It affords the means of ingress and egress to twenty-two railroads, it owns, for the common, joint use of these railroads, the largest and finest Union passenger station existing, and it furnishes freight facilities, storage yards and warehouses for all the vast tonnage that these twenty-two roads bring into and out of St. Louis. It owns in St. Louis, in fee and under lease, 95.17 acres, and in East St. Louis 83.40 acres of ground, operates in St. Louis thirty miles and in East St. Louis twenty-eight miles of track, with thirty-two engines of the latest and heaviest type. Its number of employes is over three thousand, and all its appliances and appurtenances are of the most advanced and modern type. The system of its tracks, yards, connections, station and approaches has become a model which many other roads in the country have copied.

For a description of the Union Station structure and its method of management, see "Union Station."

WILLIAM TAUSSIG.

Terra Cotta.—The first terra cotta manufactured in St. Louis was made in 1883, by Joseph Winkle. It has grown in favor for architectural ornamentation, and the manufacture of it quadrupled between 1890 and 1897. Terra cotta from St. Louis works is highly esteemed, and has been shipped to Pittsburg, Minneapolis, Denver, Cleveland, Galveston and Montana.

Territorial Government.—The first governmental authority over the territory which later became the State of Missouri, exercised by the United States, was that delegated to Captain Amos Stoddard, as military commandant, who assumed, in effect, the prerogatives and functions which had previously been vested in the Spanish Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Louisiana. Within a few weeks after the formal transfer of Louisiana to the United States Congress divided the Province into two parts, and attached the upper portion—which was known as the District of Louisiana—to the Territory of Indiana. Thus the first Territorial government extended over the region now embraced in the State of Missouri was that which centered at Vincennes, which was then the capital of Indiana Territory. Under this authority the Governor and judges of Indiana Territory—who constituted the Territorial Legislature—made laws for the government of the District of Louisiana until the 3d of March, 1805, at which time Congress segregated it from Indiana and gave it a limited Territorial government, naming it at the same time the Territory of Louisiana. Under this new form of government, the Territorial officers were a Governor, Secretary, and two judges of the superior court, all of whom were appointed by the President of the United States. The first officials appointed were James Wilkinson, Governor; Frederick Bates, Secretary; Return J. Meigs and John B. C. Lucas, judges. Acting together, these officers constituted the Legislature of the Territory, and framed the laws for its local government, and, acting individually, they were at the same time the administrative and executive officers of the Territorial government. This system of government was maintained until June of the year 1812, when Congress passed an act erecting Louisiana Territory into a Territory of the first class and changing the name to Missouri Territory. When Missouri Territory came into existence the people then resident in the region embraced within its limits were given, for the first time, to a limited extent, representative government. The territorial officers were Governor, Secretary, and three superior court judges. The legislative power was vested in

a general assembly, all the acts of that body, however, being subject to approval by the Governor. The general assembly consisted of a legislative council and house of representatives, the last named body only being chosen by the people. The members of the legislative council—nine in number at first—were appointed by the President of the United States, who selected the councilors from eighteen persons nominated to him by the territorial house of representatives. Representatives elected by the people served for two years and councilors were appointed for terms of five years. In the first Legislature of the Territory of Missouri there were nine members of the council and thirteen members of the house of representatives. Changes were subsequently made in the number of members of both bodies, but the character of the general assembly was not changed until Missouri became a State.

Terry, John H., lawyer, legislator and man of affairs, was born in Seneca County, New York, July 30, 1837. His father, James Terry, who was of English descent, was reared on Long Island, his ancestors having settled there in 1630. His mother, also a native of New York State, was a descendant of Stephen Hopkins, one of the Pilgrims who came over in the "Mayflower." The elder Terry was a prosperous farmer and manufacturer, and the son, who was one of a family of ten children, received as a boy that thorough industrial training which is conducive to the development of a vigorous manhood. Early in life he determined to make the profession of law his vocation, and, although his father was not in full sympathy with his plans and purposes in this respect, he adhered steadfastly to this determination. After obtaining an academic education he matriculated in the law school at Albany, New York, and, maintaining himself by his own labor while pursuing his studies, was graduated from that institution at the end of a regular course. Immediately afterward he entered the law office of Boardman & Finch, of Ithaca, New York, and had entered upon the practice of his profession under favorable auspices when the Civil War began. Firm convictions and patriotic impulses were inherent in his nature, and when the struggle began which was to settle controversies that had begun almost with the existence of the government he could not remain an idle and inactive looker-on. Quitting his office, he recruited a company, which was mustered into the One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Regiment of New York Volunteer Infantry as Company D. He was elected and duly commissioned as captain of this company, and entered the field in 1862, his regiment being assigned to duty as a part of the Third Brigade of the Second Division, Twelfth Corps of the Army of the Potomac, commanded by General Henry Slocum. He participated in all the campaigns of the Army of the Potomac thereafter up to the battle of Chancellorsville. On the third day of the battle of Chancellorsville he was carried from the field wounded, and this wound, coupled with general ill health, compelled him soon afterward to resign his commission in the army and return to civil life. Upon his return to his old home the problem of selecting a location for the practice of law presented itself to him for solution, and, looking westward, he established himself first in a law office at Ravenna, Ohio, where he was associated with Judge Day, father of the late distinguished Secretary of State. He was not satisfied, however, with the limited opportunities for professional advancement afforded by a small city, and left Ravenna to come to St. Louis in 1865. Reaching St. Louis, he opened a law office, and may be said to have begun his career in this city practically even with the world, owing no one anything, and, on the other hand, having but a few dollars to his credit. He was, however, physically and intellectually a vigorous young man, and his energy and resourcefulness soon brought him prominence and patronage. Soon after he came here he delivered a course of law lectures at Bryant & Stratton's College, and a little later became associated with Charles G. Morrow, Esquire, as assistant United States district attorney. Later he became well known at the bar as a member of the law firm of Terry & Terry, and practiced his profession successfully until 1880, when he became interested in various real estate operations, and retired from practice to give his entire time and attention to this business. Forming a partnership with Mr. S. S. Scott, he became head of the real estate firm of Terry & Scott, and entered upon a business career which has been crowned by a large measure of success. His knowledge of the law, coupled with superior business qualifications, soon made him a con-

Yours Truly
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Yours Truly
Jno H. Terry

spicuous figure in real estate circles, and he has long wielded great influence in all matters pertaining to this branch of business in St. Louis. He is president of the St. Louis Property and Financial Company, and has been a moving spirit in promoting many improvements and other enterprises which have contributed materially to the advancement and upbuilding of the city. In 1888 he served as president of the St. Louis Real Estate Exchange, of which he has long been one of the most active and useful members.

Early in his career in St. Louis he began taking an active interest in politics, and soon became influential in the councils of the Democratic party. In 1868 he was elected to the twenty-fifth general assembly of Missouri, and served with distinction in the lower branch of that body. In 1871 he was appointed land commissioner in St. Louis, a position created by statute, in which he exercised judicial functions, and in consequence of which he has since been known to the public generally as Judge Terry. In 1874 he was elected to the Missouri State Senate, and during his term of service in that body served on its most important committees and wielded large influence as a legislator. Personally a magnetic man, he drew about him a large circle of friends, and his practical ideas of legislation, coupled with persuasive eloquence, made him a potent factor in shaping the laws placed upon the statute books of Missouri during his term of service. The present insurance law of the State and the statute governing the condemnation of private property for public uses are measures which have been beneficent in their operations, the passage of which was chiefly due to his efforts. As a citizen of St. Louis, Judge Terry has always been eminent among those most loyal to the city's interests, and he has contributed in many ways to promote its progress and advancement. He was one of the founders of the Mercantile Club, of which he has served as vice-president and director. He organized in this city the order of the Legion of Honor, of which he was first supreme chancellor. Affiliating with the Unitarian Church, he has been active in extending the influence and usefulness of the church in this city, and has served as president of the Unitarian Club. He was married first, in 1868, to Miss Elizabeth Todd, daughter of Honorable Albert Todd, of St. Louis. Of this union four sons were born, all of whom are now living. Mrs. Terry died in 1888, and, in 1891, Judge Terry, while revisiting his old home in New York, met Mrs. Vashti Pearsall, who, as Miss Vashti Boardman, had been his companion and sweetheart in youth. Mrs. Pearsall was a widow, and the renewal of their acquaintance brought about a renewal of their old-time friendship, and resulted in their marriage. Since then they have made their home in this city.

Territorial Revenue System.—Throughout the territorial period the people of Missouri were engaged largely in agricultural pursuits, with lead mining, after a primitive fashion, and trading, as additional occupations. A description of the conditions in 1811 tells us that the prevailing method of exchange was barter, while peltry and lead were recognized as money.

The methods of business and habits of life were of the simple character and on the limited scale that would be expected of a frontier people. It follows from the conditions of life in the newly organized territory that the needs of the State during this period were very limited. The functions of the government extended little further than the protection, in its narrowest sense, of life and property, the maintenance of highways, and such general duties as are inseparable from an organized society. There was little to suggest the modern complex industrial and social system that has resulted in an extension of the functions of the State to the maintenance of public schools, the regulation of railroad and express companies, the oversight of sanitary conditions, and, in general, to the protection of the public from the infringement of its social as well as its individual rights. The early limit of State activity was the result of existing conditions which required no more, rather than of any theory as to the proper bounds of government functions. Indeed, there is ample evidence in the regulations concerning ferries and mill charges that what the community sought was a reasonable recognition of its welfare, regardless of any question as to the invasion of the domain of individual freedom.

The financial operations were correspondingly limited, and the financial history of this period is concerned only with the simpler phases of revenue and expenditure. Questions concerning public debt, public improvements,

and the more serious phases of revenue and expenditure did not appear until later times.

In supplying the needs of the State, recourse was had in part to personal services and in part to revenue. The two chief forms of personal service were military duty and the maintenance of roads. The territory was practically surrounded, except on the east, by hostile Indians, thus rendering a military force of some sort imperative. This force was provided by requiring all free, white male inhabitants, not incapacitated by age or otherwise, and not exempted by law, to be enrolled in the militia. The service required of the militia was attendance upon musters and assistance in case of invasion. Until 1815 there were at least five regular musters annually, involving five or more days of military service. After 1815 the calls for muster were subject to the orders of the commanders of the several corps. The amount of actual service that could be required of each was unlimited, save by the necessities of the occasions. In 1807 a maximum of sixty days' continuous service was fixed, which was later extended to six months. Those subject to military duty were required to provide their own arms and accoutrements, which were definitely specified in the several acts.

The construction and maintenance of public roads was also accomplished largely by personal service, which was in this case required of all able-bodied male inhabitants within certain specified ages. Military service was required only of free, white inhabitants. The amount of road service that could be required was fixed by the act of 1806 at from two to thirty days annually, to be assessed according to the amount of property owned. Though no provision was made for commuting road service for a money payment, the fines for nonperformance of this duty, from one to two dollars per day, made such commutation possible.

But personal services did not meet all the needs of the government. Accordingly, we find among the earliest laws for governing the newly acquired territory provision for a revenue system. The first law was passed October 1, 1804, and was entitled, "A law regulating county rates and levies." It provided that "all houses in town, town lots, out lots and mansion houses in the country" valued at two hundred dollars and upward, "all able-bodied single men" not having "taxable property to the amount of four hundred dollars, all water and windmills, and ferries," all horses, mules, cattle, three years old and upward, and "all bond servants and slaves, except such as the court of quarter sessions [should] exempt for infirmities, between sixteen and forty years of age" should be chargeable for county revenue. Upon the houses, lots and mills was to be levied a tax not to exceed thirty cents on each $100 valuation. For most of the other objects mentioned a maximum specific tax was provided, e. g., the tax on meat cattle was not to exceed ten cents per head.

The law contained provisions also for an annual charge of $15 for licenses to sell merchandise that was not produced in the district, and an annual charge of not to exceed $10 for ferry licenses. Two assessors were to be appointed for each township. The sheriff was authorized to perform the duties of collector and treasurer. Within the limits provided in the law, the rates actually collected were determined by the court of quarter sessions. Indeed, this court seems to have had general charge of the administration of the affairs of the county. It appointed assessors; passed upon the lists of taxable property; audited claims against the county; determined the necessary expenditure; and to it was answerable the sheriff as collector and treasurer. Subsequent legislation materially modified the provisions of this law. Other objects of taxation and license were added; rates were changed; the method of administration altered; but in its general features it remained the basis of the financial system of the territorial period.

The source of this law, as might be expected from its passage by the Governor and judges of Indiana Territory, is found in the laws of Indiana. The law as passed for the District of Louisiana is, with slight exceptions, an exact copy of a law that was enacted for Indiana Territory the previous year. (November 3, 1803. Laws of Indiana, p. 63.) The Indiana law, as stated in its title, was taken from the Virginia code and from the laws already in force in the Northwest Territory, of which Indiana Territory formed a part until July 4, 1800.

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The sources of revenue during the territorial period were four—fines, fees, licenses, and taxes. For the most part, however, fines were

intended as punishments for violation of law, and were but incidentally sources of revenue. An exception to this general rule is found in a law of 1807, which provided that all persons convicted in the court of quarter sessions should be fined fifty cents, the amount being afterwards increased to one dollar. This was manifestly an attempt to use the penal power to increase the general revenue.

Fees formed an important source of revenue. Much of the work done for the government was paid in fees, and numerous laws specified in detail the amounts that might be charged for services rendered. In the main the fees did not provide general revenue, but were retained by the persons performing the service. There were, however, certain exceptions to this. In 1807 the need for increased revenue led to a special charge of fifty cents (increased later to one dollar) for writs and executions, the income from which went into the general revenue fund. For the same fund, in 1815, a charge of fifty cents was made for every certificate of the clerk of the county court. In 1813 a special charge of fifty cents was made for recording deeds and mortgages, the purpose in this case being to replenish the territorial treasury.

A third source of revenue was license charges, which, at one time or another, were required of a variety of occupations. As has been seen, the first revenue law required ferrymen and merchants who sold goods not produced in the district to pay for licenses. To these were afterwards added keepers of public billiard tables and taverns, Indian traders, attorneys, physicians, proprietors of unauthorized lotteries, and peddlers. In establishing rates, the law usually either fixed a definite sum or set limits within which those charged with the administration of the law determined the amount. Thus the rate for merchants' licenses was, at first, $15 annually, subsequently increased to $10 semi-annually, and again to $15 semi-annually; the rate for attorneys and physicians was $10 annually; and for peddlers $14 semi-annually. The charge for ferry licenses was fixed, in 1804, at not to exceed $10 annually, afterward changed to from $5 to $100, and later to from $2 to $100; the rate for public billiard tables was not to exceed $50 annually, and for tavern licenses from $10 to $30. In the case of Indian traders a proportional rate was at first tried, the rate being fixed at 1 per cent of the value of the equipment. This rate was subsequently increased to 1 1-2 per cent, and then changed to the fixed sum of $52.

To what extent revenue and to what extent regulation were involved in the license charges can not be definitely determined. The law of 1806, establishing a license tax for taverns, states that it is "for the prevention of disorders and mischiefs which may happen by a multiplicity of houses of entertainment." Moreover, a desire to regulate was probably the reason for the law of 1816 requiring unauthorized lotteries to pay 50 per cent of the money or property they proposed to dispose of. The idea of regulation may also have entered into the other license charges, especially those imposed upon ferrymen and Indian traders, but it is highly probable that revenue was a leading consideration in most cases.

The fourth source of revenue mentioned was taxes. As this is to-day the principal source of revenue, the territorial tax system possesses an unusual interest. The objects of taxation may be grouped in three classes: (1) real property, (2) personal property, and (3) unmarried men.

The real property taxed by the law of 1804 included "all houses in town, town lots, out lots and mansion houses in the country, valued at $200 and upward," and water and wind mills. In 1806 there were added to these plantations actually cultivated, of the value of $200 and upward, and horse mills. Two years later, in 1808, the exemption on the basis of valuation below $200 disappeared, and there were added to the list of taxable real property distilleries and tanyards in operation at the time of assessing or within the three months preceding. By the supplementary act of 1814 taxation was extended to uncultivated lands, in certain cases, the amount of uncultivated lands taxed being limited to 800 arpens (about 680 acres), while the next year all land was taxed. Pre-emption rights were made subject to taxation in 1815, but the Legislature evidently repented of this in haste, for the same day that this was approved as a part of a general law another act was approved repealing the tax on pre-emption rights. It is interesting to note the steps by which the scope of the law was extended to include practically all real property. Beginning with 1804, farm land is not taxed, and there is an exemption of certain other real property valued below $200; in 1806 cultivated land was

added; in 1808 the exemption was removed; in 1814 uncultivated land was included, with certain exceptions, and in 1815 all land was taxed.

The personal property taxed at first included only stock and slaves, and not all of these. Of the stock there were taxed horses, mules, asses, and neat cattle three years old and upward, provisions for which are found in the law of 1804, and remain throughout the period. Able-bodied slaves were taxed, throughout the period, with slight variations as to age limit. In 1808 there were added to the personal property taxed carriages for pleasure, and billiard tables. Public billiard tables had been subject to a license charge heretofore, but now all billiard tables were taxed.

Throughout the period there was a poll tax levied on able-bodied single men possessed of limited property. In 1804 all were taxed who did not have taxable property to the amount of $400; this limit was subsequently reduced to $100, and afterwards raised to $200.

The rates charged were usually ad valorem on real property and specific on personal property, though there were exceptions to both. The rates on real property were not to exceed thirty cents on the $100 valuation in 1804; not to exceed fifty cents in 1806, and not to exceed one hundred cents in 1808. In 1814 the rate was fixed at thirty cents on the $100 valuation. In 1814, however, land, except town lots, was charged with a specific tax of fifty cents on the 100 arpens (83 1-3 acres), which was increased to sixty cents in 1815, with a tax of 12 1-2 cents on certain lands whose titles were not yet finally settled.

In the case of personal property, specific rates predominated. The rate on horses, mules and asses was not to exceed fifty cents in 1804, thirty-three and one-third cents in 1806, thirty-seven and one-half cents in 1808, and twenty-five cents in 1815. The rate on neat cattle, until 1815, was not to exceed ten cents; in that year the maximum was fixed at six and one-quarter cents. Horses kept for breeding purposes were charged not to exceed the rate of their services. The rate on slaves was not to exceed $1 by the acts of 1804, 1806 and 1808. In 1814 an additional tax of forty cents was laid for territorial purposes and in 1815 the rates on slaves were fixed at sixty-two and one-half cents for territorial purposes, and at not to exceed fifty cents for county purposes. Carriages for pleasure were, in 1808, included in the general class of property taxed at not to exceed one hundred cents on the $100 valuation. In 1814, however, specific charges were substituted for the ad valorem. Four-wheeled carriages for pleasure were taxed $10 each; others $5 each. But the next year they returned to the ad valorem rating. Pleasure carriages were made a separate class and taxed at $1.50 on the $100. Billiard tables were taxed $100 each in 1808, but in 1815 the tax was reduced to $25 each. The poll tax on unmarried men with limited taxable property varied. In 1804 it was placed at from fifty cents to $2; in 1806 it was fixed at $1; in 1808 it was not to exceed $1, and in 1815 it was fixed at fifty cents.

It is characteristic of the form of government in the United States that the commonwealth is the unit from which we go to the Federal government on the one hand, and to the county and other minor political divisions on the other. The counties and towns are the creation of the commonwealth, and are entirely subordinate thereto. In the development of the commonwealth of Missouri, the districts, which became the first counties, antedated the territorial organization itself. When provision was first made for governing the Territory, the districts already existing were assumed as the legal units. No specific regulation of district or county boundaries was made until Governor Howard, in his proclamation of 1812, designated provisional county lines, preparatory to the election of members to the house of representatives newly provided for by act of Congress. These units were called "districts" until 1812, but they corresponded to the units commonly designated "counties."

From the first the counties occupied a prominent place in the government. They were the unit through which administration was effected. Indeed, the first revenue law made provision neither for territorial revenue machinery nor even for territorial revenue. In a study, then, of the financial administration, the county is the starting point.

In many cases the laws enacted by the regular legislative body of the Territory made only general regulations, leaving it to the discretion of local authorities to determine the specific provisions that should be enforced. So there was needed a local administrative body which, within the limits set by the territo-

rial Legislature, should make regulations and oversee their execution. It is evident that this portion of the administrative machinery gave considerable trouble. Frequent changes were made. No fewer than six plans were tried within the seventeen years constituting the territorial period.

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The second step in securing revenue is to list and value the property. Property owners were required to supply lists of their taxable property. When these were properly prepared, so far as specific rates prevailed, there remained nothing further but to determine the amount of taxes and to provide lists for the collectors. But where owners failed to supply lists, or gave in false lists, and where ad valorem rates necessitated a valuation, the services of an assessor were required. However, the extent to which specific rates were employed materially decreased the labor of assessment. Several systems of assessment were tried.

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Throughout the period the sheriff was collector of taxes, and except from 1806 to 1808, when the office of county treasurer existed, the sheriff retained charge of the county funds until ordered by competent authority to disburse them. The beginning of a system of financial administration for the Territory, distinct from that provided for the counties, was made in 1806, when a territorial treasurer was provided. In 1810 provision was made for a territorial auditor, who should be ex-officio auditor of St. Louis County. Four years later a separate auditor was appointed for the Territory. The chief administrative body of the Territory was the Legislature.

Until 1806 no provisions existed for territorial revenue. All revenue went into the county treasury for county purposes. In that year, however, it was ordered that twenty per cent of the revenue should be set apart for territorial expenses. Two years later it was provided that income from licenses for selling merchandise, and from tavern, ferry, and public billiard table licenses, together with the fines and forfeitures incident thereto, should be paid into the territorial treasury. As yet, however, territorial revenue was of incidental importance only. In 1814 there were signs that the territorial revenue was becoming a question of prime importance. A law of that year, to supply additional revenue for the Territory, provided for taxes on slaves, pleasure carriages, land, both town lots and farms, and houses and improvements. Of these, land alone was reserved for the exclusive use of the Territory. In addition to these the license charges for trading with the Indians, the special fees for writs and executions, and the special fines for convictions, were to go to the territorial treasury. The entire revenue system was revised in 1815, and at that time the sources of revenue for the Territory and the county were almost entirely separated. Only slaves remained an object of taxation common to both.

The early revenue system, compared with that existing to-day, presents many points of difference. Of these, three are especially noteworthy: there was no attempt to tax intangible personal property; there was no general property tax; and there was a separation of territorial and local sources of revenue.

The early system confined itself to real property and tangible personalty. The explanation of this is apparent. Intangible personalty formed a comparatively insignificant part of the property. It is doubtful if there were any stocks and bonds, at least during most of the period, and the amount of mortgage indebtedness must have been small.

It is significant also that there was not a general property tax. Not only was there no attempt to tax tangible personalty, but such personalty as was taxed usually bore a specific rather than ad valorem rate. Thus there was a horse tax, a cattle tax, a carriage tax, and others, but there was no provision for estimating the total value of all kinds of property as the basis of the property tax. Not least significant of the differences was the well-nigh complete separation of the territorial and county systems. This was not an accident, for when territorial revenue was provided, it consisted of twenty per cent of the funds collected for county purposes. But by successive steps in 1808, 1814 and 1815 the sources of revenue for the Territory were, as has been seen, entirely separated, except in the case of slaves. In general, it may be said that license charges, special fees and fines, and taxes on real property were assigned to the territorial revenue, while to the county revenue were assigned taxes on personal property and on unmarried men. There were, however,

exceptions to this. Thus of the personalty, the taxes on pleasure carriages and a tax on slaves formed part of the territorial revenue, while of the realty, the taxes on mills, tanyards and distilleries went to the county. This separation of territorial and county finance, though not made perhaps on scientific principles, possessed many advantages.

The principle upon which the obligation to contribute to the support of the government was conceived to rest is not clearly set forth. From certain features of the system it might be inferred that the test of obligation was ability, as determined largely by the possession of productive resources. The revenue was derived principally from license charges on certain productive occupations and from taxes on agricultural wealth. The exemption of other forms of property is not inconsistent with the theory mentioned, for agricultural wealth represented most of the productive property of the community. Moreover, there is apparent a tendency to exempt unproductive agricultural wealth. Thus uncultivated lands were not taxed until 1814 and 1815, at which time they began to have a speculative value; stock was exempted below the age of three years. To the objection that the specific taxation of personal property and of uncultivated land is not in harmony with taxation according to ability, it is to be said that under the existing conditions of society differences in the quality of stock, and even differences in the value of uncultivated land, were not of much moment.

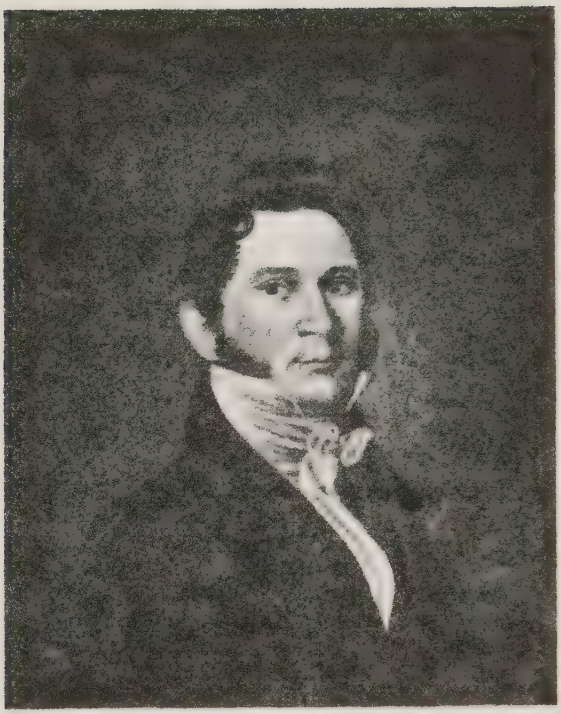
On the whole, it may fairly be concluded that the financial system was suited to the times.—(From a paper read before the Missouri Historical Society by Professor Frederick C. Hicks.)

Tesson, Michel Deravines, pioneer, was born on the Island of Santo Domingo, in 1759, and died in New Orleans, Louisiana, in 1845. Both his parents were natives of France, and he was reared and educated according to French customs and usages. He came to the United States in 1793, at the time of the insurrection of the negroes and the massacre of the white population of Santo Domingo. At that time his life was only saved by the devotion of a faithful slave, who kept him concealed in his cabin, and in the dead of night helped him on board of a ship, which sailed from the island before daybreak. Hundreds of refugees abandoned their rich coffee and sugar plantations to flee for their lives in like manner. At a later date the French government paid to a few who could furnish undisputed proof of their claims a small indemnity for the losses they thus sustained. After his coming to this country Mr. Tesson spent a few years in Philadelphia with a French family, and while there made a careful study of the English language. Becoming restless, and having heard of St. Louis, which at that time was settled by French people, with a few Spanish families, he determined to seek his fortune in this place. Coming here he established himself in business, and, in 1811, married Miss Adelaide Baroussel, also a refugee from Santo Domingo, but from a different part of the island. At that time there was no resident priest in St. Louis. Ste. Genevieve was the nearest parish, and the good Father Selivre had to be sent for to perform the marriage ceremony. For many years Mr. Tesson continued in the general dry goods business, and was a prosperous merchant at one time, being among the large taxpayers of St. Louis. In the "forties" his health became impaired, and he went to New Orleans with his wife in search of a milder climate. There he died, leaving a widow, one son, Edward P. Tesson, and one daughter, Coralie (Tesson) Polkowski. An interesting document in the possession of one of Mr. Tesson's descendants is the following, issued by Governor William Clark, "Governor of the Territory of Missouri, and commander-in-chief of the militia thereof":

"To all who shall see these presents, greeting:

"Know ye, that reposing special trust and confidence in the patriotism, valor, fidelity and abilities of Michel Tesson, I have appointed him captain of 1st Company, of 1st Battalion, of 1st Regiment. He is therefore carefully and diligently to discharge the duty of captain, by doing and performing all manner of things thereunto belonging, and I strictly charge and require all officers and soldiers under his command to be obedient to his orders as captain, and he is to obey such orders and directions, from time to time, as he shall receive from his superior officers. This commission to continue in full force during the pleasure of the Governor of the Territory, for the time being.

"In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the Territory to be hereto affixed.



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[illegible] and similar places to [illegible] for [illegible] [illegible] a later date the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] claims a small [illegible] [illegible] losses they thus [illegible] [illegible] to this country Mr. Tesson spent [illegible] years in Philadelphia with [illegible] [illegible] and while [illegible] [illegible] English language. [illegible] having heard of St. Louis, which [illegible] was settled by French people, [illegible] Spanish [illegible], he determined to [illegible] fortune in this place. [illegible] and [illegible] married Miss Michale [illegible], also [illegible] from [illegible] [illegible] part of the island. At that time there was no resident priest in St. Louis. Ste. Genevieve was the nearest parish, and the good Father [illegible] had to be sent for to perform the [illegible] [illegible] years [illegible] [illegible] goods business [illegible] was a prosperous merchant at one time, being among the [illegible] taxpayers of St. Louis. [illegible] [illegible] New Orleans with [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Edward [illegible] Tesson, [illegible] daughter, Coralie (Tesson) Pelk[illegible] [illegible] An interesting [illegible] in the [illegible] [illegible] of Mr. Tesson's descendants [illegible] [illegible] governor [illegible] of the Territory of Missouri, [illegible] and [illegible] of [illegible]

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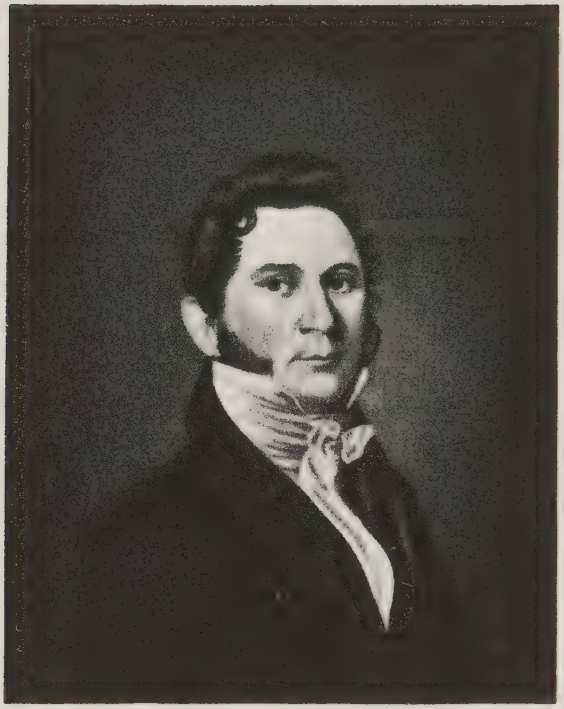


Michel L. Tesson

"Given under my hand at St. Louis, the 2d day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, and of the independence of the United States the forty-second. "(Signed) WM. CLARK."

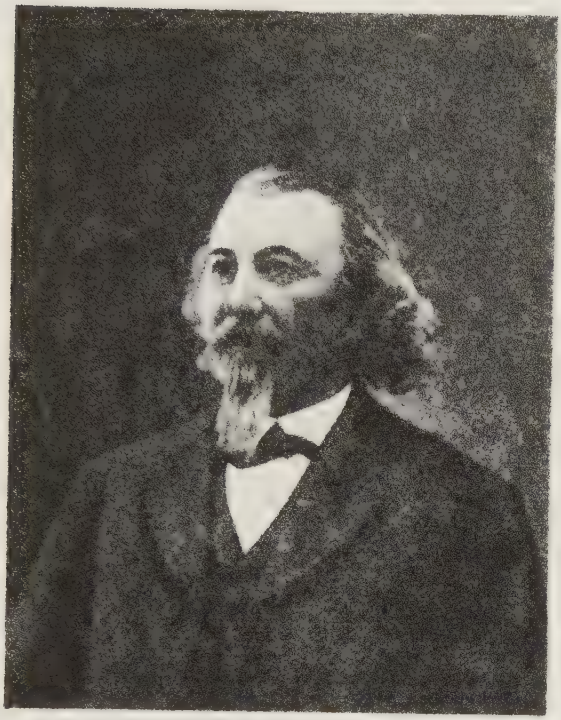
Todd, George, manufacturer, was born February 1, 1815, at Toddsville, Otsego County, New York, son of Ira and Sallie (Hinman) Todd. He belongs to the seventh generation of the descendants of Christopher Todd, of York, England, who was one of the earliest colonists of Connecticut, and was designated by his contemporaries to establish a mill to supply the needs of the infant community at New Haven. He met the expectations of the colonists in the matter of making provisions to supply them with flour, and a part of the foundation of the historic mill which he built is still in existence in the city of New Haven, and is pointed out to visitors as one of the most interesting of colonial relics. The representative man of the fifth generation of the descendants of Christopher Todd was Jehial Todd, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, and the intimate friend of Judge William Cooper, father of James Fennimore Cooper, the novelist. After founding Cooperstown, in Western New York, Judge Cooper persuaded Jehial Todd to remove from Connecticut to a convenient water-power site, not far from his own home, and to there establish a flour mill. There the sturdy pioneer, Todd, became noted among the earliest manufacturers of that region, and in process of time saw a thriving and busy village spring up around the mills which he had established. He was one of the minutemen of Revolutionary fame, and was pensioned by the government on account of these services. It was in his honor that the village of Toddsville was named, and at the age of four score and three years he died, honored by all who knew him. His son, Ira Todd, succeeded to the business which he had built up, and for many years this son was largely engaged in manufacturing enterprises, his operations extending from New York to New Jersey, Illinois, Michigan and Missouri. Ira Todd was the father of ten children, of whom George Todd and a brother are at the present time (1897) the only survivors. George Todd was educated in the public schools of the neighborhood in which he was born and reared, completing an academic course of study at Hartford, Connecticut. He was a student in Hartford in 1825, when General Lafayette visited that city, and vividly remembers the impression made by the great French general and patriot upon the schoolboys drawn up in line to receive him. He was trained industrially to the milling business, in which his father, as well as representatives of earlier generations of his family, had been eminently successful, and when nineteen years of age came to what was then regarded in the East as the remote Western town of St. Louis, for the purpose of establishing here a mill-furnishing factory and store. Several flouring mills were then in existence in St. Louis, and in the region contiguous thereto, and although the venture was thought to be somewhat hazardous, it was believed that by prudent conduct and management a profitable business in this line might be built up. Sailing from New York City in November of 1834 Mr. Todd arrived in New Orleans at the end of a six weeks' voyage. There he was compelled to remain until February, to await the opening of navigation on the upper river, but in that month he started up the Mississippi aboard the steamer "Oceana" to St. Louis. In this city he established himself first on the river front, near Biddle Street, and began his operations under the name of Ira Todd & Sons, his father being interested with him in a financial way. Some years later his brother, Charles Todd, became associated with him, and the firm name was then changed to G. & C. Todd & Co., and later was incorporated as the Todds & Stanley Milling Company.

Tesson, Edward P., merchant and banker, was born in St. Louis, May 18, 1812, and died here in June of 1881, his useful life having been prolonged to near the age of three score years and ten. His parents were Michel D. and Adelaide (Baroussel) Tesson, and in the biographical sketch of the father, published in this connection, mention is made of the incidents which led to the planting of the family tree in America, and the establishment of the family seat in St. Louis. Edward P. Tesson was the eldest of his father's children, and grew up in St. Louis. As a boy he attended Elihu H. Shepard's school, and from there he went to Maryland and entered the College of St. Mary's, where he remained until about 1828. In 1833 Mr. Tesson married Miss Lucia Marrotte, who came of a Patrician family of old French lineage. The

issue of this union were ten children, seven sons and three daughters. These children were Madame Cecile Tesson Renouard, widow, who is now living with her daughter, Mrs. J. B. Risque, at Pinos Altos, New Mexico; Mrs. Clara M. Wilcox, widow, residing in Butte City, Montana, with her daughter; Edward M. Tesson, who married Laura A. Forsyth in 1863, and now resides west of Forest Park in St. Louis County; Dr. Louis S. Tesson, of the United States Army, who married Miss Margaret Duncan, and who is now stationed at Fort Ethan Allen; Theodore Francis, who resides in St. Louis, and is unmarried; Joseph Sire, who married Miss Robinson, in Texas, and died there, leaving a widow, a son and two daughters; Naomi, who married George H. Hall, and resides in Old Orchard, Missouri, and George Baroussel Tesson, who married Miss Ada Dean, and also resides in Old Orchard. Two sons, Ernest and Amedee, died in infancy. Mr. Tesson, after his marriage, followed mercantile pursuits for a time, and was associated with his father in the dry goods trade in St. Louis. In the year 1838, or, perhaps, in 1839, he became connected with the general commission house of Berthold, Ewing & Co., his associates being Peter A. Berthold and William L. Ewing. Later he entered the banking house of Aaron H. Hackney, who was a brother-in-law of Louis A. Benoist. After the retirement of Mr. Hackney Mr. Tesson continued the business, and in 1852 took into partnership with himself Mr. Louis Danjen, who afterward became his son-in-law. The firm of Tesson & Danjen thus constituted was for many years one of the prosperous banking houses of St. Louis. After Mr. Danjen's death, in 1864, the eldest son, Edward M. Tesson, was taken into the business, and the firm was known thereafter as Tesson, Son & Co. until 1868, when they retired from the banking business. At a later day Mr. Tesson went to Montana, but he subsequently returned to St. Louis, where he spent his remaining years among his old friends and associates. He was a man of fine mind, well informed in general, and especially in regard to matters of local historical interest, concerning which his information was very accurate and reliable. He was one of the founders of the Missouri Historical Society, and took great interest in its prosperity. A few days before his death he sent a brief note to the society explaining the cause of his absence from its rooms and meetings, and also presented it with a copy of John A. Paxton's Directory of St. Louis for 1821.

Tesson, Edward M., is the eldest son of Edward P. and Lucia (Marrotte) Tesson. He was born in St. Louis in 1840, received his education at the Christian Brothers' College, and later at the St. Louis University. After finishing a commercial course he left college, at the age of seventeen, and entered as clerk in the banking house of Tesson & Danjen. He was considered by business men as an industrious and bright youth. Mr. Sullivan Blood, when president of the Boatmen's Bank, offered him a tellership. Pleased with the compliment, he, however, declined, thinking his father needed his services, and remained with him until 1860, when he left home for the gold fields of Colorado, where he and his partners, John P. Cabanne and Lamar Suber, were quite successful. He returned to St. Louis in the winter of 1862, and was married to Laura A. Forsyth in 1863. Born of this union were seven sons, three of whom died in infancy. In 1864, at the dissolution of the firm of Tesson & Danjen, bankers, he became associated in the business with his father under the name of Tesson, Son & Co., who closed their house in 1868. In 1869 Edward M. went into the United States assessor and collector's office under A. R. Easton, and subsequently served under Theophile Papin, Chas. W. Ford, Con Maguire and Isaac H. Sturgeon, remaining in the office until 1877. During his stay in this office he was appointed and held the position also of inspector of tobacco for export. In 1882 Mr. Tesson left the city and built a home on a portion of the Forsyth estate, in St. Louis County, where he still resides with his wife and four sons, Edward Pierre, Jr., Robert Forsyth, Asa Stowell and Ernest S., all grown and interested in the farm. Mr. Tesson has inherited the *savoir-faire* of his French ancestry, coupling with it the enterprise and activity of the Western man of affairs. His home life is of an ideal character, and he and his estimable family have maintained the reputation of the Forsyth homestead as a center of the most charming hospitality.

Thayer, Amos Madden, lawyer and jurist, was born October 10, 1841, in Chautauqua County, New York, son of Ichabod and Fidelia (LaDue) Thayer, the first named



[illegible] is now [illegible] at [illegible] is unmarried. [illegible] Joseph [illegible] Rose [illegible] in Texas, [illegible] ing a wife [illegible] and two [illegible] who married George [illegible] in Ohio and England, Missouri; [illegible] Tesson, who married [illegible] and [illegible] in Ohio; [illegible] and Angelique, died [illegible] after his marriage [illegible] residents for a time, at [illegible] his father in the city [illegible]

In the year 1838, [illegible] nine connected with [illegible] house of Berthold [illegible] ing Peter [illegible] held [illegible] Later [illegible] the [illegible] Tesson [illegible] who [illegible] of [illegible] Benoist, [illegible] Mr. [illegible] Mr. [illegible] 1852 took [illegible] Louis [illegible] [illegible] thus [illegible] the [illegible] After [illegible] Tesson, Edward [illegible] into the business [illegible] the firm as Tesson, [illegible] they retired from [illegible] At a later date [illegible] son, but he [illegible] where he [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

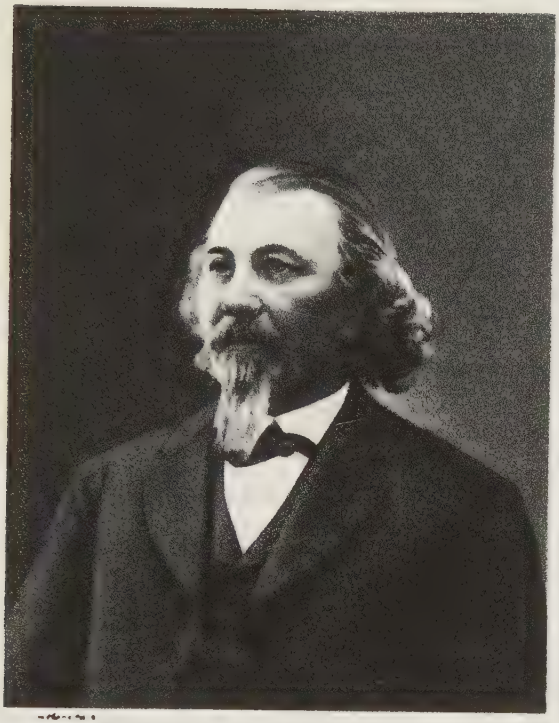
[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] ness and meetings, and [illegible] was a copy of John A. Dorsey's Directory of St. Louis for 1821.

Tesson, Edward M., is [illegible] Edward F. and Lucia (Merrott) Tesson. He was born in St. Louis in 1840, [illegible] at the Christian Brothers College, and later at the St. Louis University. After finishing a commercial course he [illegible] at [illegible], and entered [illegible] in the banking house of Tesson & Dorsey. He was considered by business men [illegible] ness and bright youth. Mr. [illegible] whom president of the Bonneman's Bank, [illegible] red him a fellowship. Pleased with the [illegible] however, declined, [illegible] his services, and remained with [illegible] until 1865, when he left home for the [illegible] of Colorado, where he and his [illegible] John F. Chabarrie and Lamar Sutler, were successful. He returned to St. Louis the winter of 1862, and was married to Leanor A. Forsyth in 1863. Born of this union were seven sons, three of whom died in infancy. In 1864, at the dissolution of the firm of Tesson & Dunjon, bankers, he became associated in the business with his father under the firm of Tesson, Son & Co., who closed their business in 1868. In 1869 Edward M. went into the United States assessor and collector's office under A. R. Tesson, and subsequently served under Theophile Papin, Chas. W. Ford, Colonel Guire and Isaac H. Sturgeon, remaining in the office until 1877. During his stay in the office he was appointed and held the position of inspector of tobacco for export. In 1882 Mr. Tesson left the city and built a home on a portion of the Forsyth estate, in St. Louis county, where he still resides with his wife and four sons, Edward Pierre, Jr., Robert Forsyth, Asa Stowell and Ernest S., all grown and interested in the farm. Mr. Tesson has inherited the *savoir faire* of his French ancestry, coupling with it the enterprise and activity of the Western man of affairs. His home life is an ideal character, and he and his estimable lady have nourtured the reputation of the Forsyth homestead as a center of the most [illegible] hospitality.

Thayer, Amos Madden, lawyer [illegible] West, was born October 10, 1841, in [illegible] Orange County, New York, son of [illegible] and Lucilia (Lathrop) Thayer, the first [illegible]



Edw. D. Pierson

born in Milford, Massachusetts, in 1808, and the last named in Genesee County, New York, in 1819. His immigrant ancestor in the paternal line settled at Braintree, Massachusetts, in 1630, coming there from Essex County, England. His mother's family, the LaDues, were French people, who came to this country from Canada, settling in New York during the Revolutionary War. Representatives of both the Thayer and LaDue families were numbered among the Revolutionary patriots. Judge Thayer was fitted for college at the Westfield Academy, New York, and then completed a full classical course at Hamilton College, New York, from which institution he was graduated with the degree of bachelor of arts in 1862. In 1892 the degree of doctor of laws was conferred on him by his "alma mater." In July of 1862 he enlisted in the Union Army, in which he was commissioned a second lieutenant. He was promoted to first lieutenant in the United States Signal Corps in March of 1863, and served in that capacity until the close of the war, being brevetted major for gallant and meritorious services. Resigning his commission in the army August 9, 1865, he returned home, and in February of 1866 came to St. Louis. Here he read law, and was admitted to the bar in 1868. Thereafter he practiced his profession in this city until the autumn of 1876, when he was elected a judge of the St. Louis Circuit Court. He was re-elected to the same office in November of 1882, and continued to be a member of the city judiciary until February of 1887, when he was appointed United States district judge for the Eastern District of Missouri. In 1894 he was honored by being elevated to the United States circuit judgeship for the eighth circuit. Eminently fitted in every way for the exercise of judicial functions, he has taken high rank among Western jurists, and in all the relations of life has proven himself a true representative of the best American citizenship. He is a liberal in his religious faith, and a Democrat in politics. December 22, 1880, he married Miss Sidney H. Brother, daughter of Captain Alexander Brother, of the city of New Orleans. Their only child is a daughter, Louise January Thayer, born August 5, 1885. Mrs. Thayer has been prominently identified with charitable work in St. Louis, and was one of the early directors and managers of the Children's Hospital, and the "Wednesday Club."

Theaters.—The amusements of the early St. Louisans were those of a simple country community living up to the old adage: "Early to bed and early to rise." The men mostly confined their outdoor diversions to fetes champetres, and to pony racing over a few hundred yards. These races were between small Indian ponies, and the excitement of betting was entirely absent from these contests. For indoor purposes the men found relaxation in billiards, for which there were as many as three establishments as early as the year 1767—certainly a liberal allowance for a village then but three years old. The chief day of relaxation was Sunday, as customary with descendants of the Latin races, the religious observance of that day being regarded by the majority as ended with the High Mass at 12 o'clock noon. These early settlers were a light-hearted, simple and sociable generation. Visitors received a cordial welcome to the family circle; and child and patriarch, matron, and even priest, vied with each other as to who should foot it longest and most deftly upon the "light fantastic toe." The Spaniards, during their tenure of power in Louisiana, laid their heavy hand upon the amusements of the people among other things. Thus, upon January 1, 1798, Don Manuel Gayoso de Lemos, brigadier of the armies of the King, Governor-General, vice-royal patron of the Province of Louisiana and West Florida, inspector of the regular troops and militia of the same, etc., issued a proclamation which, among other things, "prohibited, under penalty of twenty-four hours' imprisonment, to run carts on holidays and Sundays." "No person," said this proclamation, "of whatever state, sex, quality or condition he may be, may keep, either in his own or other person's house, or in the suburbs or vicinity of this city, any game of cards or dice, or other forbidden games, and notably those known as under the names of lansguenet, monte, albures, primera, roulette, crabes, and others which are, unfortunately, but too much in use, causing the unhappiness and destruction of the young. Whoever infringes this prohibition will be punished rigorously to the extent of the law, by a fine of fifty dollars on the one who plays, and of one hundred dollars on the keeper of the house. Taverns and billiard rooms must be positively shut up at the hour of tattoo, at all seasons, under a penalty of eight dollars' fine for the first offense, etc. The said billiard

rooms must not be opened on holidays until after High Mass; and on working days mechanics and workmen may not be permitted to frequent them during working hours; as to minors and slaves, they are forbidden to be found there at any time, under the penalty expressed above." Here we have an instance of paternal and quasi-martial government, such as has made the Spaniards impossible rulers for any free and enlightened community. This proclamation, it may scarcely need be added, was never observed. At the same time it doubtless had a tendency to repress the open display of natural tastes, as shown, for example, by those who took part in the early dramatic performances in this city hiding their identity under the thin disguise of initials.

One of the first buildings used in St. Louis for giving plays was the blacksmith's shop of James Beard, on the west side of Third Street, between Almond and Spruce. This structure had a frontage of forty feet, with a depth of seventy feet. Here Mr. Vos gave the first theatrical performance ever witnessed in St. Louis, October, 1817. Mr. Vos was supported by a company brought along by him from Nashville, Tennessee. Beard's smithy was at that time the largest room in the city, and, as such, used for all kinds of purposes, from a court-house to a dancing hall and rallying place for Fourth of July banquets. For many years the theatrical field was limited to the efforts of aspiring amateurs. As an entertainment the drama was preceded by the "circus" and by "shows," the first of which is credited to Mr. Brown, who is recorded as having done "a week's flourishing business on the corner of Main and Green Streets." Eugene Leitendofer gave an exhibition January 15, 1814, of his sleight of hand work, at which the plain folk marveled exceedingly. The Roscian Society was founded in the same year, 1814. It was composed of amateurs, but seems to have been regularly organized, for in the succeeding years it is much in evidence. Its members gave their first public entertainment January 15, 1815, at the court-house. The pieces given were "The School for Authors," a comedy, followed by a farce, "The Budget of Blunders." The "Gazette" of February 4, 1815, in announcing these gay doings, has this to say: "On Thursday the admired comedy of 'Who Wants a Guinea?' was presented to a crowded house, and the lovers of the drama were again gratified in beholding the principal characters well filled, and it was the general opinion that Messrs. B——, S——n, P——e, K——y, B——t, H——ll, B——d, B——y, and P——es would grace a city theater." This last touch seems to suggest an underlying desire for a regular home for Thespians. Dramatic performances were somewhat frowned upon by the elders and respectables of those days, not only in the new, but also in the Old World. This sentiment had probably as much to do with the general use of initials by the performers as modesty.

In 1817 there appears to have been erected, or adapted, a building specially dedicated to purposes theatrical. It was located on a piece of land bounded by Spruce and Almond Streets. Here Messrs. Thomas and Louther, assisted by several amateurs, gave a "grand concert of music" March 1, 1817. From the mode of announcement Thomas and Louther would appear to have been professionals. They were followed, in 1818, by William Turner, with his wife and daughter. Turner was also supported by amateurs, probably belonging to the Roscian Society. Turner is said to have made his appearance in a frame structure on Third Street, near Spruce, but Ludlow, the veteran manager and actor, speaking with apparent authority, denies this, stating that "the only place Turner could procure to give such entertainments as he was enabled to fudge up was the upper loft of a large barn or stable." This venture—which some have been disposed to regard as the first attempt at regular drama in St. Louis, a claim which Ludlow dismisses with some warmth—does not appear to have been a financial success, though the programme was both varied and ambitious, including, as it did, "George Barnwell, the London Apprentice," and Shakespeare's "King Henry IV" and "Richard III," besides other plays of more or less pretensions.

During the years 1817 and 1818 an attempt was made to erect a handsome theater. To this end a stock company was formed and a site selected on the south side of Chestnut Street, between Second and Third. The venture, however, never proceeded further than the laying of the foundation. Another attempt, this time on city block 30, bounded by Olive and Locust and Main Street to the alley, was more fortunate. The structure was, however, a rough affair. It had one tier of boxes, and pine benches served as seats, but

without a covering of any kind. Here entertainments were given four days in the week. Admission, one dollar. The scenery is described as good, but limited to six or eight scenes. It was the work of John Douberman, an artist and actor then residing in St. Louis. Mr. Vos assumed control of the new house, and thus may be regarded as the first regular theatrical manager established in this city. The opening of the new theater was formally announced January 27, 1819, and as it constitutes an epoch in the history of the amusements of the great city on the Mississippi, the terms of the announcement deserve recording. It runs as follows: "The New Theater will be opened on Monday evening, February 1st, when will be presented the comedy of 'She Stoops to Conquer,' to which will be added the much admired farce, 'The Village Lawyer.' The box books will be opened on Thursday, January 28th, from 10 a. m. until 2 p. m., and continue open every day, excepting the day of performance, when they will positively close at 12 o'clock. Gentlemen taking whole boxes will please send servants to keep them. Smoking in the theater prohibited. Tickets may be had at the theater, or at the stores of Messrs. Collet & Kennedy. The doors will be opened at 6, and curtain will rise at 7. Price of admission, one dollar; children under twelve years, half price. Nothing but current money will be received. Musicians who are inclined to play will call at the theater, where arrangements will be made for them for the season. Four or five steady men, who are willing to assist as supernumeraries, will be paid for their services."

The financial rewards attending upon these early and varied ventures do not appear to have been commensurate with the enthusiasm with which they were launched.

Acting upon the promptings of E. P. Maury, a former editor of a St. Louis newspaper, Mr. N. M. Ludlow, then a resident at Nashville, determined to try his fortunes at the Mound City. Ludlow was an able actor and manager; his work, "Dramatic Life," will long be consulted as an authority upon the early stage of America. His first view of St. Louis is graphic and interesting: "I confess I was a little discouraged when I landed at St. Louis; it wasn't anything like as cleanly, or as well built, as any of the towns of the West or South that I had previously visited. The shores were nothing but ledges of limestone rocks, with here and there jagged projections of the same standing like buttresses to keep off invaders; and at long intervals were to be seen a few stone warehouses, built in a very rough though substantial manner. There was really but one street, running parallel with the river, that approximated to be closely built—the present Main Street—which extended from about Vine Street southwardly nearly to the termination of what is now Chouteau Avenue; with short, narrow cross-streets from the river, as Walnut, Elm, Myrtle, Almond, Poplar, etc. There were a few dwelling houses scattered along Second Street; the streets were unpaved, except at great intervals; sidewalks were a rarity, and at night the only lights for the streets were what the moon and stars afforded. This was St. Louis in 1819. Missouri was yet a territory." Ludlow effected his landing in December, a lugubrious month for a visiting stranger, but he none the less, with true artist's eye, grasped the future awaiting St. Louis, as he later on tells us. Ludlow took hold with vim, and his company soon consisted of ten men and five women, as follows: Messrs. Ludlow, Vos, Hanna, Cargill, King, Jones, Flanagan, Finlay, Frethy, and Dauberman, and Mesdames Ludlow, Vos, Hanna, Maccafrey, and Seymour. Fearing the imposition of a tax upon the drama, of which he had had some prior experience, Ludlow visited Governor William Clark, who promptly allayed his anxiety upon that score. The Governor, rising from his seat, extended his hand and urbanely exclaimed: "Mr. Ludlow—We feel too much complimented by you and your company visiting us to think of committing such an uncourteous act as taxing you. It affords me great pleasure to be able to state there is no authority for any such proceedings in Missouri." The delighted manager testifies his gratitude by describing General Clark as "the finest specimen of the old Virginia gentleman," and in recognition of his courteous welcome extended to him a "*carte blanche*" ticket to all his entertainments. Ludlow opened his campaign in the middle of December, 1819, with the comedy of "The Honeymoon," cast as follows: "Duke," Ludlow; "Roland," Vos; "Balthazar," Cargill; "Count Montalban," King; "Jacques, the mock Duke," Hanna; "Lampedo," Frethy; "Lopez," Dauberman; "Campillo," Flanagan; "Juliana," Mrs. Ludlow; "Volante," Mrs. Vos;

"Zanora," Miss Maccafrey; "Hostess," Mrs. Hanna; after which the farce of "The Liar" was given—"Old Wilding," Cargill; "Young Wilding," Ludlow; "Sir James Elliot," King; "Papillon," Mrs. Frethy; "Miss Grantham," Mrs. Ludlow; "Miss Godfrey," Miss Maccafrey; "Kitty," Mrs. Vos. "This," adds Ludlow, with the emphasis of italics, "was the first dramatic performance by a professional company of comedians ever given in the city of St. Louis, Missouri."

Ludlow gave his entertainments in the structure upon "city block 30," already described, and bounded by Olive, Locust, Main and an alley. Close upon the heels of Ludlow followed Samuel Drake, Sr., who made his first appearance in January, 1820, with a troupe imported from Louisville. This competition, which was unintentional, for Drake did not know that Ludlow already covered the field, worked to the disadvantage of all concerned; for St. Louis had then but a population of about 4,000, of whom over a half were "French Canadians who could not appreciate the English drama." Drake gave his entertainments in a large room, thirty by sixty feet, attached to the only hotel of importance then in the city, the "City Hotel," on the northeast corner of Third and Vine Streets, of which Mr. Bennet was the landlord. Drake, in this encounter, had a double advantage, for not only had he, as Ludlow himself admits, the better company, but his place was well warmed, which in that season of the year was a great consideration wholly lacking at the opposition house. The rival concerns arranged to entertain upon alternate nights, and thus the good St. Louisans had an opportunity, for the first time, of attending a dramatic performance every day in the week, but the result did not show paying houses. The outcome was an amalgamation, Ludlow going over to Drake and taking his wife, Mrs. Hanna, Miss Seymour, and Messrs. Vos, Cargill and Hanna along with him. The first professionals appearing in St. Louis possessed a fair share of talent among them, but they struggled against many disadvantages. Further, Ludlow notes the existence at that time of a strong antagonistic feeling among the French and Spaniards of Louisiana toward all speaking the English language. This sentiment was strongest at New Orleans, but extended more or less over the entire Mississippi territory. Ludlow, in evidence, cites an experience of his own in New Orleans; how he was followed one Sunday night by a prowling, scowling Spaniard with such persistency that he was about to draw his pistol and shout "halt," when a diversion was effected by three men turning a corner, "very merry and singing in English, 'Old Grimes is Dead.'" The Spaniard thereupon disappeared and Ludlow pursued his way in peace. From the sedate Canadian French of St. Louis there was, of course, no personal violence to be feared; but still the subtle barriers erected by racial patriotism and by differences of language existed, and, no doubt, interfered with the receipts. According to Ludlow, an acute and trained observer, these adverse sentiments "did not entirely disappear until the Civil War of 1861"—a somewhat notable statement.

Of the actors appearing in the company of Messrs. Drake and Ludlow, we learn that Palmer Fisher, Drake's principal tragedian and leading man, was an Englishman, who had been raised to the stage from infancy, and who, before appearing at St. Louis, had performed at most of the important provincial theaters in England. Fisher's wife—who subsequently became well known as Mrs. Thayer—was endowed not only with considerable talent, but with many personal graces. She lived to become a favorite in the Eastern cities, especially in Philadelphia, where she took her final leave of the stage as recently as June 1, 1872, having acquired a handsome competency. Henry Lewis was known as "Gentleman Lewis." He was somewhat eccentric, and Ludlow seems to have acquired an aversion to his "corncob" pipe and Bohemian bearing, but those who knew him best appear to have held him in high esteem, both as actor and man. Hanna is described as "a very useful young man," as also is Cargill, with the added encomium of being "a very worthy and honorable man." Both of these actors commenced life as printers, as also had Samuel Jones. Gilbert Stuart, we are informed, had a wonderful resemblance to George Washington. Dauberman is described as a man of good taste and sound discretion in the parts he assumed; King played the "walking gentleman very respectably." George Washington Frethy was very fair in low comedy, and though a pigmy in size, a lion in heart. John H. Vos was a man of fine presence, nearly six feet high, son of a Scotchman and endowed with an artist's temperament. John Finlay

appears to have been quite a character. He was an Englishman with a wooden leg and a marvelous voice. He had been a sailor, and could "give Dibden's sea songs in a style inferior only to Incledon, the celebrated English vocalist," and also "played fiddle like an angel, and could sing 'All in the Downs' and 'Ben Block' so as to charm a school of mermaids or porpoises around a ship in a dead calm."

The united companies of Messrs. Drake and Ludlow presented "She Stoops to Conquer" at St. Louis, February 1, 1820. The cast was as follows: "Sir Charles Marlow," Cargill; "Young Marlow," Ludlow; "Old Hardcastle," S. Drake, Sr.; "Hastings," J. O. Lewis; "Tony Lumpkin," Alexander Drake; "Miss Hardcastle," Miss Denny; "Mrs. Hardcastle," Mrs. Lewis; "Miss Neville," Mrs. Mongin; the evening's entertainment concluding with the farce, "The Day after the Wedding"—"Colonel Freelove," Ludlow; "Lady Elizabeth," Miss Drake. After a few weeks of varying success Mr. Drake left St. Louis, Ludlow remaining, but only for a few months, when he took his departure. Referring to these experiences, Ludlow, in his "Dramatic Life," says: "Notwithstanding my first unsuccessful efforts to plant the drama in St. Louis, still I had an abiding confidence in the future greatness of the place; then the kindness and friendship I had met with caused me to become warmly attached to the inhabitants, and I determined that at some future day I would return and settle among them."

During the next few years the local amateur organization, the Thespian Society, had St. Louis pretty well to themselves; but the drama did not languish, for, as was early noted, the happy, joyous inhabitants were fond of amusements, asking little but that what was placed before them should be sound and wholesome. A large brick house on Church Street, formerly occupied by Scott & Rule, having been converted into a theater, the Thespian Society opened there October 24, 1825, giving "The Soldier's Daughter." Two years later James H. Caldwell, an experienced theatrical caterer, leased the "old salt warehouse," on Second Street, north of Olive, and added a stage fifty feet deep. He opened June 30th with "The Honeymoon," which was followed later by "Rosina," the opera, "The Devil's Bridge," and other pieces, including "The Three and Deuce," in which Caldwell presented the three characters of "Pertinax Single," "Peregrine Single," and "Percival Single." The legitimate drama was represented in this season by "Henry IV, or The Humors of Sir John Falstaff," in which Mr. Grey assumed the role of the old, gay, fat knight. The following year Mr. Caldwell made a vigorous effort to erect an improved modern theater to seat an audience of six hundred. This he proposed to do by means of a stock company, capitalized for fifteen thousand dollars, of which he undertook to raise one-half. The plan, however, never materialized, and Caldwell continued to occupy the old salt house until the expiration of his lease in 1834, sub-letting, however, to Mr. Pearman in 1831.

Though the period between 1820 and 1834 was a quiet one so far as the legitimate drama was concerned, it was not wholly unenlivened by an infusion of imported talent and enterprise. During the season of 1828 there were four performances a week, opening July 19th. In this year "The Merchant of Venice" was witnessed at St. Louis for the first time, the play being cast as follows: "Shylock," Anderson; "Portia," Miss Rowe; "Nerissa," L. Smith; "Jessica," S. Smith. In these entertainments Mrs. Kenny displayed her grace by dancing a "pas seul." At a subsequent play, "The Exile, or the Russian's Daughter," great enthusiasm was aroused by the presentation of a great snowstorm, which was a novel piece of stage effect in those days. In 1829 J. Purdy Brown opened, in a lot adjoining the Missouri Hotel, with a combination entertainment consisting of a display of equestrianism, to which was added a dramatic performance of the regular order. In 1830 a Mr. Huppard gave a representation of "Mount Vesuvius in Eruption;" and in the same year Mr. Parsons, from the Boston Theater, gave a special entertainment for three nights, commencing July 27th. It is perhaps worth noting that in the following year, 1831, Mr. and Mrs. Sol. Smith appeared in St. Louis as members of Mr. Caldwell's company. J. Purdy Brown made a second appearance in St. Louis August 15, 1833, and erected an amphitheatre in which to display those feats of equestrianism for which he, in his time, was famous. Without attempting to enter into matters of criticism and taste, it may here be related as a fact worthy of note, and as creditable alike to St. Louis and to its local and visiting actors, that the plays produced during these early years were largely

of a superior order, the list including some of the best works of the English classics, among them plays of Shakespeare, Sheridan, Goldsmith, Sheridan Knowles, and others.

Mr. Ludlow returned to St. Louis in 1835, when he found the Salt House Theater to be, to use his own words, "dirty, illy contrived, and poorly provided with scenery." With his usual energy, Ludlow proceeded to renovate the home of the drama so as to fit it for his new company, which included Messrs. N. M. Ludlow, M. C. Field, Joseph Cowell, William Riddle, George Hernizen, J. E. Watson, N. Johnson, Spencer, Thompson, Barclay, Wolfe, Williams, Kelly, Morris, La Rue, Edgerton, and Samuel Cowell, then a boy; also Mesdames Eliza Riddle, Ludlow, Cowell, Watson, Minnich, Stannard, Johnson, and Milton. In February, 1837, the old salt house was destroyed by fire. Its loss was not greatly felt, and it was to be quickly replaced by something better. In 1835, soon after his return to St. Louis, Ludlow had commenced to agitate for the erection of a new and commodious theater worthy of the growing city. A site was selected and secured at the southeast corner of Third and Olive Streets. The sum of sixty-five thousand dollars was got together, and the corner-stone was laid May 24, 1836. In this work Ludlow was ably supported by Colonel Meriwether Lewis Clark and Colonel Charles Keemle. The St. Louis Theater Company was incorporated March 3, 1837. The first board of directors was composed of M. Lewis Clark, Joseph C. Laveille, William Hempstead, Edward Beebe, and Charles Keemle. The original intention was to open July 4th, but the preceding day being not only a Monday, but the birthday of Ludlow—who desired to have his name identified with the event in some prominent manner, he being a great admirer of St. Louis—the first performance in the new house was given July 3d. The first item on the programme was an opening address, for which Messrs. Ludlow & Smith had offered a prize of one hundred dollars. It was the work of Edward Johnson, of Greensburg, Pennsylvania, and was sonorously delivered, amid great enthusiasm, by Joseph M. Field. Tobin's comedy, "The Honeymoon"—a prime and never-failing favorite in those days—was the main feature of the evening. The St. Louis Theater—pulled down in 1851—was erected after the designs of George I. Barnett. It had a frontage of seventy-three feet by a depth of one hundred and sixty feet. The main front was after the Erectheum of Athens. It could seat fifteen hundred persons, and was the finest theater in the West, if not in the entire country, in those days. The stage was fifty-five feet by seventy-three feet in depth, and the internal arrangements, both before and behind the footlights, were excellent. Admission to the boxes was one dollar and a half, and to all parts of the theater fifty cents. The drama may thenceforth be regarded as regularly established in St. Louis. Here Madame Celeste appeared as a "star" in 1839, and was followed by Dan Marble and Miss Ellen Tree. On the occasion of the benefit of that lady, April 30th, as much as five dollars "were offered and refused for boxes." In the following year, 1840, the great tragedian, Edwin Forrest, appeared as "Othello," and in most of his famous characters. At Madame Celeste's benefit the receipts amounted to the then unprecedented sum of one thousand one hundred and forty-nine dollars.

In 1840 a fresh addition was made to the amusements of St. Louis, Messrs. MacKenzie and Jefferson fitting up a concert hall for dramatic representations. The building was on Market, between Second and Third Streets. It was erected by Edward J. Xaupi, who occupied it as a dancing academy as recently as 1855. Xaupi introduced to St. Louis the masked ball, at which—"safeguards for propriety being imposed"—some of the best citizens regularly attended. That Xaupi was held in excellent repute in his time is shown by the fact that he was deputed by a public meeting of the citizens of St. Louis, held at the court-house, to visit Paris upon a mission of congratulations to MM. Lamartine, Ledru. Rollin and Louis Blanc upon the successful revolution of 1848, which sent the Bourbons once more into banishment and brought the Republic back to France. Xaupi returned to St. Louis with some novel dances, among others the Bavarian schottische and the polka-redowa. In 1843 financial reverses overtook the veteran entrepreneurs, Messrs. Ludlow & Smith, and the St. Louis Theater was sold under a deed of trust for twenty thousand dollars. The drama had, however, by this time gotten a strong hold upon St. Louis and kept steadily along. The great English tragedian, Macready, appeared as "Hamlet," April 9, 1843. He was supported by Messrs. Ryder, J. M.

Field, Eddy, Farren, and Sol. Smith, and by Mrs. Farren as the "Queen," and Mrs. J. M. Field as "Ophelia." The gifted actor at the same visit assumed the roles of "Richelieu," "Othello," "Werner," "Iago," and "Macbeth." Macready was followed two months later by that erratic genius, Edwin Forrest, between whom and Macready a bitter rivalry had long existed. The same year the French violinist, Vieuxtemps, and his sister gave a concert at the Planters' House; and Herr Alexander, a German magician, also put in an appearance, giving four entertainments. In this year the West was for the first time introduced to the now popular matinee. We are told that the professionals did not take kindly to the innovation, some of the company refusing to play.

In the fall of 1845 two fresh theaters were erected, the one upon Main, between Market and Walnut Streets, and the other, called the National Theater, on the southwest corner of Third and Pine Streets. These places were mostly devoted to vaudeville entertainments, but neither amounted to much. They merely anticipated the rivalry that was approaching. In the summer of 1846 Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kean visited St. Louis with quite an extensive repertoire. Charles Kean has passed into history as the best "Richard III" and "Shylock" who ever trod the stage. J. B. Booth, the famous tragedian, filled his first engagement at St. Louis June 17, 1846. As Forrest appeared as a rival of Macready, so Booth sought to excel Kean. Those were indeed great days, the strife of the players filled two continents and afforded all manner of excitement to the dramatic world. Tongues and pens slashed out and ripped up viciously, the world of sock and buskin taking sides with the thoroughness that ever marks the artist temperament. In 1846 also appeared James E. Murdock, another keen aspirant for the endorsement of popular favor. He confined himself mostly to the great classic plays—indeed, just then, little else was in demand. Mr. and Mrs. Wallack opened with "Pizarro" in the fall of the same year.

Some time in the year 1848 the question of erecting a commodious new home for the legitimate drama was thoroughly discussed. The outcome was the Bates Theater on the north side of Pine Street, between Third and Fourth, opened by John Bates, January 9, 1851. Among the list of those who performed at this house may be noted some names of international fame, such as Ristori, Charlotte Cushman, J. Wilkes Booth, Charles Matthews and Charles Kean, while among vocalists we have Mesdames Nilsson, Pauline Lucca, and Parepa Rosa. Ben De Bar bought the theater from Mr. Bates in 1856 for fifty-five thousand dollars. He assumed the management, changing the name to the St. Louis Theater, and subsequently, in 1860, to the De Bar's Opera House. In 1874 De Bar leased to William Mitchell, when another change of name was effected, this time to the Theatre Comique. Ben De Bar died August 28, 1877, when the theater was sold to parties in Philadelphia. De Bar was a man of considerable versatility. He was an Englishman, imported by James H. Caldwell, who visited London with his agent, Mr. Kennet, in 1835, to secure performers, engaging at that time, among others, De Bar and his sister, who later on married Junius Brutus Booth. De Bar is described in an obituary notice as a French-Welsh-English-Irish-American. When Mr. Mitchell's lease of six years expired the management was taken over by William H. Smith. The theater finally went up in flames, December 9, 1880. This house was the scene of two notable tragedies in real life—the murder committed by William Wieners, and the killing of the unfortunate ballet dancer, Mabel Hall, by Edgar Moore.

Great enthusiasm was aroused in St. Louis by the arrival of that sweet songster and most excellent of women, Jenny Lind. Barnum, the notable showman, was her agent. Julius Benedict acted as conductor, and Joseph Burke led the orchestra. Jenny Lind made her first appearance at Wyman's Hall, March 18, 1851. The price of admission was fixed at five dollars to all seats in the house. The tickets were sold by auction, admission to the auction-room being ten cents. The entire proceeds of the first concert were handed over to the mayor, to be applied by him to charitable purposes. The approaches to the hall were crowded, and many gathered even on the roofs of the adjacent houses to catch the passing strains of the singer's voice. The visit was one of great eclat. Jenny Lind was serenaded and made a member of the Polyhymnian Society. March 26th the Swedish songster gave her concluding concert. A woman of boundless charity, Jenny Lind left behind in the hands of the mayor, Honorable Luther M. Kennett, the munificent sum of two thou-

sand dollars for various charities—the Orphans' Home, $250; Catholic Male Orphans' Home, $250; German Ladies' Benevolent Association, $250; and for the relief of the distressed immigrants of every nationality, $1,000. The same year witnessed the last season of the St. Louis Theater under the management of Ludlow & Smith, the building being shortly afterward dismantled, the site having been disposed of to the United States government for the purpose of a customhouse and postoffice. During this season the principal attractions were furnished by the Frank ballet troupe the Bateman children, C. Burke, Collins, Messrs. Maccallister and De Bar, and Mesdames Farren and Davenport. A notable theatrical engagement in the "fifties" was that of Gustavus Vaughn Brooke, the Irish tragedian—a first cousin, by the way, of William Sommerville, of this city, president of the Missouri Glass Company. About the same time the celebrated Espinosa ballet troupe appeared at the People's. The Varieties Theater, located on the south side of Market Street, between Fifth and Sixth Streets, opened some time in May, 1852, with a comedy company, which is described as being the best that ever appeared up to that time in St. Louis. It was incorporated under the name of the Varieties Association, and the intention was to combine it with an exclusive club. The manager and leading actor was J. M. Field. George Paunceforth, the English tragedian, put in an appearance here in the summer of 1856, and tried to revive the fading fortunes of the house, but without success. In those days the starring system was in vogue. A regular stock company was engaged for the season—leading man, leading woman, low comedian, soubrette, villain, old man, old woman, juvenile, etc.—in fact, the whole round of characters and the visit usually covered a series of twelve nights. The usual terms with the stars was a division after one hundred dollars nightly, sometimes half the house, while for special attractions like Booth, Clarke, and Hackett, the percentage system ruled. The regular programme included a tragedy or melodrama, interlude (a "pas seul") and a farce.

The Varieties Theater, after being closed for a time, was taken over by a German stock company, but the fates still proved adverse. In 1865 Messrs. Deagle & Martin tried their luck with the house, but soon retired from the management. It then fell into the hands of Messrs. Wakefield & Hutchins, the name being changed to the Wakefield Opera House. In 1873 Ben De Bar, having meanwhile leased his theater on Pine Street, secured the house, which had been remodeled during the preceding year, and rechristened it De Bar's Opera House. He ran it for a year or two, when, in 1875, John W. Norton became the manager. The last performance in the old building was "The Danites," April 9, 1881. It was replaced by a new structure named the Grand Opera House, which opened August 29, 1881, the dedicatory address being given by Mayor W. L. Ewing. The dramatic attraction of the evening was J. K. Emmett, an actor who created a furore in his day and is said to have made more money than Patti or any other attraction. Sunday afternoon, November 23, 1884, the Grand Opera House was destroyed by fire, but was quickly replaced with the present building, which was opened for entertainment September 14, 1885.

In the early "seventies" there were but three first-class theaters in the city — the Olympic and the Grand, devoted to the legitimate drama; and Mitchell's Comique, the old Ben De Bar Opera House, on Pine Street, given over to varieties. To-day, 1898, there are a full half dozen, drawing big houses.

The Olympic — erected upon the circus ground formerly run by Levy J. North—was remodeled in 1866, with a seating capacity of 2,200. It was owned by Spalding and managed by John Albaugh, who is now managing in Washington, D. C. Combinations and stars were the order of the day. In 1867 Spalding took control and ran the Olympic with first-class combination and vaudeville. The best minstrel shows were given at this house about this time. So matters went until September 1, 1869, when the Olympic policy changed, giving place to the strictly legitimate drama, which has ever since been the vogue at this house, conferring upon it its present deserved high reputation. Among the leading attractions might be mentioned Booth, Jefferson, Sothern (famed as "Lord Dundreary"), Edwin Forrest, John McCullough, Edwin Adams, "old time" John T. Raymond, and the great German tenor, Theodore Wachtel; also Mesdames Ristori, Modjeska, Charlotte Cushman, and the beautiful Adelaide Neilson. Among the more recent attractions might be mentioned Robson and Crane, Nat Goodwin, young Sothern, John

Drew, J. K. Emmett, and Richard Mansfield; also Mrs. John Drew and Fanny Davenport. The old theater was closed by Robson and Crane, April 3, 1882. The new theater, with an increased seating capacity for 2,400 persons, was opened September 14, 1882, by that remarkable genius and drawing card, J. K. Emmett. He was then working upon a percentage basis—sixty to seventy per cent was his figure—the gross receipts of the house running from $9,000 to $10,000 weekly. On May 14, 1896, was played what was known as "the all-star cast 'Rivals'," which was the theatrical sensation of that year. The cast included Joe Jefferson, W. H. Crane, N. C. Goodwin, Francis Wilson, Robert Tabor, and Joseph and E. M. Holland, together with Mrs. John Drew, Julia Marlowe, and Fanny Rice. This powerful combination gave two representations, matinee and evening—as many performances, be it noted, of this attraction as were witnessed in any single city. Mr. Patrick Short—Pat Short, as his friends and innumerable admirers love to call him—at present the unchallenged dean of the theatrical profession in St. Louis, has been connected with the Olympic from September 1, 1869, and since 1875 as regular manager. As a financial success, this house is the phenomenon of the country, running for thirty years in succession without a single unprofitable season.

The Century Theater, in the fine new Century Building, northwest corner of Olive and Ninth Streets, is quite a recent affair, having been opened to the public September 18, 1896. It stands upon the site of the old Pope's Theater. Charles R. Pope was long connected with theatricals at St. Louis. He was a German and a man of education. His father's name was Róche, and his mother's Papst, or Pope, which name he assumed. Mr. Pope, though himself an excellent actor, will be principally remembered as an enterprising manager. His work at the old Pope's Theater—where he engaged upon various occasions Salvini, Rossi, the Florences, John T. Raymond, Her Majesty's Italian Opera Company, Ideal Opera Company, Madison Square Theater Company, Union Square Theater Company, Daly's Company, Kiralfy Brothers, Geistinger, Gallmeyer, Carlotta, and Adelina Patti, and others—did much to stimulate theater building at St. Louis and to make this city a great center of amusements. Mr. A. Levering is the present manager of the new Century Theater, running it as a first-class attraction. The following have, among others, appeared at the new house: John Hare, E. H. Sothern, Albert Chevalier, John Drew, De Wolfe Hopper, and William Gillette, and Mesdames Lillian Russell, Olga Nethersole, Julia Marlow, Della Fox and others.

The Imperial Theater, formerly Hagan's, at the southeast corner of Tenth and Pine Streets, opened in November, 1891, under the management of Hagan & Havlin, as a cheap combination house; but a change of policy was inaugurated in the year 1897, when it was taken in hand by a stock company, J. C. Jannopoulo, president. The house, now under the management of Samuel W. Gumpertz, is producing legitimate plays of a society type before appreciative audiences. Sunday, December 4, 1898, Mansfield's version of "Cyrano de Bergérac," the sensation play of the year, was produced for the first time in St. Louis to crowded houses, James M. Colville, a new addition to the company, appearing in the title role, with Miss Minnie Seligman as "Roxane."

The new Grand Opera House was opened September 14, 1885, with Nat C. Goodwin as the drawing card. It is now, 1898, controlled by the Tri-State Amusement Company—running houses in Chicago, Pittsburg, and St. Louis—of which James J. Brady is general manager, at the Dearborn (late Schiller) Theater, Chicago, and J. B. Worrell, manager at St. Louis. Mr. Worrell is a recent importation from the East, where he has had an experience of eighteen years, beginning at Philadelphia. The Grand Opera House gives two performances daily, drama and vaudeville, with a seating capacity for 2,200 persons. This house during recent years has experienced many vicissitudes and has changed its name frequently.

Havlins' Theater, of which William Garin is the present manager, stands on the southwest corner of Sixth and Walnut Streets. It occupies the old site of the original Pope's Theater, built by Mitchell & Robertson to take the place of the Comique, on Pine, Ben De Bar's old place, and opened September 10, 1881, under the management of Mr. Smith. After the death of Mr. Mitchell, about 1888, John Havlin bought the lease and continued the old policy successfully, running as a combination house, with entertainments of a light and wholesome character. The present

house seats about 2,000 persons, giving performances every evening and four matinees in the week.

The Germania Theater, well located on the northwest corner of Fourteenth and Locust Streets, commonly known as the Fourteenth Street Theater, was specially designed as a home for the German drama by the German Dramatic Association, of which Gustav Cramer is president. It was opened October 1, 1891, with "Wintermaerchen," with a powerful cast. German performances are given twice a week, Friday and Saturday, the house being rented for the other days of the week for concerts and popular English entertainments. George Heinemann has been manager since 1893. The house has given some great plays, including "Mary Stuart" and "Die Raeuber" ("The Robbers"), by Schiller. "Wilhelm Tell," also by Schiller, was placed on the stage in the fall of 1898. The Germania seats 1,600 persons.

The Columbia Theater is the most recent addition to the play houses of St. Louis. It stands at the southwest corner of Sixth and St. Charles Streets. It was opened March 26, 1898, with Messrs. Charles Salisbury and Frank R. Tate as joint managers. This theater is after the designs of Mackelfatrick, the well known New York architect, who has erected more theaters than any other man in this country. It is owned by the Columbia Theater Company, an entirely local corporation. It makes a specialty of high class vaudeville of a thoroughly wholesome character, such as ladies can witness unattended. Fully one-third of the attractions are European, and a succession of the best talent is constantly imported. The house has a seating capacity of 1,800.

The Standard Theater, at the northeast corner of Seventh and Walnut Streets, is devoted to vaudeville and burlesque of a broad character. It is owned by Edward Butler, and managed by his son, James J. Butler. Among its attractions is a weekly change of program. The new theater opened September 7, 1883, with "The Power of Money" billed for the chief attraction. The Standard claims to seat an audience of 2,500 persons, the largest capacity of any theater in the city of St. Louis.

Besides the theaters already noted, may be named the Gaiety, at 24 South Fourth Street; the Palace, 624 Elm Street; and the Pickwick, 2621 Washington Avenue; minor places, but each filling a niche of its own.

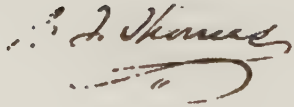
The history of theatricals in St. Louis to date, 1898, is covered by the lives of four men: first, N. M. Ludlow, the old-time American actor and manager, who first introduced a St. Louis audience to an exclusively professional company; second, Ben De Bar, born in England and an actor of renown in his time, regarded as the best "Falstaff" who ever appeared upon the stage, at least in this country; third, Charles R. Pope, born in Germany and a successful manager, and fourth, Pat Short, a native of North Ireland, who is still alive and adding to his laurels as one of the most successful theatrical managers in the country. To Pat Short is due, among other things, the credit of introducing the Summer Garden amusements. These entertainments—originated in St. Louis, which city still maintains precedence in that particular line—have rapidly acquired popularity throughout the country, offering as they do a particularly healthy and wholesome form of diversion.

To the above list historic justice demands the addition of a fifth name—that of Charles A. Spalding, a gentleman who, for considerably over a quarter of a century, has, with vast experience and a heavy bank account, steadfastly stood behind some of the leading theatrical enterprises of St. Louis. Mr. Spalding inherited a large fortune from his father, acquired in the circus business, and he to-day controls, either as proprietor or lessee, several of the leading theaters in the country. It is to Mr. Spalding that Charles R. Pope really owed his first substantial lift in life as manager of the old Olympic, and popular Pat Short modestly assigns all his success to the strenuous and never failing backing derived by him from the same source. Though Mr. Spalding's theatrical interests in St. Louis center at the Olympic, they are not there limited. For several years, from 1879 to 1890, he ran the Grand Opera House in conjunction with the Olympic. He is also owner of Havlin's Theater. While residing in the East, Mr. Spalding's connection with St. Louis, where he holds considerable real estate, has been long maintained, as well as pleasant and profitable. His various and extensive local interests are, and for years have been, in sole charge of Mr. Pat Short, who has been in his constant, steady employ for upward of thirty years.

B. J. Thomas

Thomas, Benjamin Franklin.

Thomas, James



To this loyal and enduring co-operation the phenomenal success of the Olympic may in large measure be assigned. O. J. CASEY.

Theosophical Society.—A society organized in St. Louis under a charter granted by the Theosophical Society and Universal Brotherhood, dated September 17, 1882, the first officers being: Elliott B. Page, president; Clarence E. Kelso, secretary; Frank A. White, treasurer, and Albert J. Spies and W. A. Kelso, councilors, with W. F. Burrows, George Peck, Thomas J. Portis, Frank Kraft, Edmund H. Gorse, Alex. R. Webb, W. J. Olds, Mrs. Louise Olsen, E. C. Cushman, W. C. Cushman, William Throckmorton, Dr. W. A. Kendall, Thomas B. Wilson and A. W. Alexander among the members. The objects were to "unite in an effort to establish the Universal Brotherhood of Man as a fact, and influence others not members of the society to take up the study of theosophy, and under such instruction lead them to a practical knowledge of universal brotherhood." The present society in St. Louis is now a branch of the Universal Brotherhood and Theosophical Society in America, founded at Chicago in 1898. Meetings are held at the residences of the members.

Thomas, Benjamin Franklin, lawyer, was born in Anne Arundel County, Maryland, November 17, 1817, and died in St. Louis May 2, 1886. His father, John Richardson Thomas, was the son of Ellis Thomas, of Revolutionary fame, a prosperous and finely educated man, who fought bravely and well for America's independence, and, always solicitous for the welfare of his country, sent his three sons to the front in the War of 1812. Benjamin Franklin Thomas was educated at St. John's College, of Annapolis, Maryland, at which institution he ranked high as a talented and ambitious scholar. In 1840 he was admitted to the bar of Maryland, and soon after came west, settling in St. Louis, where he acquired an extensive clientele. Brilliant in intellect, a close student of the law, and of kindred sciences as well, he seemed destined to attain the highest distinction in his chosen profession, but ill-health obliged him, early in the "fifties," to give up the practice of law. He retired to his country place in St. Louis County, where he regained physical strength and vigor in the quiet and peaceful avocations of rural life. He was a man of strong character and unswerving integrity, and among his professional contemporaries, as well as in business circles, his word was always as good as his bond. He was eminently qualified to lead, but being modest and retiring in disposition, he sought no public office, no military honor. Although he took no active part in the late Civil War, he was loyal to his early training, confirmed by his own strong convictions, and his sympathies were with the cause of Southern independence. A Democrat in later life and an ardent adherent to party principles, he followed with keen interest and unerring judgment the affairs of our great nation, and was regarded by all who knew him as a man in whose counsels there was wisdom. Universally respected and highly esteemed by all, his whole life exemplified his profound regard for truth, morality and sincerity, and at his death he bequeathed to his children an unblemished name and the tender remembrance of a devoted parent. He married, in 1845, Miss Jane Chambers, third daughter of Charles Chambers, Esquire, and granddaughter of the renowned John Mullanphy, whose highest eulogy and grandest monument are the many institutions founded and endowed by his charity. Four children born of this marriage survive: Julia Jane, a religieuse of the Order of the Sacred Heart; Catherine Mullanphy, wife of John L. Boland, Esquire; and John Richardson and Benjamin Franklin Thomas, worthy citizens and practical business men of St. Louis.

Thomas, James S., was born in Maryland, May 25, 1802. In January, 1825, he came to St. Louis and opened a small banking house, with a very limited capital, but with a substantial credit in the East. It was the first private banking house in the city. He continued in the business for thirteen years, and in 1838 went into partnership with A. L. Benoist, in the house which continued for more than twenty years one of the leading banking houses of St. Louis. He was a conspicuous Union man in the Civil War, and in 1864 was chosen mayor, to fill out the unexpired term of Chauncey I. Filley, who resigned. He was re-elected in 1865, and for the three succeeding terms. He was a popular, liberal and public-spirited man, and his administration was marked by many features of municipal prosperity. His first wife was a

daughter of Curtis Skinner and sister of the wife of Trusten Polk, United States Senator. His second wife was Miss Susan Hackney, sister of Judge A. H. Hackney, at one time presiding justice of the St. Louis County Court.

Thompson, James D., for many years secretary and treasurer of the Laclede Gas Light Company, and a conspicuous figure among the managers of gas light corporations, was born January 15, 1833, in Wheeling, West Virginia, and died in St. Louis February 15, 1898. His parents were James and Susan (Snyder) Thompson, and he was the youngest of a family of nine children. He was reared and educated in Wheeling, and, having been left fatherless at the age of three years, began contributing to the support of his mother and sisters while still a mere child. Before he was sixteen years of age, and while he was still a student, he was also a teacher, devoting some hours of each day to hearing classes in mathematics and the languages, in which he had evinced marked proficiency. Quitting school at the age of sixteen, he entered the employ of the Merchants' Bank, of Wheeling, Virginia, as a clerk. The construction of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad over the mountains was begun shortly afterward, and as the railway company liquidated its obligations largely through the bank by which Mr. Thompson was employed, important responsibilities devolved upon him in this connection. From time to time he was assigned to the duty of carrying large amounts of money from the bank to the contractors, who, in turn, disbursed it among their employes. These journeys had to be made on horseback through a wild and mountainous region, and in the performance of the tasks assigned to him Mr. Thompson had numerous interesting and exciting experiences. Proving himself not only entirely trustworthy, but tactful and resourceful as well, he received successive promotions in the Wheeling bank, and in 1855 was made cashier and manager of a branch of the institution established in Point Pleasant, at the mouth of the Kanawha River. He was in charge of this bank at the beginning of the Civil War, and, acting in the capacity of manager of this institution, he assisted in the disbursement of government funds for army and hospital work. A guerrilla raid, having for its object the looting of the bank, was made at one time, but Mr. Thompson had been forewarned of the danger, and by conveying the bank's funds to the opposite side of the Ohio River, he escaped the vengeance of the raiders and prevented the despoilment of the bank. His able management of the affairs of this institution made him well known to the banking circles of Ohio River cities, and as a result, he was, in 1863, appointed cashier of the First National Bank of Cincinnati, which had been reorganized in accordance with the provisions of the national banking law. Two years later he organized the Central Bank of Cincinnati, and became first president of that institution. About this time he became extensively interested in cotton planting in Arkansas, buying the famous Johnson plantation on the Mississippi River, and becoming the owner also of a sugar plantation in the Bayou Teche district of Louisiana. The demoralization of negro labor incident to the reconstruction period and a series of floods in the Mississippi River caused these investments to prove disastrous, and Mr. Thompson lost heavily as a result. Toward the close of the decade beginning with 1860 he removed to New York and became connected with the well known banking firm of Soutter & Co., which at a later date financed the Laclede Gas Light Company, of St. Louis. His connection with this banking house caused him to become closely identified with the financial affairs of this St. Louis corporation, and in January of 1875 he became secretary and treasurer of the Laclede Gas Light Company. In the negotiations which led to the amalgamation of the several gas companies of St. Louis, which were carried on in 1889, Mr. Thompson took an active part, and to his thorough understanding of the financial situation and his intimate knowledge of the capacity and assured development of the properties much of the later success of the Laclede Gas Light Company is to be attributed. When the consolidation of the several companies was effected and the new Laclede Gas Light Company was formed, Mr. Thompson became vice-president of that corporation. In 1893 he was made treasurer of the company, and held that office until his death. During all the years of his connection with this corporation he was a prodigious worker, and those familiar with the inner history of its affairs give him credit for much of the planning and husbanding of resources which have

Francis W. Thompson

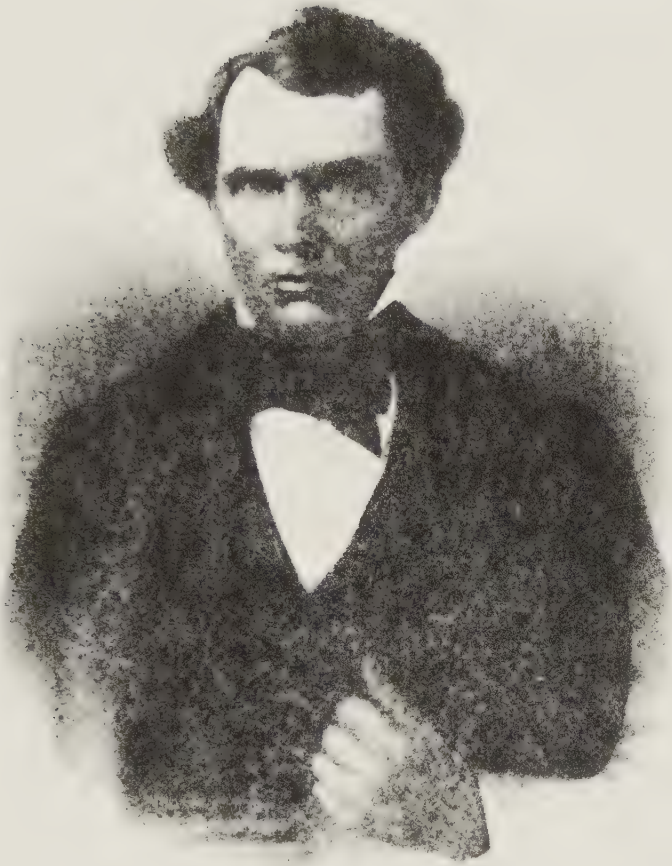
[illegible] Miss Long [illegible] societies or social [illegible]

Thompson, Francis William, was [illegible] 5, 1809, at Albion Hall, one [illegible] **country seats in the Empire** [illegible] "Thompsonville," New York, and [illegible] 28, 1871, at St. Louis. He was a [illegible] **steamboat owner,** and a de[illegible] Anthony Thompson, who came [illegible] by way of Holland to this coun[illegible] and settled on Long Island. [illegible] Thompson became the founder of [illegible] Thompson family in Amer[illegible] the descendants of Anthony [illegible] achieved [illegible] and in New York [illegible] quite prominent [illegible]

[illegible] Anthony [illegible] New York, at [illegible] one of the Protestant Episcopal [illegible] Charles, another son, was also a [illegible]

[illegible] British [illegible] the [illegible] was [illegible] **Georgia,** [illegible] law in England [illegible] work, a place which was then [illegible] a farmer. He [illegible] 78 [illegible] married [illegible] New York [illegible] New York [illegible] New York [illegible] In 1844 he [illegible] "Sarah" [illegible] 1848 [illegible] Thompson [illegible] was [illegible] was [illegible] Charles [illegible] New York [illegible] Thompson [illegible] Charles [illegible] Thompson [illegible] 1824.

Judge Thompson's official [illegible] He was [illegible] extensive landed [illegible] the same. In 1850 he [illegible] what he [illegible]



made the Gas Light Company the powerful financial institution that it is at the present time. He was a member of the Western Gas Association as early as 1884, and became a member of the American Gas Light Association at a meeting held in Cincinnati in October, 1885. He was secretary of the Gas & Electric Building & Loan Association of St. Louis, and was interested also in various other business enterprises in this city. Reared in the Presbyterian faith, he was a member of the Second Church of that denomination in St. Louis, was one of its ruling elders, and treasurer of its benevolent fund, and was active in other church work. Mr. Thompson was twice married, first, in 1854, to Miss Louise Stillwell, of Wheeling, who died in 1865. In 1868 he married Miss Georgia Treadway, of New Haven, Connecticut, who survives him. He left, at his death, six children, three born of his first, and three of his second marriage. His tastes were domestic, and finding in his own home the sweetest joys of life, he had no connection with fraternal societies or social clubs.

Thompson, Francis William, was born December 25, 1809, at Albion Hall, one of the handsomest country seats in the Empire State, in "Thompsonville," New York, and died July 28, 1871, at St. Louis. He was a merchant and steamboat owner, and a descendant of Anthony Thompson, who came from England by way of Holland to this country in 1634, and settled on Long Island. Anthony Thompson became the founder of this branch of the Thompson family in America. Many of the descendants of Anthony Thompson in this country have achieved marked distinction, and in New York State the family has been quite prominent.

Hezekiah Thompson, a son of Anthony Thompson, was a well known lawyer of Woodbury, Connecticut, and married Rebecca Judson, a daughter of Isaac Judson, and a descendant of one of the original European proprietors of Woodbury. Of this union there were born four sons and four daughters. The second son, James Thompson, graduated from Yale College, studied law, and practiced his profession for some years at Durham, New York. With distinction he served in the general assembly of New York, and later became a minister of the Protestant Episcopal Church. Charles, another son, was also a member of the bar. William Abdial Thompson, the eldest and most distinguished of the sons of Hezekiah Thompson, was the father of Francis William Thompson.

After being prepared for college under the preceptorship of Rev. John R. Marshall, an Episcopal clergyman, William Abdial Thompson entered Yale College, at New Haven, in 1878. During his first year in college the British landed at New Haven and plundered the town and the college. The furniture in his room was also destroyed by them. He was witness to the principal engagement between the British and the Americans in the vicinity of that city, and was so near that a cannon ball in plowing up the earth, covered him with dirt. He graduated from Yale under the presidency of Ezra Stiles, then studied law with his father, and was also under the preceptorship of John Canfield, an eminent lawyer of Sharon, and Governor Griswold, of Lyon, Connecticut. He was licensed to practice law in 1784, and opened an office in Norwalk, but shortly afterward went to Horseneck, a place which was then noted for much litigation. Here he built up a large practice and laid the foundation of a fortune. He married, in 1785, Fannie Knapp, and after her death married her sister, Amy Knapp, daughters of Israel Knapp, of New York. His second marriage caused him to remove from Connecticut to New York, and he opened a law office in New York City. In 1794 he bought large tracts of land in "Thompson," Neversink and Bethel. In the spring of 1795 health considerations caused him to remove to his new possession in Ulster County. He made the first prominent settlement in the town of "Thompson," in that county. In 1803 this town was named in honor of its founder, and was also incorporated. In 1802 he was appointed by Governor George Clinton one of the judges of the Common Pleas Court for Ulster County, and in 1803 was appointed first judge of that county. The duties of this office he discharged creditably, until the new county of Sullivan was organized. He then became chief magistrate of this county, and continued to discharge the duties of that office until 1823.

Judge Thompson's official duties did not prevent him from attending to private affairs. He was proud of being the owner of an extensive landed estate, and carefully improved the same. In 1810 he built what became

known as "The Mansion" or "Albion Hall," in Thompsonville. Judge Thompson had an instinctive liking for the cultured classes of Great Britain, and in every respect looked the chivalrous, polished English gentleman he was. His mansion externally was imposing, and its interior arrangements, with corniced rooms, were ornamented with mountings and carved panels which were the local marvels of that day. It far surpassed other buildings in the county, and was considered a residence suitable for an English nobleman. He therefore named it "Albion Hall," a name which he intended his village of "Thompsonville" should bear. In this, however, he was overruled by his neighbors and friends, who recognized the propriety of calling the place "Thompsonville," and insisted upon that name. It was Judge Thompson's ardent desire that his "Mansion" should always be owned and occupied by one of his male descendants, and if it had been possible he would have entailed upon its occupants a fair estate, so that the name of Thompson of "Thompsonville" should have been perpetuated in the town, respected and honored, and the old-time hospitality of the house continued through future generations. He thought it his duty to do what he could to secure the continuance of the "Mansion," and a competent provision was made against poverty to one of his sons, because the town bore his name, and after he had (in a moment of inadvertence) conveyed a considerable part of his property to several of his children, leaving less than what he deemed necessary to maintain the honors of his house, he expressed sorrow for what he had done.

In the spring of 1811 he visited England and France, and remained in those countries several months. He traveled from the former to the latter country in the United States frigate, "Constitution," commanded by Captain Isaac Hull, and during his absence from his native land associated freely with Americans of high position, as well as with the higher classes in the countries which he then visited. After the termination of his official career as chief magistrate of Sullivan County he turned his attention to scientific and philosophical studies and researches, for which he had an innate inclination.

When he had mastered a subject he communicated his observations and the theories deduced therefrom to "Silliman's Journal of Science," then a magazine of high standing. His dissertation on "Diluvial action as shown by grooves made on the solid rocks that have been covered by the earth," and an article on the existence of certain Brachiata found in rocks beneath the surface of the earth where they had lain in a state of torpidity for thousands of years, attracted the attention of the learned men of both America and Europe. His opinions on the latter subject were received as the true ones and have been and are still maintained by scientific men. On account of these and other writings he was elected an honorary member of the Geological Society and of the Royal Institute of France; both of which societies were under the patronage of Louis Philippe. Only two other persons in the United States had been similarly honored at that time, and one of these was the renowned scientist, Professor Silliman. These honors were gratifying, as they were unexpected, and they were not the only ones of a distinguished character conferred upon him. The city of New York voted him a silver medal, and enclosed it in a box made of wood from the first boat that passed from Lake Erie to the Atlantic Ocean, and to do him still further honor, they made him a pallbearer at the obsequies of ex-President General Andrew Jackson, in that city. Eccentric in manner, but exceedingly popular, he wielded large influence, and was one of the distinguished pioneers of the region in which he spent all the later years of his life.

Francis William Thompson was the tenth of the sixteen children of Judge William Abdial Thompson, who was married three times. His last wife was Charity Guyer, daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth Guyer and widow of Shadrach Reed. He was born and reared at "Albion Hall," which was famous for its hospitality. The son of a wealthy father, he enjoyed the best educational advantages, and after leaving school, was trained to commercial pursuits. In 1840 he came west, establishing his home in St. Louis, and embarked in the wholesale grocery business in that city. Inheriting the genius of his father for the conduct of affairs, he had, within a few years, built up one of the noted wholesale grocery houses of the West. Like other capitalists and enterprising men of that period, he became largely interested in steamboating, and was the owner of a number of fine boats used for the Missouri and Mississippi River trade.

N. D. Thompson.

[illegible]

Thompson, N. D. [illegible]

He was one of the pioneers in developing what in the course of time became a vast commerce, and contributed no little to the upbuilding of St. Louis. He was governed in all his operations by the strictest integrity and his word given was considered as good as a bond.

In his business transactions and in society he was always the genial and courtly "old school" gentleman. Broad-minded, generous, and possessing an ample fortune, he became a most influential citizen, and aided in forwarding many worthy enterprises in building up various public institutions, which have been productive of much good. He was reared in the "Whig school of politics," but after that party passed out of existence became a member of the Democratic party, and affiliated with it until the end of his life. His religious affiliations were with "Christ Church of the Protestant Episcopal denomination," and he generously promoted and encouraged its institutions. July 8, 1841, he married Miss Marian F. Wood, of St. Louis. After the death of his first wife, and in the year 1858, he married Miss Therese Angeliguet Schneider, a native of France, who came of a noted French family. There are no surviving children by his first marriage. Five children were born of this second marriage. Two at the present writing are living and are residing in St. Louis, who are widely and favorably known in social circles, namely, Mrs. E. DeLacy Wickes, nee Eugenia A. Thompson, widow of the late E. DeL. Wickes, of New York and San Antonio, Texas, and Mrs. James A. Maginnis, nee Matil A. Thompson, who had one daughter, Eugenie Cecile Maginnis.

A history of William Abdial Thompson, father of Francis William Thompson, is in the Astor Library, New York City, also one of his eldest brother, William Augustus. The family have the coat of arms and crest, and can trace back in England a lineage extending several hundred years, proving that their family had an ancient Baronial origin, and that their coat of arms was united to several of the oldest and most renowned houses of England.

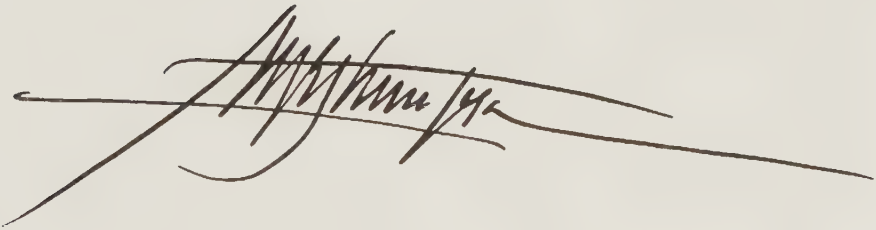
Thompson, N. D., book and periodical publisher, was born in Barren County, Kentucky, in 1852. His parents, Lewis Morgan Thompson and Mary Robertson Thompson, were natives respectively of Virginia and South Carolina. The years of his boyhood to the age of seventeen were spent on a farm in the section where the district school furnished the educational advantages. He afterward attended Georgetown College two years, leaving at the end of the junior year, lacking one year of graduation. He taught school five years in Metcalfe and Cumberland Counties, and had the distinction of commanding the largest salary that had up to that time been paid to a teacher in his county. He left the schoolroom to accept a position offered him by the then well known Caxton Publishing Company, of Cincinnati. At the expiration of a year with this firm he was offered and accepted the management of a Chicago branch house for the subscription publishing firm of E. Hannaford & Co., of Cincinnati. At the end of two years he succeeded to a partnership in the Chicago business, the firm style being Hannaford & Thompson. This connection continued three years when the business was sold to Geo. McLain & Co., of Philadelphia. With the capital thus secured he came to St. Louis and began the publishing business under the firm style of N. D. Thompson & Co. It was at the period of what was known as "The Farmer's Movement"—when the Grange organizations became universal in the farming districts and a factor in State and national politics. His first publication was a large pictorial history of that movement. It was successful and had a sale co-extensive with the country. Then followed various State histories, books of travel, of adventure, books on agriculture, horticulture and live stock—profuse illustrations being made a special feature and a business policy. Of the work on live stock—a large octavo volume of 1,200 pages—over fifty thousand copies went to Australia—the aggregate sale of this very successful book reaching ultimately a quarter of a million. The policy of keeping abreast with current movements and of utilizing every great, popular sentiment and interest, has been followed and the popular demand for literature thereon promptly met. At the period of Moody's great revivals in England and America he published a biography of Moody and a volume of his sermons and lectures, both of which met with a phenomenal demand. Livingston's death and Stanley's achievements furnished subjects for popular books of biography and African explorations. His World's Fair publications afford an illustration in

point. Noticing and being impressed with the remarkable demand for photographs of the public buildings, grounds, industrial and art exhibits, he conceived the idea of reproducing these photographs in half-tone engravings, with a short description, and publishing them in convenient portfolio. Its sale extended from Boston to San Francisco and exceeded five million copies—its success being the surprise of the publishing world. Conceiving the idea of illustrating Bible lands by photographs of the actual places of Bible occurrence, he engaged the services of a noted outdoor photographer and an eminent clergyman —arranging with them to proceed to Bible lands with all necessary equipment, and trace literally the footsteps of Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, Moses, Joshua, Samuel, Isaiah, Jeremiah, and Daniel, Christ and the Apostles, and to photograph and describe the actual places of events in their lives. In this journey they traversed Egypt, Palestine, Asia Minor and Rome, literally reproducing by photography every historic place in those countries. The publications therefrom included art portfolios, quarto Bibles and Testaments. They sold throughout England, Scotland and Wales to an extent equal to that in America. One of these publications (published in St. Louis) was presented by an English society to Queen Victoria at the period of her jubilee and received special mention in the leading English journals. Mr. Thompson has thus circulated books with the St. Louis imprint not only throughout the United States, but throughout the English-speaking world. A distinguished St. Louisan is fond of relating that in a trip around the world he found publications with this St. Louis imprint in Tokio, Japan; that while going up the Nile on a steamer he found them in a prominent place in the reading room, and that when he reached London he was surprised to find them in book stalls.

When our recent war with Spain had made sufficient history he published that history in an illustrated quarto volume, and when the peace conditions gave to America vast island possessions he speedily matured a plan of reproducing these islands and their people by photography, accurately describing them for the information of the American people. In this interest he arranged with a noted outdoor photographer and an author of great ability as a descriptive writer to enter upon the work, beginning with Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Isle of Pines; then the Hawaiian Islands, and finally the Philippine Archipelago, in the order named. The islands thus literally photographed in city, town, village and country—the people in their homes and their daily occupations—were reproduced and described. This pictorial presentation in connection with the most elaborate and up-to-date maps are given in a serial art publication entitled, "Our Islands and Their People as Seen with Camera and Pencil." This combination of photographic, map and descriptive presentation is as near a transference of the country and its people to paper as art and modern invention render possible. The enterprises here mentioned serve to illustrate the character of work and the methods by which Mr. Thompson has built up and sustained the publishing business in a city and section not popularly supposed to be favorably located as a publishing center.

Aside from the presidency and general direction of the business of the N. D. Thompson Publishing Company, he is president of the Journal of Agriculture Company, the proprietors of the old "Journal of Agriculture," a twenty-four page weekly sustaining great circulation and wielding wide influence. He is likewise president of the Methodist Magazine Publishing Company, a corporation publishing an illustrated monthly magazine devoted to the history, literature and interest of the Methodist Church.

Thompson, George Howard, physician, was born in 1866, in Memphis, Tennessee, near the historic Fort Pickering, son of Judge Seymour D. and Lucy (Jennison) Thompson. He came with his parents to St. Louis when he was five years of age and was educated in the public schools of this city, at Iowa University, and at Missouri State University. After completing his academic studies, he began the study of medicine and after obtaining his doctor's degree from Missouri Medical College, he took a post-graduate course at Bellevue Hospital Medical College of New York. In 1889 he went to Europe and continued his studies in the hospitals and medical colleges of Jena, Leipzig, Berlin and Dresden. Returning to this country in 1891, the began the practice of his profession in St. Louis, and in 1894 was chosen professor of materia medica and therapeutics in the College of Physicians and Surgeons.



Thompson, William H.

Thompson, W.

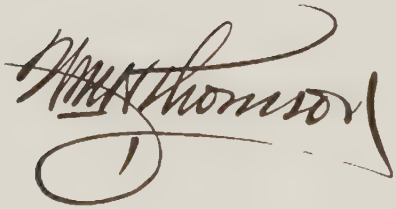
At the same time he was made secretary of the faculty and a member of the board of trustees of this college. Since then he has continued in active practice and has gained enviable distinction among the younger physicians of the city. He is a member of the St. Louis Medical Society and of various other associations of physicians, and is deeply interested in everything calculated to elevate the standard of his profession and to promote the advancement of medical science. He married, in 1892, Miss Pauline Adelaide Gebhard, of Leipzig, Germany, who belongs to a very old and distinguished German family.

Thompson, William H., banker and financier, was born in Pennsylvania, and grew up in that State. He came to St. Louis in 1851 and began life here as a plumber's apprentice. After completing his apprenticeship, he began business as a plumber and later embarked in the manufacture of lead pipe and plumbers' supplies. He entered this field of enterprise at an opportune time and soon built up a large and profitable trade. As a merchant and manufacturer he gave evidence of the sagacity and sound judgment which has since given him so much prominence as a financier and chief executive officer of one of the great monetary institutions of the country. Becoming interested as a stockholder in the Bank of Commerce, he was made a director of that institution in 1870 and at once became an influential factor in directing the conduct and management of its affairs. His wisdom and conservatism, coupled with broad views and public-spirited enterprise, commended him to his associates and to the general public, and as a result of the hold which he gained upon the confidence of the public, he was made president of the Bank of Commerce in 1883. He has now been at the head of this famous banking house for sixteen years, and within that time has seen it take its place among the richest and soundest banking institutions of America. Under his wise direction its resources have been expanded and its facilities for doing business extended until it now stands at the head of the list of Western banking institutions and is exceeded by only one bank in the United States in the amount of its capital and surplus. While acting as president of this bank, he has been identified officially and as a stockholder with many other corporations, financial and otherwise, and all these various corporations have profited by his services and counsel. In all matters pertaining to finance, he is a recognized authority and no Western banker enjoys to a greater extent the esteem and confidence of the public. When the movement to hold a World's Fair in St. Louis on the one hundredth anniversary of the acquisition of Louisiana Territory by the United States was set on foot, the services of Mr. Thompson were enlisted and he has been among the leading spirits in financiering that enterprise.

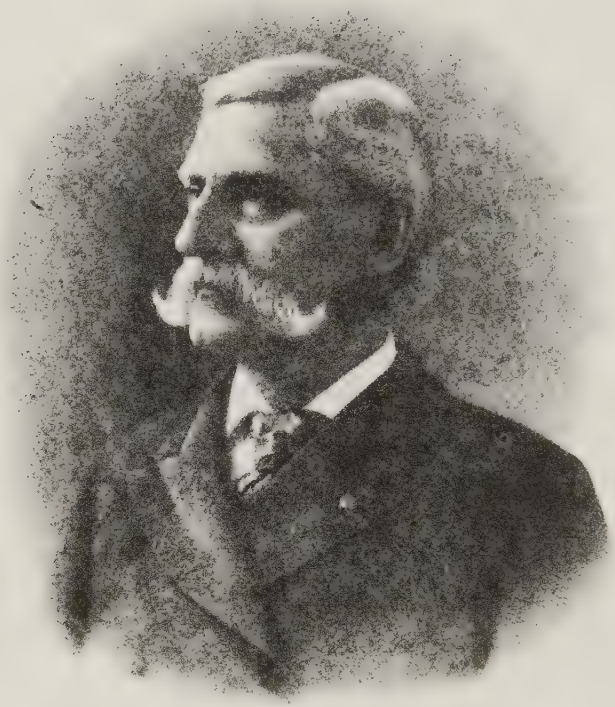
Thompson, William B., lawyer, was born in the town of Virginia, Cass County, Illinois, June 20, 1845, son of Nathaniel B. and Louisa (Dutch) Thompson. His father was a merchant, who was first connected with the mercantile house of Knapp, Pogue & Co., of Beardstown, Illinois, and subsequently removed to Virginia, in the same county. There he kept a general store, in which he aimed to keep everything which the farmers of the surrounding country might desire to buy, and through which he handled also much of the country produce of that region. He was successfully engaged in merchandising there for thirty years, but some years before his death removed to St. Louis and died here, at seventy-one years of age, in 1882. He was survived by his widow, five sons and four daughters, all of whom are still living, all his children having families of their own, except his youngest son, Dr. George D. Thompson, of St. Louis, who is a bachelor and lives with his widowed mother. The elder Thompson left a large estate, consisting mainly of property in Cass County, Illinois. William B. Thompson is the eldest of the five sons of Nathaniel B. Thompson. He was fitted for college at Springfield, Illinois, attending there a school which was established by Dr. Reynolds, father of George D. Reynolds, at one time United States district attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri, and at which he had for his schoolmates Robert T. Lincoln, George D. Reynolds, Henry Latham, Thomas C. Mather, and other young men of Springfield who have since achieved marked distinction. After that he attended the University of Michigan and was graduated from the law school of that institution. He then came to St. Louis and has ever since been in active practice in this city, gaining prominence at the bar by reason of his ability and close

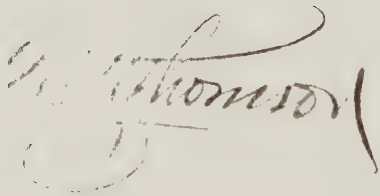
application to professional duties. During the early years of his practice he had to contend with difficulties not unknown to young practitioners, and being too spirited to appeal to his father for assistance, he felt at times the pinchings of poverty, but persistent effort and high courage finally brought to him the reward of abundant success. He took an interest in politics as a member of the Democratic party, and in 1875 was nominated for State Senator to represent the Thirty-fourth Senatorial District, composed of the old Eleventh and Twelfth Wards of the city and three townships of the county. This district was ordinarily Republican by a majority of fifteen hundred, but Mr. Thompson carried it by one hundred and served a full term in the Senate with distinction, filling the important position of chairman of the judiciary committee of that body and proving himself an able and conscientious legislator. In the practice of his profession he has been connected with much important litigation since he became a member of the St. Louis bar, and in later years has been known as the counselor of many large corporations and also of many of the leading citizens of St. Louis. He married, in 1869, Miss Camilla Stiles, daughter of George Stiles, who was connected with the old Bank of the State of Missouri for over thirty years. Five children have been born of this union, of whom one daughter is married and resides abroad, two daughters and one of his two sons are still living with their parents in St. Louis, and the other son resides in New York City.

Thompson, Seymour Dwight, lawyer, jurist and author, was born in Will County, Illinois, September 18, 1842. His father was a Presbyterian clergyman in early life, but failing health compelled him to abandon the ministry, and he afterward devoted himself to agricultural pursuits in Fayette County, Iowa. Judge Thompson was thirteen years old when his parents removed to Iowa, and thereafter he was dependent entirely upon his own resources. His father and younger brother were burned to death in a prairie fire shortly after the removal of the family to Iowa, and he returned with his mother and sister to Illinois. Until he was sixteen years old he worked on an Illinois farm, and then took the first step toward the realization of an ambition to enter professional life by becoming a country school teacher. He taught school during a part of each year for three years, and when not teaching he attended school at Rock River and Clark Seminaries, in Illinois. When the Civil War began he abandoned, for the time being, all his cherished plans for obtaining a collegiate education and enlisted in the Union Army, intent upon contributing his full share toward the suppression of the Southern insurrection and the maintenance of the Union. Joining an Iowa regiment as a private, he saw much service in the course of the war and bore himself so gallantly that he was mustered out of the army with the rank of captain, after having served a year as judge advocate of his brigade. He was mustered out at Memphis, Tennessee, and having determined to adopt the law as his profession, he set about acquiring a legal education with the same determination that characterized his earlier efforts in his literary course. His means of livelihood during this period of preparation were diversified, precarious, and altogether unsuited to the tastes of a man of his lofty ambition and great capabilities. For a time he served as patrolman on the metropolitan police force of Memphis, and, while wielding a club with one hand, it may almost be said that he was clinging to a text-book with the other. Afterward he secured employment, directly in line with his purpose, in the office of the clerk of the municipal court, and still later in the office of the clerk of the law court of Memphis, continuing to utilize his spare moments in reading law. Thus, after surmounting the obstructions that lie in the path, in greater or less degree, of every student whose daily bread must be earned in other pursuits than that in which he seeks proficiency, he was admitted to the bar in Memphis in 1869. He practiced three years in Memphis and then came to St. Louis, where he made a marked impression upon Judge John F. Dillon, then on the bench of the United States circuit court, who appointed him master in chancery. From that time forward his professional patronage constantly increased and he steadily gained in prestige and prominence at the bar. In 1880 he was made the Republican nominee for judge of the St. Louis Court of Appeals, and, overcoming an adverse majority, was elected to that high office. Thereafter he occupied the bench of the Court of Appeals for a period of twelve years, and during that time took rank among



Thomson, William Holmes.





the leading jurists of Missouri. Having a strong natural inclination toward literary work within the sphere of his profession, he turned his attention largely to work of this character after his retirement from the bench. His first work was a compilation, on which he collaborated with Thomas M. Steger, of Nashville, Tennessee, and which was entitled, "Thompson & Steger's Tennessee Statutes." This work was adopted by the Tennessee Legislature for use in the State offices. His next work was a collection of cases illustrating the law of self-defense, and by reason of the fact that its preparation was suggested to him by Judge Horrigan, he entitled it "Horrigan & Thompson's Cases on Self-Defense." He is the author also of "Thompson on Corporations," a work published in six large volumes; "Thompson on Homesteads and Exemptions," "Liability of Stockholders in Corporations," "The Law of Negligence," "The Law of Carriers of Passengers," "Liability of Officers and Directors of Corporations," "Charging the Jury," "Thompson & Merriam on Juries," "Thompson on Trials," and "Thompson on the Law of Electricity." It was through Judge Dillon, always his staunch friend and admirer, that Judge Thompson began his career as an editorial writer for legal periodicals. Shortly after his arrival in St. Louis Judge Dillon established the "Central Law Journal," still recognized as one of the most influential publications of its kind in the West. He employed Judge Thompson as assistant editor. When Judge Dillon retired from the editorial management of this journal, three years later, Judge Thompson succeeded him. Shortly after this the "Southern Law Review" was transferred from Nashville to St. Louis, and he assumed control of this journal, and continued to be its editor until the "American Law Review" absorbed the "Southern Law Review." After the consolidation of these two journals Judge Thompson continued to be the editor-in-chief of the "American Law Review." At the same time he was in active practice in St. Louis after his retirement from the bench until 1898, when he removed to New York to continue his practice and literary labors in that city. In addition to editing leading law journals, he has contributed hundreds of articles to other law journals of the country within the past twenty years, and he is widely known to his profession as a man of tireless industry, extraordinary mental vigor and wonderful memory. He is a constant reader, and there are few books worthy of a high place in literature which he has not read. As an illustration of his power of retaining what he reads it is said that twenty years after reading "Paradise Lost" he could repeat readily the greater part of that wonderful poem. During his residence in St. Louis he was identified with legal education as a lecturer on the law of corporations in the law school of Missouri University, and also in the law school of Northwestern University, at Chicago. Judge Thompson married, in 1865, Miss Lucy A. Jennison, of Fort Atkinson, Iowa. Their children are Dr. George H. Thompson, a physician of St. Louis; William D. Thompson, a member of the bar of Racine, Wisconsin; Mrs. W. C. Middlekauff, of Lanark, Illinois, and Mrs. Lemuel A. Harlich, of Chicago.

Thomson, William Holmes, banker, was born at "Hawthorne," Frederick County, Maryland, April 16, 1837, son of William James and Margaretta Ann (Davis) Thomson. Of mingled English, Scotch and Irish ancestry, he is descended in both the paternal and maternal lines from families numbered among the early colonists of his native State. His great-great-grandfather in the maternal line was John Lackland, who came from Scotland and settled in Maryland some time prior to the Revolutionary War. His great-grandfather, James Lackland, was an officer in the Revolutionary War and a Jeffersonian emancipationist, who made a will in 1812 in which he provided that his negroes and their descendants should be set free as they reached certain specified ages. This James Lackland, in the year 1775, and at the age of nineteen years, was one of the early explorers of Kentucky, he making, with others, at that time a trip from Maryland through the "Wilderness" to Kentucky on horseback. He entered a large tract of land in Kentucky, while it was still a county of Virginia, and was one of the pioneers who paved the way for the advance of civilization in that region. On May 14, 1776, when he was twenty years of age, he was commissioned by the council of safety second lieutenant of the company formed in the lower district of Frederick County, Maryland, for service in the Revolutionary War, which company became part of the Twenty-ninth Battalion. He married

Catharine Lynn, daughter of David Lynn, who came from Dublin, Ireland, and settled in Maryland in about 1717. This David Lynn was judge of the Frederick County Court, held a commission under King George as justice of the peace, and was one of the three commissioners appointed by the general assembly of Maryland in 1751 to lay out Georgetown, now in the District of Columbia. His three sons were in the Revolutionary War, one of whom served as captain, one as lieutenant, and the other as a surgeon. One of the daughters of James and Catharine (Lynn) Lackland was the maternal grandmother of William H. Thomson, who married Ignatius Davis, of "Mount Hope," Frederick County, Maryland. Mr. Thomson's father was also a native of Frederick County, son of John Popham Thomson, of English antecedents, who married Margaret Holmes, of Carlisle, Pennsylvania; he graduated (A. M.) at Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pennsylvania, in the class of 1828. He was born June 26, 1808, in Frederick, Maryland; studied law, but soon devoted himself to farming, living at "Hawthorne," Frederick County, Maryland, where he died June 21, 1841. William H. Thomson was reared in Frederick County, and was educated in the public schools of that county and the city of Frederick, lastly attending boarding school for a time in Pennsylvania. Quitting school at the age of sixteen, he was employed for a year with a civil engineer corps, and then turned his attention to commercial pursuits, becoming an employe of a Baltimore commission house. Two years later he severed his connection with that house to come to St. Louis, and on his twentieth birthday, in the year 1857, he entered, in this city, the employ of the banking house with which he has now been connected continuously for more than forty years. Ten years before this the Boatmen's Savings Institution had been organized by a few prominent and philanthropic citizens of St. Louis, with a view to fostering thrift and economy on the part of steamboatmen, a class which at that time constituted a large portion of the laboring element of the city. It was the pioneer institution of its kind in the West, and, success attending the enterprise, it took out a second charter in 1856, under the name of the Boatmen's Saving Bank. It had then a capital of $400,000, and had fairly entered upon its long and prosperous career as a banking house when Mr. Thomson became connected with it as a clerk, April 16, 1857. For a dozen years thereafter he was employed in subordinate capacities, winning commendation from time to time for his faithfulness and efficiency, and gaining deserved promotions as occasion offered therefor. In 1869 he was made assistant cashier of the bank, and in 1870 became cashier and chief executive officer of the institution, a position which he has since retained and in which he has achieved well merited distinction as one of the ablest of Western bankers and financiers. Since he became identified with the Boatmen's Bank its capital stock has been increased to $2,000,000, as the result of accumulated profits, after paying stockholders in dividends upwards of $1,100,000. Since its capital stock was fixed at $2,000,000 it has regularly paid the stockholders semi-annual dividends of from three to five per cent, and has accumulated, in addition, a surplus which now amounts to more than $800,000. In addition to his banking operations, Mr. Thomson has been officially identified with various manufacturing establishments in St. Louis, is a member of the Merchants' Exchange and Cotton Exchange, and is chairman also of the committee of management of the St. Louis Clearing House. In politics he has always been a Democrat, acting with the "gold standard" wing of that party in the presidential campaign of 1896. He was reared a Presbyterian, but became a member of Trinity Episcopal Church, of St. Louis, in 1859, and has since been continuously connected with that parish, active in promoting its charities, and prominently identified also with the management of various other charitable institutions of the city. For many years he has been a vestryman of Trinity Church, and now, and for some years back, its senior warden. He was one of the founders of St. Luke's Hospital, which came into existence in 1865, and since 1889 he has been president of the board of trustees of that institution. In 1862 he married Margaret Foote Larkin, eldest daughter of Thomas H. and Susan Ross Larkin, of St. Louis, who died in 1863. One child, a daughter, born of this marriage, died in 1864. In 1872 Mr. Thomson married Annie Lou Hargadine, eldest daughter of William A. and Aerata McCreery Hargadine, also of St. Louis. The children born of this marriage were one son and seven daughters, all of whom, save one daughter, were living in 1898.

Thos Thoroughman

Thomas, Adolphus Page. [illegible]

[illegible]

Thoroughman, Th[illegible]

[illegible]

Thorne, Adela Page, was born June 29, 1845, in Stoughton, Massachusetts, daughter of Samuel W. and Betsey F. Page. She was educated in the schools of Massachusetts, being first sent to the public school of Roxbury, later to Miss Clark's School, at Savin Hill, Boston, and still later to Dr. Cartee's School, at Charlestown, finishing at Framingham, Massachusetts. While at school at Savin Hill she spent much of the time at the home of her aunt, Miss Sarah Baker, who established the church in Dorchester now called the Sarah Baker Memorial. Miss Baker was closely associated with the patriots who followed Kossuth in his exile, and with William Lloyd Garrison and other noted Abolitionists of her day. She was the author of various abolition pamphlets and other works, and a woman of broad culture. At her home Mrs. Thorne—then Miss Page—met many of the most cultivated men and women of that day, deriving great benefit from these associations. After leaving school Mrs. Thorne came to St. Louis, and she, with Miss Shaffer, of the Clay School, were the first to introduce, under the superintendence of Mr. Divoll, the Leigh phonetic system into the schools of this city. She worked also for some time, at the suggestion of the late Samuel G. Howe, the philanthropist of Boston, on a phonetic system for the blind. From the time of her coming to St. Louis down to the present she has been deeply interested in philanthropic work of various kinds. During the last epidemic of cholera in St. Louis she labored heroically with Mr. Thomas Morrison and others who were interested in the mission work at Biddle Market to alleviate the sufferings of those stricken with the dread disease and give Christian burial to those who fell victims to it. A member of the Episcopal Church of the Trinity for some years, and later a communicant of St. George's Church, of St. Louis, she has done much good work in connection with various church charities. She married Edward D. Chase Thorne, whose mother belonged to the illustrious Chase family of Ohio, of which the late Chief Justice Chase was a member. This Chase family descended from the Chases of Hundridge, one of whom was the martyr, William Chase, who fell a victim to religious persecution during the reign of Henry VIII. Another member of the family was Sir William Chase, of Chesham, who was high steward to the household of King Henry VIII. Mrs. Thorne has long been secretary of the Chase Association of America, interested in genealogical work, both in this country and England. She has the Chase coat-of-arms joined to that of the Page family, who originally came from Surrey. She has been closely connected with the leading literary clubs of St. Louis, has written numerous sketches and short stories, has been a frequent contributor to the press, assisted in getting out a "Globe Manual," and text-books now in use in Illinois and Missouri country schools, and is the author of two novels now in press. She has one child, a daughter, now the wife of James Willard Wright, of Ohio.

Thoroughman, Thomas, lawyer, was born in Buchanan County, Missouri, and died in St. Louis December 24, 1897. His father was a farmer and the early years of the life of the son were devoted to agricultural pursuits. At one of the old-time district schools he obtained a rudimentary education, but as nature had endowed him with a vigorous intellect, an active mind and the love of books, he was able to pursue a thorough course of self-instruction, and thus acquired a liberal education. Having made up his mind to become a lawyer, he left home when he attained his majority and went to St. Joseph, Missouri, where he entered the law office of Craig & Jones, composed of two lawyers who were the leading practitioners at the Buchanan County bar. In 1854 he was admitted to the bar, and began the struggle to establish himself in practice at St. Joseph. In 1856 he was appointed assistant city attorney of St. Joseph, and the fact that he discharged the duties of that office efficiently and gave proof of his ability as a lawyer was attested by his election to the office of city counselor at the next general election. Thus brought before the public, he was given an opportunity to demonstrate the fact that he had superior ability, and private practice came to him as a natural consequence. At the expiration of his term as city counselor he was elected circuit attorney of the circuit then presided over by Judge Elijah Hise Norton, afterward distinguished as a judge of the Supreme Court of Missouri. He was serving as circuit attorney when the Civil War began, and being strongly Southern in his sympathies, resigned that office to enter the Confederate Army. Chivalrous, courageous and resourceful, he soon rose to

the rank of colonel, and took a prominent part in the struggle on the Western frontier. After the battle of Elk Horn Tavern he was ordered forward to reinforce the Confederates, then going through the evolutions which finally terminated in the battle of Pittsburg Landing, but his regiment reached the field too late to take part in that battle. Later he was one of those commissioned by Governor Jackson, of Missouri, to return to Missouri on recruiting service for the Confederate Army. While on this mission, in company with Alexander Davis, he was captured by the Federal troops, and thereafter was confined in various Missouri prisons for more than a year. He and his comrade, Davis, were then paroled by order of President Lincoln on condition that they were to leave the State and take up their residence in some Western Territory. Choosing Montana as his place of exile, he went to Virginia City, and opened a law office there in 1864. He soon built up a large practice, and became so popular throughout the Territory that he was urged by many of those most prominent in the conduct of its affairs to accept the position of Territorial delegate to Congress. Although he could easily have been elected to that position, his preference was to return to Missouri, and in 1869 he opened a law office in St. Louis. Some time later Judge H. L. Warren became his law partner, and during the period of their association they were attorneys for the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway. After practicing in St. Louis for a number of years, Judge Warren removed to New Mexico, and Colonel Thoroughman then became associated in practice with Judge Henry S. Priest. This association continued for a number of years, and afterward, from 1893 until his death, Colonel Thoroughman was head of the firm of Thoroughman, Carter & Thoroughman, his associates being his son-in-law, W. Frank Carter, and his son, Emmet B. Thoroughman. He was a lawyer as well as a gentleman of the old school, a man of broad information and striking personality. His practice was, in the main, general in character, and as a jury lawyer, he was exceptionally successful. Reared a Democrat, and throughout his life a member of that party, he participated in many political campaigns, and his time and eloquence were always at the service of his party when important issues were being contested. Notwithstanding this fact, he asked no political favors from the party, preferring professional to official life. He married and reared a large family of children, most of whom were settled in life at the time of his death.

Thorpe Literary and Scientific Club.—This club was organized by Dr. T. J. Thorpe, November 29, 1896. "The sole aim is the literary and scientific advancement of its members, especially those who are employed during the day and have only the evening at leisure." The membership is limited to one hundred. There is a lecture once a week, and on other evenings the club is divided into classes of ten each, who receive instruction in Latin and English, elocution, mathematics, mental philosophy, and other subjects. In short, it offers an opportunity for free education to its members. Its first officers were Otto Senn, Oscar Hammer, Otto Hammer, W. H. Latal and Miss Lena Demuth.

Three Circles, The.—According to reliable accounts, on June 29, 1816, Colonel William Chambers, Major William Christy and Major Thomas Wright dedicated the incorporated town of North St. Louis, extending from the river to Twelfth Street, and between Madison and Montgomery Streets. In this dedication they donated to the public a market square, and school, park and church sites. These grounds have since become known as Exchange Square, at the foot of North Market Street; Marion Place, Jackson Place, and Clinton Place. Market, or Exchange Square—which see—has passed from under the control of the city, after prolonged litigation, and has never subserved the purposes for which it was originally designed, but Marion Place, Jackson Place and Clinton Place, generally known as "the three circles," have more than realized the expectations of their creators. These three circular tracts, dedicated to public uses not long after the beginning of the present century, have each a diameter of three hundred feet. Each circle is carved from portions of two blocks, and between them are portions of two blocks now occupied by handsome residences. The entire space occupied by the three circles and intervening residence property is equal to six blocks, and is bounded by Eleventh, Twelfth, Madison and Montgomery Streets.

Through Car, First.—The first through car from St. Louis to San Francisco left the Union depot at 9 o'clock on the evening of October 20, 1883, and was the Pullman sleeper "Hector." The first through car from San Francisco to St. Louis left the first named city at 9:30 a. m., Saturday, October 20, 1883, and arrived in St. Louis at 6:40 a. m., the following Thursday.

Tiemeyer, John C., merchant and manufacturer, was born August 8, 1818, in Germany, and died in St. Louis, August 8, 1896. After acquiring a fairly good education he engaged in farming until 1846, when he immigrated to this country, landing in New Orleans. From there he came at once to St. Louis, and first found employment here as a bricklayer. In 1849 he embarked in business in this city as a manufacturer of and dealer in cigars in a small way, his shop and store being at the corner of Fourth and Lombard Streets. He carried on the business which he had established there for sixteen years, adding all the time to his resources and capital, and making steady progress toward the accumulation of a fortune. In 1865 he engaged in the wholesale leaf tobacco trade, his place of business being on Second Street, between Market and Walnut Streets. For twenty-six years thereafter he had a large trade in this line, and the enterprise which he had built up, and which had by that time grown to large proportions, was incorporated in 1891 as the John C. Tiemeyer Leaf Tobacco Company, with a capital stock of $250,000, fully paid up. Mr. Tiemeyer became president of this corporation, and occupied that position, and was also the principal holder of the stock of the company, until his death. During the later years of his life he was remarkably successful in a business way, and at his death he left a fortune of more than a quarter of a million dollars, all of which he had accumulated himself without any adventitious aids or fortunate speculations. He was a man of sound judgment, excellent business capacity, and strict integrity, wielded an important influence in commercial and financial circles, and gained high standing in the community in which he did business for nearly fifty years. For many years he was a member of the Merchants' Exchange, and the members of that body who were contemporary with him esteemed him for his high character, his ability as a man of affairs, and his many good qualities of head and heart. In politics he was always a staunch Democrat, aiding his party when occasion offered to achieve victory for the principles which it represented, but never seeking political preferment of any kind for himself. In common with many of the leading German-Americans of St. Louis, he took a warm interest in the promotion of musical culture, and he was an active and helpful member of the Liederkranz Society. Mr. Tiemeyer was twice married, first, in 1846, to Miss Elizabeth Horstmann, of Germany, who died in 1856, leaving one daughter, Helen E. Tiemeyer. In 1858 he married Miss Gertrude Meier, of St. Louis, who died in 1897, leaving one daughter, now Mrs. H. J. Gaupel, of this city.

Tiffany, John Kerr, was born in the city of St. Louis, February 9, 1843. His father, P. Dexter Tiffany, was a lawyer of great ability at the bar in St. Louis from about 1832 to 1861, when he died, leaving a large estate. His mother, Hannah Kerr Tiffany, was a daughter of Matthew Kerr, a prominent and wealthy business man in the same city from about 1824 to February 3, 1857. John was born in the family mansion, then situated on the southwest corner of Broadway and Olive Street, the site where for many years he afterward had his law offices. He received his early education in St. Louis, but when only sixteen years old his father took him to France, where he attended school two years. A few years prior thereto the family had removed to Worcester, Massachusetts, and John was sent to Andover to prepare for college. He entered Harvard University in 1861, and graduated there in 1865, after which he entered Harvard Law School in 1866-7.

Returning to Worcester, he entered the law office of Mr. Peter C. Bacon, a distinguished and very able lawyer of that city, and remained there actively engaged as a young lawyer in the business of Mr. Bacon. It was here and during these years that he received the training which made him the careful and thorough lawyer into which he developed. He was there constantly engaged in the preparation of wills, intricate leases, contracts, deeds, and other legal documents, and so he became a most skillful pleader, draftsman and conveyancer.

The large estate of the family being situated in St. Louis, it was natural that John, the eldest son, should return and take up his abode

here. This he did in the fall of 1865. For some time he was in the office of Henry Hitchcock, Esquire, and then in the office of Glover & Shepley, and later in the office of Knox & Smith. These gentlemen were all leaders at the bar, and their standing and ability were incentives to the ambition of the young lawyers in their offices. Only Mr. Hitchcock and Samuel Knox now survive, the former still in active practice, the latter—who is now eighty-four years old—retired.

For some years Mr. Tiffany was associated in the law business with Jacob Klein, with whom he remained in the most pleasant and intimate business relations until January, 1889, when Mr. Klein became one of the judges of the circuit court; after that he was associated for some time with Mr. William E. Fisse, but for some years before his death he was in business with his brother, Dexter Tiffany.

As a lawyer he was remarkable for his comprehensive and accurate knowledge of the law in all its branches. He was possessed of what the lawyers call "a legal mind," keen, clear-headed and practical; able to make instant application of the controlling legal principles to the facts of a given case. Systematic and sure in all his mental processes, with a clear perception and well-trained reasoning faculties of a high order, he was a formidable opponent in the trial of cases and in forensic arguments. But he never trusted to his natural ability; he thoroughly prepared for every occasion, and, as might be expected, was generally successful.

Aside from the law, he had a mine of information. He was at all times a great reader and student, and had command of French, Spanish and German, as well as of the classics and of English. Having traveled extensively, he had a fund of knowledge gathered personally by a keen and intelligent observation in foreign lands, and with all these riches of a bright intellect he loved to entertain, and many times astounded his friends. He was a genial and companionable man, but cared little for the ostentatious shows of society.

Encouraged by his father, he began, when yet a boy, the collection of postage stamps and of publications relating to that subject. This brought him into prominence and correspondence with philatelists all over the world. For many years he was the president of the American Philatelical Society, and wrote a number of books and monographs relating to stamps and stamp-collecting. His philatelical library is probably the best in this country, and his collection of stamps is almost exhaustive. Up to the time he ceased collecting, a few years before his death, he devoted his attention more particularly to the collection of philatelic literature.

In private life he devoted himself to the care of his own and of the family estate, showing rare judgment in the management thereof. He was a devoted husband and father, and a most loyal and generous friend. As pure in heart as he was honest and true in all his dealings, he was thoroughly beloved and absolutely trusted by every one who knew him.

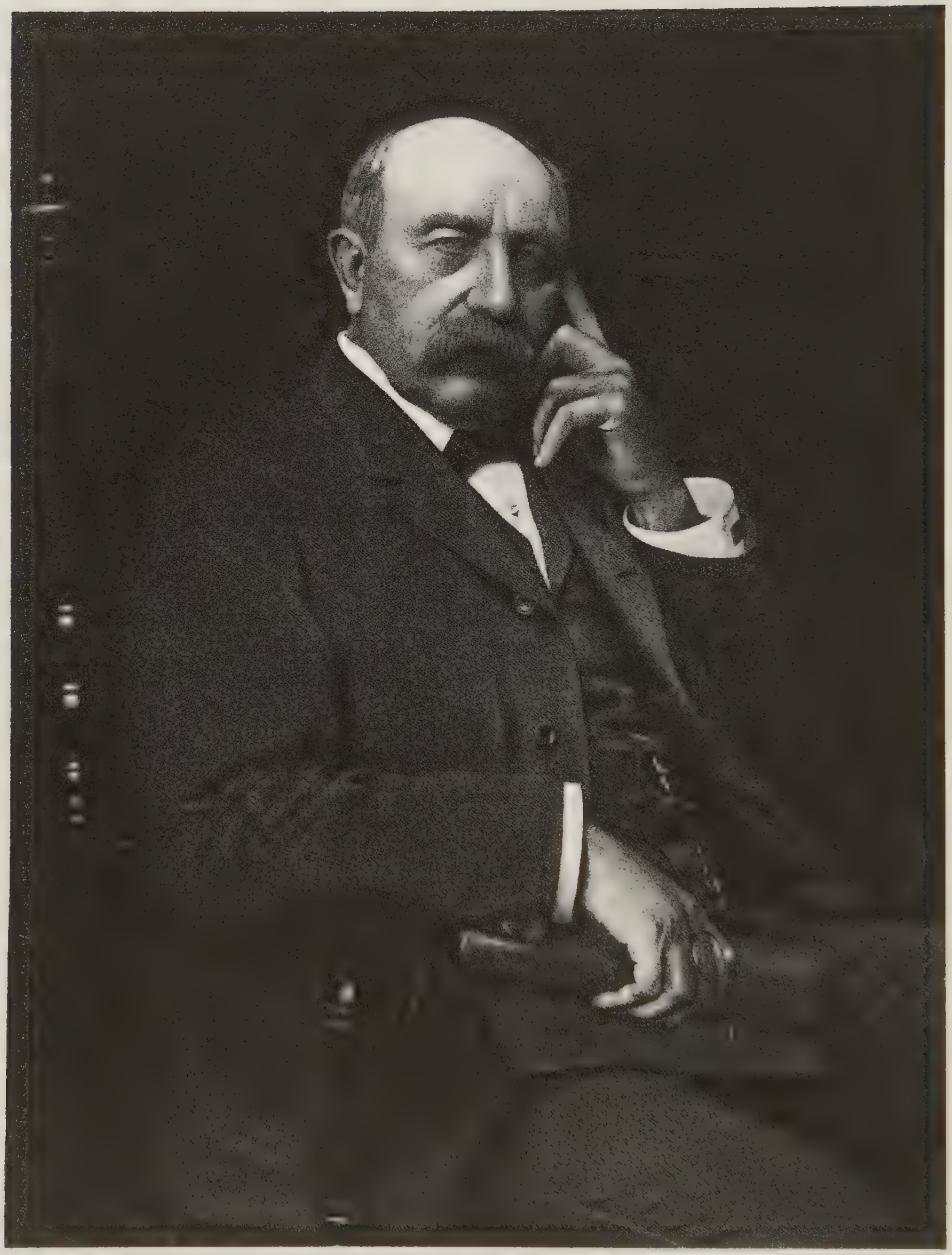
For several years before his death he suffered much from a constantly aggravating malady, but he never lost his cheerfulness nor made complaint. He bore the troubles that befell his lot with a sturdy and heroic fortitude and resignation, and few of his friends knew of his ailment until they were shocked by the notice of his death, which occurred in St. Louis on March 3, 1897.

Compressed into a few words, his most intimate friend wrote of him this short and expressive eulogy: "He was a man of supreme intelligence, fine education and a wide range of information; upright to the last degree, pure in heart and mind, and of clean hands and a noble disposition."

Like many another lawyer he lived a quiet, rational, useful life; discharged the duties of his profession and to his clients with devotion and singleness of purpose; was fearless in his opposition to political frauds, maintained a high sense of duty as a citizen, and was dearly beloved by his family and a circle of warm friends, who will cherish his memory until they answer the summons of that inevitable hour which comes to all.

He was twice married, first to Caroline Barnard, of Worcester, on July 28, 1869. She died August 24, 1871. On December 8, 1875, he was married to Miss Madge Peters, who survives him. A daughter of the first marriage, now Mrs. Caroline B. T. Smith, of Boston, and a daughter of the second marriage, Miss Edith Peters Tiffany, are his only children.

Tile Manufacture.—See "Brick and Tile."



Timken, Henry, [illegible] 10, 1831, near the [illegible] He was one of seven children [illegible] one daughter and [illegible] father [illegible] ous farmer owning and [illegible] mother died when he was [illegible] and three years later, [illegible] migrated with his family [illegible] ting first in St. Louis. After [illegible] year the elder Timken [illegible] of land near Sedalia, Missouri, where he [illegible] ried on extensive farming [illegible] years thereafter, and [illegible] of eighty-four years. Henry [illegible] a country school near St. [illegible] teen years of age, and [illegible] his share of work on the farm [illegible] being inclined to agriculture [illegible] home at the age of sixteen [illegible] St. Louis, apprenticed [illegible] maker's trade with Gregory [illegible] was then one of the leading [illegible] riage-makers of the country. [illegible] apprenticeship he [illegible] trade until 1875, when he [illegible] carriage factory of his own in St. [illegible] Fourth Street, near Morgan. [illegible] ing in business at first [illegible] degree of success for some years, he [illegible] a partnership with his father-in-law [illegible] tablished a branch of the [illegible] Belleville, Illinois, under the [illegible] Timken & Heinzemann. [illegible] the same time his business in St. Louis [illegible] tempted by the glowing reports of gold discoveries in Colorado, he sold out his manufacturing interests and went to [illegible] Six months' "prospecting" convinced him, however, that he was [illegible] late a fortune by this process, and [illegible] to content himself with the results of industry and honest effort, he returned to St. Louis. Here he again embarked in the carriage manufacturing business, establishing [illegible] on Sixth Street, between Morgan Street and Franklin Avenue. During the Civil War his business was interrupted to a [illegible] extent by his military services, he having enlisted first in the regiment of Home Guards, commanded by B. Gratz Brown, and after the expiration of this term of service, in the Fourteenth Regiment of the Missouri Militia, in which he served for three years as a captain.

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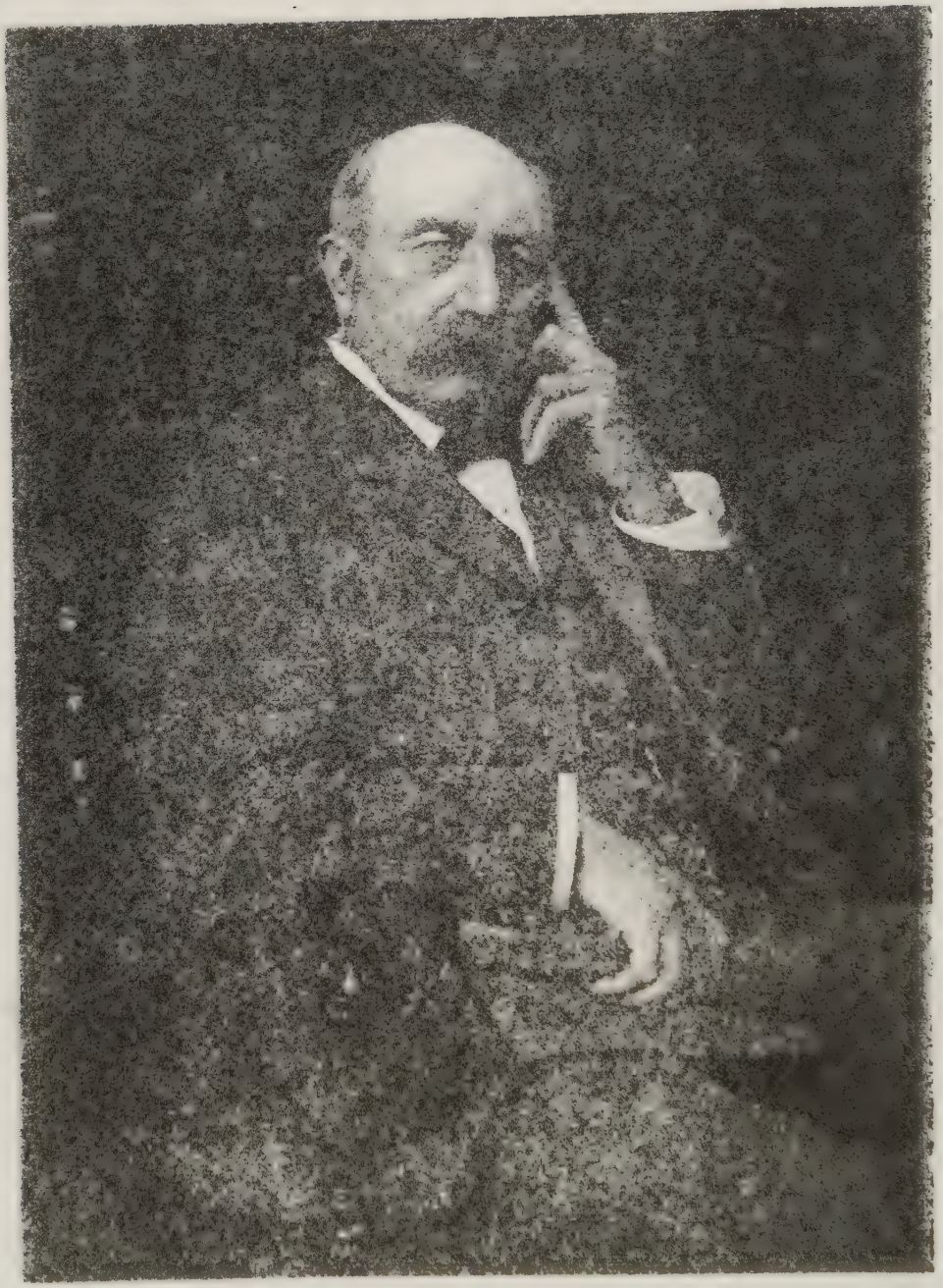

Timken, Henry, famous both as inventor and manufacturer, was born August 16, 1831, near the city of Bremen, Germany. He was one of seven children—six sons and one daughter—and came of good family, his father, Jacob Timken, having been a prosperous farmer, owning lands near Bremen. His mother died when he was four years of age, and three years later, in 1835, his father immigrated with his family to this country, settling first in St. Louis. After residing here a year the elder Timken bought a large tract of land near Sedalia, Missouri, where he carried on extensive farming operations for many years thereafter, and where he died at the age of eighty-four years. Henry Timken attended a country school near Sedalia until he was sixteen years of age, and when not in school did his share of work on his father's farm. Not being inclined to agricultural pursuits, he left home at the age of sixteen, and, coming to St. Louis, apprenticed himself to the wagon-maker's trade with Caspar Schurmeier, who was then one of the leading wagon and carriagemakers of the city. After completing his apprenticeship he continued to work at his trade until 1855, when he established a small carriage factory of his own in St. Louis, on Fourth Street, near Morgan. After continuing in business at that location with a fair degree of success for some years, he formed a partnership with his father-in-law, and established a branch of the same business at Belleville, Illinois, under the firm name of Timken & Heinzelmann, continuing at the same time his business in St. Louis. In 1860, tempted by the glowing reports of gold discoveries in Colorado, he sold out his manufacturing interests and went to Pike's Peak. Six months' "prospecting" convinced him, however, that he was not destined to accumulate a fortune by this process, and, resolving to content himself with the fruits of industry and honest effort, he returned to St. Louis. Here he again embarked in the carriage-manufacturing business, establishing his factory on Sixth Street, between Morgan Street and Franklin Avenue. During the Civil War his business was interrupted to a considerable extent by his military services, he having enlisted first in the regiment of Home Guards commanded by B. Gratz Brown, and at the expiration of this term of service, in the Thirteenth Regiment of the Missouri Militia, in which he served for three years as a captain. His manufacturing operations were also seriously interfered with and his prosperity retarded during this period by the burning of his factory in 1864. Rebuilding the factory soon after, however, he continued in business on Sixth Street until 1877, when he removed to a new and admirably equipped establishment located on St. Charles Street, between Tenth and Eleventh Streets. He first became known as an inventor in 1877, when he introduced to the carriage trade of the country the "Timken spring," which was the product of his genius, and which has since carried his name and fame to all parts of the country and into foreign lands. Since then he has invented and patented many other devices, one of which is now attracting widespread attention, and which is known as the "Timken roller-bearing axle." Having accumulated a handsome fortune as a result of his manufacturing operations and the large use of his inventions, he retired from active business in 1887 and established his home at San Diego, California. He discovered, however, after a time that his active mind and restless energy would not allow him to rest content without some occupation, and at the end of five years' residence in California and six months of travel in Europe he again established himself in the carriage-manufacturing business in St. Louis in 1894. At that time he erected a large wholesale carriage factory at 3100 North Second Street, associating with him his two sons in the formation of a corporation, of which he is president; W. R. Timken, secretary and treasurer, and H. H. Timken, superintendent. This corporation is known as the Timken Carriage Company, and its manufacturing plant is famous among institutions of its kind in the West. In addition to his well earned celebrity as an inventor, Mr. Timken enjoys the distinction of having contributed largely to the upbuilding of the carriage-making industry in the West. As a consequence, he has occupied a prominent and influential position among the carriage-builders of the country, and during the years 1896 and 1897 he was president of the Carriage-Builders' National Association, the largest and oldest trade association in the country. He presided at the deliberations of the association at its meeting held in New York in October of 1897, that being the twenty-fifth anniversary of its formation. He had been then a member of the association for twenty years, and his ad-

dress at the opening session of the association's meeting constituted an interesting review of its history and accomplishments, and contained much wholesome advice to the carriagemakers of the country. In addition to his manufacturing interests, he is the owner of agricultural lands in Kansas and extensive orange and lemon groves in San Diego County, California. A believer in the theory that travel broadens one's mind and is an excellent educator, he has visited all parts of the United States and has seen much of Europe. Mr. Timken married, in 1855, Miss Fredericka Heinzelmann, of St. Louis, and has a family of two sons and three daughters. The sons have already been mentioned as associates of their father in business, and they are in every way worthy to become his successors. His daughters are: Mrs. A. S. Bridges, of St. Louis, and Mrs. John H. Fry and Miss Cora Timken, now living in Paris, France, both of whom are artists of recognized talents and ability.

Tinker, George, manufacturer, was born March 25, 1824, in Slippery Rock Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania, son of Joshua and Ann (Wainwright) Tinker. His father, who was born in Yorkshire, England, in 1777, came to this country in 1810 and settled in Butler County, Pennsylvania, where he embarked in the manufacture of woolen goods. The son, George Tinker, acquired a plain English education and then began serving three years' apprenticeship to the woolen manufacturer's trade with David Phipps & Co., of Scrub Grass Creek, Venango County, Pennsylvania. As a boy he worked at this business for a compensation of six dollars per month. Later he worked at the trade as a journeyman, but, because he did not find this occupation either congenial or profitable, he abandoned it, and learned the maltster's trade, with his uncle, Joseph Wainwright, in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. In the fall of 1851 he came to St. Louis, arriving here on the 16th of October of that year. He began work here in the Fulton Brewery, which was owned and operated by his cousin, Samuel Wainwright, father of Ellis Wainwright, now president of the St. Louis Brewing Association. He had the sagacity to perceive that as the brewing business grew in St. Louis the malting business must also become profitable, and in 1852 he engaged in the manufacture of malt under the firm name of Z. W. & G. Tinker, their place of business being on Third Street, between Plum and Cedar Streets. In 1857 Mr. William Smith entered the firm, and the name was changed to the Tinker Brewing Company, which became known as the most extensive manufacturer of malt in the Western country, supplying the breweries of St. Louis, and also those of other cities. In 1864 Mr. Tinker and his associates erected a new malt house in the middle of the block between Ninth and Tenth Streets, extending from Franklin Avenue to Wash Street. Even this large establishment did not supply the increasing demand for their product, and later another malt house was erected, on Seventeenth Street, between Market Street and Clark Avenue. In 1879 this enterprise was incorporated, under the name of the Tinker & Smith Malting Company, Mr. Tinker's son, Zach W. Tinker, becoming connected with the new corporation. For a period of fifty years the elder Tinker was actively identified with this enterprise, retiring at that time to make room for younger men and to enjoy the rest to which he was entitled. He is still, however, a large stockholder in the Columbia Brewery, of which his son is treasurer, and other manufacturing enterprises and corporations. Always a generous friend, he is no less sympathetic and kindly in his old age than in earlier years, and his purse and his heart are always open to the appeals of those in distress. He is a member of the Episcopalian Church, and independent in politics. Of six children born to him, only one survives, this one being the well known Zach W. Tinker, prominent as a man of affairs in St. Louis.

Tirmenstein, Martin S., publisher, was born March 16, 1858, in St. Louis, son of Samuel N. and Dorothea Tirmenstein. His father, who was born in Saxony and immigrated to this country in 1840, was one of the pioneer coppersmiths of St. Louis; and did much of the copper work necessary in the construction of the early breweries of this city. He was a member of the old Phoenix Fire Department, and helped haul the first truck which arrived on the scene of the conflagration and opened the first fire plug in the great fire of 1849. The elder Tirmenstein was also a member of the original German Immigration Society of St. Louis, and a devout Lutheran churchman. He died in 1875, at

the age of forty-four years. The son grew up and obtained his education in St. Louis, being graduated from the Lutheran Parochial, Walther College and the Polytechnic School. In 1875 he became a clerk for Robert Barth, German consul at St. Louis, and retained that position two years. At the end of that time he transferred his services to the book and stationery firm of Gray, Baker & Co., becoming its cashier. He was thus employed until 1879, when he became connected with the Missouri Tent & Awning Company, retaining his position with that house until 1891, and becoming secretary and treasurer of the corporation which succeeded the original partnership. While in the employ of this company he was also secretary of the Huguley Manufacturing Company, of West Point, Georgia, a corporation which operated one of the largest cotton mills in the South. Resigning both these positions in the year 1891, he was made assistant manager of the Concordia Publishing House, located at 3560 South Jefferson Avenue. In the autumn following he was promoted to general manager of this publishing house, and still retains that position, which is one of importance and great responsibility. Mr. Tirmenstein is one of the worthy self-made men of St. Louis, and has reached his present position of prominence and influence after long years of faithful and persistent effort. He received as compensation for his services when he began work as a clerk after his father's death twelve dollars per month, but then, as now, he discharged his duties faithfully, and faithful services in one position have from time to time gained for him promotion to more important and more remunerative positions. As a youth he had a somewhat interesting military experience, and saw service during the great railroad strike of 1877 as a member of Company A, of the Merchants' Guard. His religious affiliations are with Holy Cross Church, of the Evangelical Lutheran denomination. He married, April 26, 1885, Miss Clara Lange, daughter of Charles F. Lange, a well known queensware merchant of St. Louis. Their children are Martin S., Alvin W., Hilda C., Charles M., and Clara L. Tirmenstein. At 3546 California Avenue Mr. Tirmenstein owns a handsome home, which is the reward in part of his successful labors, and his domestic tastes have found expression in its artistic adornment and in surrounding his family with all the comforts of life.

Tobacco, Carot of.—The "carot" of tobacco was a medium of exchange of limited circulation among the pioneers of the Mississippi Valley. These carots were rolls of tobacco, so called from their fancied resemblance to the esculent root which we call the carrot. They had a definite weight, and their usual value was about two "livres." They were in common use and demand in both Upper and Lower Louisiana, because of their convenience, and are still made for home consumption on the tobacco plantations of Louisiana.

Tobacco Inspector.—A State officer appointed by the Governor, and holding office for two years. His office is in St. Louis. He weighs every hogshead of leaf tobacco that is received in the city to be sold, and marks or brands the weight on the hogshead. He inspects it also, by first stripping the hogshead and breaking the tobacco in not less than two nor more than four places, taking a sample from each break. The samples are returned and the hogshead restored in good order and marked "Missouri State Tobacco Inspection." The fee is twenty-five cents for inspecting a hogshead, and it is provided that the warehouse charges, including inspection fee, shall not exceed three dollars.

Tobacco Ring.—In the year 1867 a number of tobacco manufacturers in St. Louis and other places in Missouri, tempted by the crude nature of the internal revenue system, fell into the habit of defrauding the government by placing their tobacco on the market without paying the excise tax. The government had not then adopted the method of affixing stamps on the caddies to denote that the tax had been paid. The practice was to mark the caddy containing tobacco with a brand. This was easily counterfeited, and the fraud came to be practiced so extensively as to attract the attention of General John W. Noble, at that time United States district attorney. There was no organization in the nature of a "ring," and no understanding between the parties practicing the fraud; they acted each one for himself. Nevertheless, the dishonest habit was carried on for five years, until broken up by an unsparing prosecution of the offenders. Their factories were seized, and, along

with them, large lots of manufactured tobacco, bearing counterfeit brands, and confiscated to the government, and the offenders arrested, tried and convicted. The seized property was valued at $200,000. This vigorous prosecution broke up the offenders, and so thoroughly destroyed the business that it was never attempted again.

Tobacco Trade.—Tobacco is a gift of barbarism to civilization. It was not known in Europe before the discovery of America, nor for nearly a hundred years afterward, although the American Indians had been accustomed to it from a time further back than even their traditions reach, and one of the first and most interesting novelties in which our European ancestors were called upon to take part with the red men was smoking the pipe of peace. It was the great Sir Walter Raleigh, most probably, to whom the English people are indebted for their first acquaintance with tobacco. Raleigh was founder and patron of the colony planted on Roanoke Island, and it was from that settlement that Ralph Lane, in the year 1586, took to England a small lot of the weed and gave it to his patron, with instructions as to how to smoke it. Raleigh exhibited it as one of the products of his American colony, and, backed by his name and example, tobacco-smoking came into use as a fashion of the day. It did not make its way, however, without opposition, for, in the reign of James I, that pedantic monarch wrote and published an essay on its evil effects. This royal protest seems to have had no better success than the hundreds of similar articles that have been written and published since, for the use of tobacco continued to spread until it encircled the globe, and the fragrant weed became the basis of valuable industries, and the material of an important international commerce. Virginia was the colony in which tobacco was most carefully cultivated, and in which the weed was accorded peculiar honors. The systematic cultivation of it was introduced in 1612 by John Rolfe, distinguished for being the husband of the Indian princess, Pocahontas, and it not only became the chief export crop of the State, but came to be its currency and the measure of values. Debts were contracted and paid in it, and so many pounds of tobacco would buy anything for sale, from a house to a piece of cloth. Tobacco is now cultivated as a crop in sixteen States of the Union, and the annual yield is several hundred million pounds. In 1888 it was 565,795,000 pounds, valued at $43,666,665. Kentucky is, and for many years has been, the chief tobacco-growing State, yielding about one-third of the whole crop of the country. The Kentucky crop in 1888 was 283,306,000 pounds; the Virginia crop, 64,034,000 pounds; the Tennessee crop, 45,641,000 pounds; Ohio, 35,195,000 pounds; North Carolina, 25,755,000 pounds; Missouri, 13,109,000 pounds. Down to 1865 Missouri was one of the largest tobacco-growing States of the Union, and its annual crop was three times as great as in 1888, the choice leaf of Callaway, Pike, Chariton and Franklin Counties ranking high for shipping purposes, and still higher for manufacturing. In the old days of the State Tobacco Warehouse, hogsheads of fine, bright wrapping leaf from Callaway were known to sell for $100 per 100 pounds, and even higher. But the farmers of the tobacco districts of Missouri gradually diminished their crops, turning their attention to wheat and stock, until, in 1894, the tobacco yield of the State was only 8,296,000 pounds. There is no farm crop raised in this country that demands more constant care and minute treatment than this weed. The seeds are sown in plant beds in February, and the plants are set out in thoroughly prepared ground in the latter part of May or the first part of June. As soon as they begin to grow the ground is lightly but carefully cultivated with plow or cultivator, every two weeks, with a free use of the hoe around the plants, between the plowings, so as to keep the ground entirely free from weeds. When the stalk begins to shoot up the tobacco fly visits the field regularly about sunset, and deposits her eggs on the leaves, and in a few days the worms make their appearance. And now the tug of war begins—the tobacco must be "wormed" incessantly, to keep it from being devoured, for the worms will destroy the crop in forty-eight hours, if let alone. The "worming" consists in searching every leaf of every plant, picking off the worms and pulling them asunder in the fingers, a task that is anything but romantic, for a fullgrown worm is three to four inches long, with a horn on its tail, and, when gorged with tobacco, is a black-green, repulsive monster to look at, and still worse to handle. When the plant is a foot high it is "topped" to twelve leaves, and these leaves will then grow so large as to touch across the

rows. About the first of September the plants are ripe, and the "cutting" begins, the process consisting in splitting the stalk down to about eight inches from the ground, and cutting it off just above the ground. The plants, after wilting, are straddled on sticks and hung on a scaffold several days, to yellow, and then removed and hung in the barn and "fired" by means of a log or coal fire on the ground, which dries up the sap in the stalk and stem. The crop is now secure, and there is nothing more to be done but wait for spells of damp weather in the winter and spring for stripping off the leaves and tying them up into "hands" for hauling to market, or prizing into hogsheads.

The manufacture of tobacco for chewing purposes was begun in St. Louis by Thomas Campbell about the year 1837, and was pursued in a small way, by hand process, and with moderate profit, by a number of persons until the internal revenue system came into full operation. This system had a similar effect on tobacco manufacturing to that which it had on brewing—to diminish the number of factories, turn the business into the hands of persons and corporations having ample capital, making it enormously profitable. At one time there were sixty-five tobacco factories in St. Louis, but the effect of the internal tax was, in the end, to reduce the number to less than a third. Notwithstanding the gradual decline in tobacco raising in Missouri, tobacco manufacturing largely increased, until, in 1897, St. Louis stood at the head of the cities of the world in this business, the annual product of its factories increasing from 5,751,185 pounds, valued at $2,300,000, in 1872, to 17,170,190 pounds, valued at $6,800,000 in 1882; to 57,677,351 pounds, valued at $23,000,000 in 1892, and to 62,588,227 pounds, valued at $25,035,000, in 1897. As St. Louis is the seat of the largest brewery in the world, it is the seat of the largest chewing tobacco factories in the world, and their annual product is double that of any other city in the Union. Before the development of the business of manufacturing chewing tobacco in St. Louis into its present proportions the tobacco crop of Missouri supplied all the material our factories required—and more, besides, for a large proportion of Missouri tobacco received in St. Louis was shipped to Europe. But as the decline in the cultivation of the staple in Missouri was accompanied by an increase in the demand for manufacturing purposes, the St. Louis manufacturers were forced to look elsewhere for a supply, and now they not only take nearly all the Missouri leaf raised that is suitable for their purposes, but they import largely from Kentucky, Tennessee, Ohio and Virginia. In 1865 the receipts of leaf tobacco in St. Louis were 16,483 hogsheads; in 1875 they were 13,110 hogsheads; in 1885 they were 31,481 hogsheads, and in 1897 they were 53,850 hogsheads. In 1867 the shipments were 16,273 hogsheads; in 1875 they were 3,959 hogsheads. The shipments have steadily declined till they consist only of such qualities of the weed as are not available for manufacturing purposes. The St. Louis trade in manufactured tobacco, which is very large, does not consist exclusively in the shipment of the products of its factories; the city is a distributing point for the products of outside factories also. In 1890 the receipts of manufactured tobacco were 13,048,727 pounds; in 1892 they were 25,004,118 pounds, and in 1896 they were 16,253,510 pounds. The total shipments in 1890 were 57,350,696 pounds; in 1892, 76,921,818 pounds, and in 1896 they were 64,114,500 pounds. The history of what is called fine-cut chewing tobacco reveals a curious freak in the trade. At one time this form of the weed was in demand, and great quantities of it were made in St. Louis, one of the largest factories limiting its business almost exclusively to the manufacture of choice and popular brands of fine-cut, which met with a ready sale and rapid consumption in the West, while the manufacturers of plug had difficulty in holding their share of the trade. White burley leaf was the best material for making fine-cut, because, in addition to a rich golden color, it possessed the merit of being loose and spongy in packages, and, so long as the fine-cut was made of this leaf, it held the field. But when fine-cut came to be made of other varieties of leaf it declined in popular favor, and when, about the same time, the plug manufacturers took advantage of the situation to use the burley and other fine tobacco more freely in their goods, the tide turned to the plug form, and the consumption of fine-cut rapidly declined. At one time nearly half the chewing tobacco made in St. Louis was fine-cut; but, in 1896, the quantity had fallen to 83,390 pounds, while the output of plug had enormously increased. Tobacco is a liberal contributor to the revenues of the general govern-

ment. In 1872 the factories in St. Louis paid in internal revenue taxes $1,358,717; in 1882 they paid $2,728,525; in 1892 they paid $3,460,641, and in 1897 they paid $3,755,293. In the twenty-five years, from 1872 to 1896, inclusive, they paid in the aggregate over $70,000,000. In the twenty-seven years, from 1869 to 1895, inclusive, manufactured tobacco in the whole country paid in taxes $914,000,000, of which vast sum $83,000,000 was paid in St. Louis.

The manufacture of chewing plug requires the choicest and best leaf that can be raised—soft and silky to the touch, of close, delicate texture, gummy, and of rich, brown color—and for this kind the manufacturers pay the highest price. The leaves must be whole, without worm-eaten spots, not frostbitten nor smoked in firing, nor "house-burnt"—a defective condition from being hung too close to the barn. The manufacturing process consists in stemming, or stripping out the central stem in the leaf, sweetening, flavoring, rolling, pressing and packing. The sweetening is done with syrup made of the best white sugar, and the flavoring with licorice and added flavors that are sometimes a trade secret. The leaves are then made into rolls, each being covered with a bright wrapper, and these are subjected to heavy pressure in hydraulic presses, to force them into flat plugs, which is the marketable form. These are pressed into strong packing boxes, which are branded and sent off. Sometimes, instead of being rolled and made into plug, it is made into twist. Different qualities, shapes and flavoring are demanded by different markets. In the North chewers want plenty of sweetening and licorice in their tobacco; in Missouri, Virginia, Kentucky and other Southern and some of the Western States they want it nearly in the condition of natural leaf, slightly sweetened and delicately flavored. Sailors want their tobacco black and strong. Occasionally a certain brand of chewing tobacco will suit the popular taste, and it will have a run for ten or twenty years, and yield to the manufacturers millions of dollars. The tobacco factories of St. Louis employ over 4,000 persons, many of them women and girls, whose average earnings are $328 a year.

D. M. Grissom.

Tobacco Warehouse.—In 1843 the Legislature provided for a State inspection of leaf tobacco, which at that time was an important crop in a number of counties, and had a State tobacco warehouse built on the corner of Washington Avenue and Sixth Street. It was a plain brick structure, two stories high, having no architectural pretenses, and having no purpose other than that of a shelter for the hogsheads of tobacco, which then constituted a very important feature of the trade of the city. But, while the structure was intended only for the accommodation of tobacco hogsheads and a meeting place for sellers and buyers, the city people soon found it adapted to other uses. It occupied a quarter of the block, and its spacious upper floors served for a drill room, a dancing room for public balls and festivals, and a place for holding public meetings. When the State abandoned the inspection of tobacco the place was closed up, and the tobacco received in the city went into private warehouses. In 1859 the property was sold by the State, and passed first into the hands of Jameson & Cotting, a dry goods firm; afterward into the hands of John J. Roe, and again into those of John G. Copelin, who bought it for $190,000. In 1873 the warehouse was destroyed by fire.

Todd, Albert, lawyer, was born near Cooperstown, Otsego County, New York, March 4, 1813, and died in St. Louis, April 30, 1885. He was one of a family of eleven children, and had eight brothers and two sisters. His father was a practical-minded man, and, while the son's early education was not neglected, he was trained to work, and impressed with the view that industry is one of the cardinal virtues. When he began to think about selecting a life occupation he was inclined to take to the sea, but after a brief experience on one of the coasting vessels of that period he resumed his studies and fitted himself for a professional career. In 1832 he matriculated at Amherst College, but a year later left that institution and entered the sophomore class of Yale College, from which institution he was graduated with class honors in 1836. During a portion of his senior year he engaged in teaching school, and thus defrayed his college expenses for that year. After leaving college he chose the law as the profession which he would follow, and began his studies in the office of Judge Arphaxed Loomis, of Little Falls, Herkimer County, New York. At the end of a three years'

course of study he was licensed to practice law, and in the year 1839 entered upon his professional career in St. Louis. He was licensed to practice in the courts of this State by Judge Tompkins in the spring of 1840, and at once impressed himself upon the bar of this city as a lawyer of thorough education, superior attainments, and admirable qualifications for practice in the Western courts. From that time forward until he sought a well earned retirement he was one of the recognized leaders of the St. Louis bar, and a conspicuous figure in public life. In 1854 he was elected to the lower branch of the Missouri Legislature, and rendered valuable services to the State in connection with the revision of the statutory law of Missouri. During the earlier years of his residence in St. Louis he was an active and influential member of the Whig party, but later drifted, with the conservative Whig element, into the Democratic party. He was a candidate for Congress in 1860 on the Bell and Everett ticket, but suffered defeat, as did all the candidates on that ticket in Missouri. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1875, and a prime mover in bringing about the separation of St. Louis from St. Louis County, in accordance with the plans which he had previously helped to originate. He had some years before this retired from the practice of law, except as counselor, and his term of service in that convention was his last public service in an official capacity. He, however, continued for many years thereafter to take an active interest in public affairs, being especially interested in matters relating to popular education and the right of suffrage. He was a firm believer in the common school system, and in public lectures and speeches urged that it was the duty of the State to provide for the nonsectarian education of its youth and fit its voting population for the intelligent exercise of the elective franchise. He favored compulsory common school education, and also believed that the qualified voter should be compelled by law to exercise the right of suffrage and participate in the government of the country. These views, which were then thought by many to be altogether radical, have since been endorsed by many of the deepest thinkers and most intelligent students of social and governmental problems in the United States. Mr. Todd was one of the founders of Washington University, was long a member of its board of trustees, and gave his services gratuitously to its law department, in which he held a professorship for many years. He was one of the men who laid the foundations of the St. Louis Agricultural & Mechanical Association, of the University Club, the Public School Library, the Mercantile Library, and the Missouri Historical Society. He helped organize the St. Louis Bar Association, was a member of the Academy of Sciences, and a founder of the St. Louis Cremation Society. The Humane Society and other charitable and philanthropic organizations also profited by his connection with them and his generous and liberal efforts in behalf of the causes which they represented. He married Miss Jane Wilson, of Little Falls, New York. The only children born of their union were two daughters, of whom one died in infancy. The other, a most amiable and accomplished lady, who became Mrs. John H. Terry, died in 1888.

Todd, Charles, manufacturer, was born in Northampton, Massachusetts, May 1, 1817, son of Ira and Sally (Hinman) Todd. His paternal ancestors were Scotch people, who came to this country almost at the beginning of the colonial period, his immigrant ancestor, Christopher Todd, having been one of the original colonists of New Haven, Connnecticut. In the maternal line he was descended from English ancestors, some of whom were conspicuous in the English naval service. Charles Todd's great-grandfather, who was a widely known millwright, erected the first flouring mill in New Haven, and this historic building occupied the site now occupied by the Arms Manufacturing Company. His grandfather, also a mill-builder, moved to Western New York, where he laid out the town of Toddsville, not far from Cooperstown, laid out on Otsego Lake, by Judge William Cooper, the father of James Fennimore Cooper, the novelist. Judge Cooper and Jehiel Todd, Charles Todd's grandfather, were warm friends as well as contemporaries, and it was at Cooper's solicitation that Todd settled near him. Jehiel Todd served as a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and in the later years of his life received a pension from the government on account of his services. The flouring and paper mill which he built at Toddsville is still in existence, and in a good state of preservation, although no longer in opera-

tion. Following in the footsteps of his father and grandfather, Ira Todd engaged in the business of building mills, factories and mill machinery, establishing himself first at Hartford, Connecticut, and in New York City. In later years he extended his business at different times into the States of Michigan, New Jersey, Illinois and Missouri. He was eminently successful as a manufacturer and a man of affairs, and Charles Todd, who was one of a family of nine sons, began life under favorable auspices. After receiving a rudimentary education, like many New England boys of that period, he manifested a strong inclination to take to the sea, and his practical-minded father concluded to gratify him, and, to cure his fancy at the same time. He therefore put him aboard a sailing vessel, instructing the captain to see that he performed all of a sailor's duties and that the irksome features of a sailor's life were vividly impressed upon him. The result was that at the end of a single voyage the adventurous youth was quite content to take his father's advice, and enter Amherst College, where he completed his education. Leaving college at the age of eighteen years, he became connected with his father's business, evincing marked capacity in the conduct of affairs committed to his care, and especially in the management of the large number of men in his father's employ. For a time he was in charge of his father's interests in New York City, and came from there to Cincinnati, Ohio, to establish a branch of the mill furnishing business. Prior to his coming to Cincinnati, however, and in the year 1835, his brother George had established a branch of the same business in St. Louis, so he left Cincinnati and became a partner in the St. Louis enterprise. Under the firm name of Ira Todd & Sons, they were associated together in a remarkably successful business until after the Civil War, when Charles Todd sold his interest to his brother George. The manufacturing enterprise which they established is, however, still carried on under the name of the Todd & Stanley Mill Furnishing Company. At the same time he was engaged in business in St. Louis, Charles Todd also conducted a mill furnishing business at La Salle, Illinois, and there met the lady who became his wife. This lady was born Eliza A. Leonard and she was the granddaughter of Judge Wood, one of the first settlers of La Salle. She was a lineal descendant of Captain David Leonard, who was a participant in the capture of Ticonderoga, 1759, serving under the British King against the French. In the War of the Revolution he again buckled on his sword, but this time to fight against his Britannic Majesty, and in behalf of American independence. He was a second lieutenant in the company which marched from Bridgewater to Lexington in 1775 and bore a prominent part in later revolutionary engagements. Charles Todd and Eliza A. Leonard were married in 1850, and in 1852 Mrs. Todd died, leaving an infant daughter, Fanny E. Todd, who is now Mrs. Hinman H. Clark, of St. Louis. Having been eminently successful in his manufacturing operations, Mr. Todd retired from active business at a comparatively early age, and devoted the remaining years of his life largely to study and travel and to such public affairs as were in harmony with his tastes and inclinations. He was one of the chief promoters of the Agricultural and Mechanical Fair, and one of the founders of the association which built up and developed that worthy enterprise. He was president of the association from 1861 to 1865, and was always devoted to its welfare. His talents, energy and splendid business capacity contributed largely toward establishing the high character of the fair association and helped to make its exhibitions among the most famous in the history of Western expositions of this character. He served also with distinction as a member of the city council of St. Louis and helped frame the measure which provided for the building of the first water-works reservoir. While he had no church affiliations, he was always a warm friend of churches and of the Christian religion, and while not a sectarian, was in all that the term implies a broad-minded Christian gentleman. Though not of a restless nature, he was exceedingly fond of foreign travel and profited much by his contact with the different peoples and civilizations of the Old World. He was a close observer of manners and habits and liked to trace the influences of the laws and customs of different nations on the habits of the people subservient thereto. His disposition was amiable, his manners gentle and winning, and his character without a blemish. Possessed of unusual suavity and charming always in his address, his intercourse with those whom he met was a delight to them as well as a pleasure to himself. His mind was stored with an abund-

ance of information, and his narrations of his experiences as a traveler and man of affairs were full of interest. There was a warmth of welcome in his voice and hand that could not fail to impress all with a benevolence of heart which was wholly unaffected and which had many methods of manifestation even to those who did not personally know him. He died July 9, 1889, while temporarily sojourning at Eureka Springs, Arkansas.

Tonti, Henry de, explorer of the Mississippi Valley, was born in Gaeta, Italy, about the year 1650, and died in Mobile, in what is now the State of Alabama, in 1704. His father was Lorenzo de Tonti, inventor of the system of annuities, now known as the "tontine." He sailed with La Salle for Quebec in 1678, accompanying him on his first expedition into the Illinois country and remaining in command of the little garrison left at Fort Creve Coeur when La Salle returned to Canada. In 1679 he built Fort Creve Coeur under La Salle's direction, and in 1680 also built Fort St. Louis, on the Illinois. He descended the Mississippi with La Salle in 1682, leaving La Salle on that expedition to return to Mackinaw for assistance. In 1686 he went to the mouth of the Mississippi River by way of Chicago and Fort St. Louis, to seek tidings of La Salle, returning, after a fruitless search for that information, to Montreal. Later, he lived for some years among the Illinois Indians and was found by Iberville in the year 1700, supporting himself by hunting and trading in furs. He accompanied Iberville to the Gulf of Mexico, and died, as already stated, at Mobile.

Topography.—For more than half a century the physical features of St. Louis remained untouched by the hand of improvement. No public system of grading was undertaken prior to 1823. No changes materially altering the general surface of the ground were made before the incorporation of St. Louis as a city. Accordingly, the following facts, derived from Mr. F. L. Billon and observed in 1818, must present a substantially correct view of the site of St. Louis in its primitive condition. To avoid repetition and the employment of terms long since obsolete, the present names of streets and numbers of blocks are used in this description. A glance at Chouteau's map will show that some of the streets mentioned in this account were not in existence at that day, and are merely employed as a present means of identifying localities. In 1764 a steep limestone bluff occupied the place of our present levee. It extended from the foot of Ashley to the foot of Poplar. Its height above the ordinary stage of the Mississippi was thirty-five or forty feet. From the public square, between Market and Walnut Streets, there was a gradual descent to an alluvial bottom, which began in the vicinity of Poplar Street and extended down the river nearly two miles. It was through this valley that the waters of 'La Petite Riviere" flowed to the Mississippi. The mouth of the little river was a short distance below the present gas-works. Owing to a slight convexity of the river front, the distance of Main Street from the edge of the bluff varied from 150 to 200 feet. The highest ground on Main was in the rear of the public square, now Block 7. From this central elevation there was a descent of about five feet to Market Street. From this point to the northern limits of Main, the ground was level or slightly rising. From the public square south, there was a gradual slope to the foot of Plum, where, in consequence of a slight westward curvature in the river, Main Street terminated. With one important exception Second Street had the same general outlines as Main, but from Chestnut to Vine there was a shallow depression which, after rains, was muddy and almost impassable. In the street and in the lots on the east side, the depth of the water was often over shoes. In 1778 this tract was drained into the gully which obliquely crossed Chestnut on its way to the river. On Third Street, from the center of the village to Washington Avenue there was a rise of twenty-five or thirty feet. From Washington Avenue to its northern extremity Third Street was comparatively level. From the center southward, Third followed the general slope of Main and Second. In 1818 Fourth Street was not in existence. The line on which this street was subsequently laid out ran beyond the western limits of the village. Until about the time St. Louis assumed municipal honors, Fourth terminated at Elm. About 1823 Colonel Easton's land, situated at the intersection of these streets, was sold, the paling fence which obstructed travel was removed, and Fourth was extended southward. The highest ground on this street was

between Elm and Chestnut. It was called "the hill" and was the water-shed between Ninth Street and the river. It was the most elevated land enclosed within the first limits of the city. From Chestnut there was a rapid descent to Pine. At this point a deep gully, which drained a large area lying northwest of the village, crossed Fourth in a southeasterly direction. North of Pine the surface of Fourth rose with a very slight ascent. South of Elm the ground on Fourth gently declined to the valley of Mill Creek. The ground-swell on Fourth Street was 35 or 40 feet higher than the edge of the bluff, and consequently 70 or 80 feet higher than the river itself. In 1764, from Market down through the valley of Mill Creek, there was a heavy growth of forest trees. In 1818 a low sand-bank, from 400 to 600 feet wide, extended from the foot of Market to the southern extremity of the village. At the lower end of this bank there was a slight elevation covered with bushes. In after years this knoll, insulated by the action of the river and enlarged by alluvial deposits, became Duncan's Island. At the base of the bluff there was a flat rock about 100 feet wide. In high stages of the river this rock was always submerged, but in low water it afforded a dry and unobstructed foot-path from Market to Morgan. During high water the boatmen were compelled to land on the "bottoms" and to make a long detour to reach the village. The original bounds of St. Louis were narrow. According to the plat of 1764, the Trading Post stretched from Chouteau Avenue to Cherry, and from the river to near Fourth. At that time there was no street fronting on the Mississippi. The rear yards of the first line of buildings extended to the edge of the bluff. Three streets ran parallel with the river. They were named Main—or Royal—Church, and Barn Streets. The width of these streets was 36 French feet. Eighteen cross streets ran west from the river. Their width was 30 French feet. Walnut was then called "La Rue de la Tour," because it led up to the tower on the hill, and Market was named "La Rue de la Place," because it formed the northern border of the Public Square. Only two or three of the other streets running west had distinctive names. They were merely lanes on which there were no houses. In 1818 the village was divided into forty-nine blocks. Block 7, in the center of the river front, was called "La Place," or the Public Square. On this vacant space, after the cession to the United States, the first public market-house was built. Block 34, directly west of the Public Square, was selected by Laclede for his own residence. It was on this site that the spacious stone house, called the Chouteau Mansion, was subsequently erected. Block 59, between Second and Third, was reserved for the Catholic church and cemetery. The blocks between Walnut and Market were 300 French feet square; all the rest of the blocks had a frontage of 240 by a depth of 300 French feet. Within the limits of the village the original grants to settlers were commonly restricted to a quarter of a block; a few favored individuals obtained half-blocks, and in three or four instances, official distinction, meritorious service, or social dignity secured the concession of a whole block. In 1818 there were only two approaches from the river to the town. These led up Market and Morgan Streets. The ascent was steep, rocky and difficult. Under the town organization no steps were taken to provide additional means of access, but soon after the adoption of a municipal government other streets were cut through the bluff to the river.

Tornadoes.—A destructive tornado visited St. Louis on the 27th of June, 1833, which unroofed and demolished many dwellings, uprooted shade trees and injured several persons, killing one. What was known as the North Ward Market-house was entirely destroyed, a portion of the Methodist Church was carried away, and the cupola of the Episcopal Church was blown down. There is no authentic record of an earlier visitation of the same character, or of a storm which inflicted any serious damage on the place. April 27, 1852, a terrific hail and wind storm swept over the city, which did much damage, but caused no loss of life. Carondelet suffered more severely than St. Louis from this storm, between twenty and thirty buildings being unroofed or otherwise injured in that place. March 8, 1871, East St. Louis and the eastern shore of the Mississippi River were practically devastated by a tornado which came from the southwest and swept along the river bank with an estimated velocity of sixty to seventy miles an hour. This storm demolished a grain elevator and wrecked the freight house of the Vandalia Railway and the St. Louis & South-

western freight house and depot. A locomotive and train of ten cars were blown from the track, the depot and freight houses of the Chicago & Alton Railroad were greatly damaged, and three freight houses belonging to the Ohio & Mississippi Railway Company were blown from their foundations. Many other buildings were wholly or partially destroyed, and the steamer "Mollie Able," the ferry boats "Edwardsville" and "Milwaukee," and the ram "Vindicator" were wrecked. The victims of this tornado were seven persons killed and more than fifty injured. On the night of January 12, 1890, a storm visited St. Louis in which four people were killed and fifteen injured and much property destroyed. May 27, 1896, St. Louis was struck by a tornado which occasioned an appalling loss of life and property. About five o'clock on the afternoon of that day the storm burst suddenly upon the city, coming from the southwest, and, passing down the valley south of the railroad track, laid waste an area about two miles wide by three miles in length. The storm was severely felt in other portions of the city, near the river and north of its general course. In East St. Louis there was a frightful wreckage of buildings of all kinds, attended by great loss of life. A heavy rain storm accompanied the tornado, increasing the horrors of the situation and seriously impeding the work of rescuing the wounded and caring for those who were without shelter. "The devastated district was in darkness, all electric plants having been disabled and miles of poles and wires destroyed. In many places the gas was also cut off. Several fires occurred, which happily were extinguished by the rain. Every street railroad in the city was disabled and traffic completely suspended. The Olive Street Cable Line, however, escaped serious damage and was able to resume service later in the evening, but thousands of people were compelled to walk to their homes in the blinding rain. Railroad traffic was also entirely suspended, no trains leaving or entering the city during the night. The gloom that pervaded the city during that eventful night can better be imagined than described. When the morning broke the full force of the disaster was realized. As the business men gathered on 'Change the one prevailing thought was the desire to extend immediate help to those who had been rendered homeless. No attempt was made to transact business. At 12 o'clock President Spencer, of the Merchants' Exchange, called a meeting of the members and suggested that a subscription be at once started and committees appointed to look after the unfortunate. Although the attendance was slight, many of the merchants being absent engaged in looking after their own homes or those of their friends who resided in the stricken district, the sum of $15,000 was subscribed in a few moments, and a general executive committee appointed to prosecute the good work. This committee met at once and appointed sub-committees to solicit funds, and other committees to distribute relief, with full authority to take charge of the work, and appoint sub-committees. The St. Louis Provident Association, the St. Vincent de Paul Society, the Hebrew Relief Association, the Ladies' Emergency Aid Society, the South Broadway Merchants' Association, and others offered their services, and were placed in charge of sub-districts. Immediate relief in the shape of food, clothing, furniture and bedding were freely given, and at the end of two weeks every known sufferer by the storm had been fed, clothed and housed. Then the systematic work of investigation was taken up and relief extended to many who had not applied for aid in the various districts. As nearly as can be ascertained about 8,000 families, representing 40,000 persons, were assisted. The call of the committee for money to carry on the work of relief was responded to in a most liberal manner by the people of St. Louis, and generous subscriptions were also received from outside the city. The amount received by the Merchants' Exchange Relief Committee and the Rebuilding Committee was $267,430.49. In addition $4,101.90 was collected from the public schools, $2,624.37 by the Broadway Merchants' Association, and a very large amount, estimated at over $100,000, was distributed personally by friends and neighbors. A large quantity of clothing, bedding, etc., was also donated, some of which was distributed by the general committee and the balance by individuals. So it is safe to say that aid to the amount of $400,000 was rendered to the tornado sufferers. The official report of killed and injured, as furnished by the health department, was as follows:

Killed	158
Drowned from boats	2
Injured and treated from Health Department	92

The following statement shows the number of houses damaged and gives an approximate estimate of the property loss incurred:

Number of houses considerably damaged	7,263
Number of houses damaged (not to exceed $75)	1,249
Total	8,512
Loss on buildings	$7,487,200
Loss on personal property (household effects, etc.)	1,191,800
Loss on machinery, stocks of merchandise, and property not included in the above	1,560,000
Total	$10,239,000
Buildings entirely destroyed	321
Number of buildings that cost less than $3,000 each	7,651
Number of buildings that cost less than $1,500 each	1,171

The damages included in the above estimate to overhead wire system, were $500,000; to churches, $400,000; to schools, $100,000; and to the shipping interests over $400,000.

Tower, George Franklin, merchant, was born June 3, 1825, in Lancaster, Massachusetts, and died in St. Louis, November 30, 1893. His father was Asahel Tower, Jr., of Lancaster, and his mother's maiden name was Mary Palmer. The genealogical record of the Tower family is traced through seven generations to John Tower, of English nativity, who settled in New England, and the Palmer family—which is of Scotch origin—was also founded in New England in colonial times. Representatives of both the Tower and Palmer families were participants in the American Revolution and have a record for honorable service in the struggle for independence. The father of George F. Tower was a nail manufacturer of Lancaster, Massachusetts, having inherited this business from his father. The son was educated in the Lancaster schools, in which he held high rank as a student. He enjoyed also as a youth the advantages of a fine public library and developed an unusual fondness for reading standard authors, thus acquiring a comprehensive knowledge of the best English literature. When about seventeen years of age he went to Winchester, New Hampshire, where his eldest sister was then living. His business experience began there as clerk in a general store, a position which he held for some time and in which he developed marked aptitude for the business of merchandising. From Winchester he went to Boston to take a more remunerative place in a wholesale house and remained in the New England metropolis until 1849, when he moved to St. Louis. He came to this city as a young man, well educated and with a business training acquired under the preceptorship of Boston merchants, then, as now, among the most intelligent, careful and sagacious in the country. Soon after his arrival in St. Louis, he became connected with the large wholesale grocery house of Livermore & Co., then engaged in business at 525 North Second Street. Beginning as an employe of this establishment, he became after a time junior partner in the house, and, by successive steps, reached the position of sole proprietor of one of the leading commercial institutions of St. Louis. The firm name, when he first became a partner, was Livermore & Co., later Livermore, Cooley & Co., and still later, Cooley, Tower & Co. About the year 1877 Mr. Tower bought of A. S. W. Goodwin the manufacturing plant which had previously been conducted by Goodwin, Behr Company, which was located at 1920 Poplar Street, and the principal products of which at the time were candles, glycerine and red oil. He was successful both as a merchant and manufacturer and enjoyed the highest esteem not only of those with whom he came into contact in a business way, but of all classes of his fellow-citizens. He was a loyal supporter of the Union cause during the Civil War, and in politics he affiliated with the Republican party from the time it came into existence until the end of his life, although he was never an active politician. He was a Unitarian in his religious belief and attended that church regularly, but was also for many years a trustee of the First Congregational Church of St. Louis of which Rev. Truman Post, D. D., was pastor. His wife was a member of that church, and on this account he was long recognized as one of its most generous friends and supporters. Mr. Tower was thrice married, first, in 1855, to Miss Julia Torrey, who died a few years later, leaving a young daughter, Helen Palmer Tower, now the wife of Frank J. Pratt, Jr., of Seattle, Washington. His second wife was Miss Martha A. Smith, of Colerain, Massachusetts, before her marriage, which occurred January 30, 1861. Mrs. Tower, whose ancestors on both sides were numbered among the revolutionary heroes of New England, died in Liverpool, England, June 16, 1886. The children born of this marriage were: George F. Tower, Jr., who married Miss Carrie E. Kehlor in 1885 and succeeded to the conduct

and management of his father's business in St. Louis; and Sarah L. and Martha I. Tower, two daughters, both of whom are residents of this city. In 1887 Mr. Tower married for his third wife Isabel Gould, who, with their young daughter, Elizabeth Tower, has resided in Washington since Mr. Tower's death.

Tower Grove Park.—To the munificence of Henry Shaw the city is indebted for this magnificent park, which is situated on Grand Avenue, between Magnolia Avenue and Arsenal Street Road. A gentleman of cultivated tastes, Mr. Shaw had taken great pleasure in the ornamentation and improvement of his large private grounds, and when advancing age admonished him that his work must end with his own life unless provision were made for its continuance by a corporation whose existence should be perpetual, he determined to make the city of St. Louis the beneficiary of his labors and wealth. In the year 1868 he proposed to the city authorities to give them one hundred and twenty acres of ground, extending from King's Highway to Grand Avenue, eleven hundred and twenty-one feet in width and six thousand one hundred and sixty-three feet in length, for a public park. He coupled with this proposition the reservation of a strip of ground two hundred feet wide, surrounding the proposed park, which should be leased to the city for a period of ninety-nine years, the proceeds derived therefrom to be devoted to the maintenance of Shaw's Garden, and required the city also, upon acceptance of the gift, to devote $360,000 to the improvement of the park. No action looking to the acceptance of the proposition was taken by the mayor or city council, however, and realizing the importance of the matter, the Board of Trade appointed a committee to confer with Mr. Shaw concerning it. The result of this conference was that Mr. Shaw deeded the land to the board, and that body, acting in conjunction with the Merchants' Exchange, procured the passage of an ordinance by the city council accepting the gift. Under this ordinance a board of commissioners was appointed, consisting of James S. Thomas, Charles P. Chouteau, Adolphus Meier, William Ferguson and Henry Shaw, who, under the supervision of Mr. Shaw, were authorized to carry out its provisions. The work of improvement, the laying out of walks and drives, the planting of shade trees, shrubs and flowers was then commenced, so that by the summer of 1870 the tract was formally opened under the name of Tower Grove Park. Among its most attractive features at the present time are a great variety of coniferous and deciduous trees of stately growth and appearance, magnificent drives, beautiful lawns, rustic bridges, miniature lakes, pagodas and fountains. The entrances on Grand Avenue and Arsenal Street are superb and were erected at great cost. The surroundings of the music pavilion are embellished with a number of Carrara marble busts of the most celebrated modern composers, and the park is otherwise embellished with statues of Columbus, Shakespeare and Humboldt, which were the gifts of Mr. Shaw. The park now covers 266.67 acres, and is in charge of a board of special commissioners. The cost of improvement and maintenance up to the close of the fiscal year 1896 was $952,581.81, including $25,000 a year in addition to the original appropriation.

WILLIAM FAYEL.

Townsend, Henry C., who occupies a prominent position among Western railway managers, was born in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, August 11, 1847. He entered the railway service in 1863, as a clerk in the auditor's office of what was known as the Bellefontaine Railroad, in Pennsylvania, and was employed in that office until 1864. During the next year he was a clerk in the freight office of the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad. His connection with the railway passenger traffic began in 1865, and from that date until 1871 he was advertising clerk in the general passenger department of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. December 1, 1871, he was made general passenger and ticket agent of the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railway, and thereafter until 1877 held that position at Peoria, Illinois. June 1, 1877, he was made general passenger and ticket agent of the Wabash Railway Company, and until 1879 his official headquarters were at Toledo, Ohio. November 1, 1879, he became general passenger agent of the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway, and this brought him to St. Louis, which has since been his home. May 1, 1883, he became general passenger agent of the Missouri Pacific Railway lines, as well as of the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway Company, and filled that position until July 15 of 1884. Since then he has been the gen-

eral passenger agent of the Missouri Pacific system, giving to the interests of that great corporation his entire time and attention. Few men are better known in Western railway circles, and wherever he is known he is esteemed for his ability, his genial manners and courteous treatment of all with whom he is brought into contact.

Townships of St. Louis County.—At its organization, according to the records of the United States Land Office, the County of St. Louis comprised the townships of Carondelet, St. Louis, St. Ferdinand, Bonhomme and Meramec. According to Dupre's map of St. Louis County, made in 1838, the township of St. Louis was about eleven miles east and west, and six and one-half miles north and south. In a general way, its northern boundary may be given as an extension of an east and west line passing near Jennings; the Mississippi River formed the eastern boundary. A westward extension of a line projected from the foot of Chippewa Street, in the city of St. Louis, would indicate the southern limit; the western boundary would be three miles east of the present town of Clayton. As the city of St. Louis continued to increase in population, additional territory became needed, and encroachment upon the adjoining townships began. In 1870 the city acquired three square miles from Carondelet, the city of that name being included in the acquisition. In the city's extension westward under the Scheme and Charter legislation of 1875, the township of St. Louis disappeared, and contiguous territory was derived from the townships of Bonhomme and St. Ferdinand. About four miles of river front was taken from the latter, to protect the St. Louis city water supply. The townships of Carondelet, Meramec, Bonhomme and St. Ferdinand were legally detached from the city of St. Louis, and constituted a county, to be styled St. Louis County. At the same time a new township was erected, to be known as Central township. To form this, 11,520 acres were taken from the township of Bonhomme, 16,540 acres from the township of St. Ferdinand, and St. Louis relinquished all its territory west of the present division line between the city of St. Louis and the village of Welston. In Central township was established the new county seat of St. Louis County, under the name of Clayton, which was without even a hamlet existence until then. Central township is bounded on the north by St. Ferdinand township; by the city of St. Louis on the east; by Carondelet township and a part of Bonhomme township on the south, and by Bonhomme township on the west. The township is nine miles north and south, and it averages eight miles in width. In 1890 the population, including the villages of Clayton and Webster Groves, was 9,541. St. Ferdinand township has the Missouri River on the north and west, the Mississippi River and the city of St. Louis on the east; Central township and the city of St. Louis on the south, and a portion of Bonhomme township on the west. It is about nine miles east and west, and averages seven miles from north to south. In 1890 the population, including the villages of Bridgton and St. Ferdinand, was 8,399. Bonhomme township is bounded by the Missouri River on the north; by the townships of St. Ferdinand, Central and Carondelet on the east; by Meramec township on the west, and by Jefferson County on the south. It is sixteen miles in length from north to south, and averages eight and one-half miles in breadth. In 1890 the population, excluding a part of the village of Kirkwood, was 5,952. Carondelet township has Central township and the city of St. Louis on the north; the city of St. Louis and the Mississippi River on the east; the Meramec River, in its meanderings, on the south and southwest, and a part of Bonhomme township on the west. In 1890 the population, exclusive of Kirkwood, was 6,780. The population of the village of Kirkwood, partly in Bonhomme township, and partly in Carondelet township, not enumerated in the township statistics, was 1,777. Meramec township alone remains as originally constituted. The population was 3,858 in 1890. The population of St. Louis County, in 1890, was 31,888.

Traffic Bureau, St. Louis.—This body is an auxiliary to the Merchants' Exchange and the Business Men's League, it having been organized May 1, 1897, by those two associations for the purpose of aiding the merchants and business men of St. Louis and East St. Louis in handling traffic questions with common carriers. The preamble declares that the bureau "is not intended to take the place of any commercial or industrial organization now in existence—or any that may be organized hereafter—in St. Louis or East

St. Louis, but to co-operate with them in every way possible in matters pertaining to transportation of passengers or freight, so far as such matters may be of interest to the general welfare of St. Louis and vicinity; to counsel with individual members on similar lines; to furnish such information to members in the way of quotations of freight rates, etc., to and from various territories, as will enable them to meet the competition of rival manufacturers and jobbers in other cities, or when equalization of freight rates is necessary, to advise them what is necessary to enable them to meet competition. Also to keep the interests of St. Louis constantly before the various railroads, railroad associations, classification committees, and all common carriers, with a view of having such discriminations as now exist against St. Louis removed, where possible, and preventing others being created." Its first officers were: C. H. Spencer, chairman; Murray Carleton, vice-chairman; George H. Morgan, treasurer, and A. J. Vanlandingham, commissioner. Board of managers, C. H. Spencer, Murray Carleton, F. N. Johnson, Chris Sharp, William P. Kennett, and P. P. Williams. Three of the managers are from the Merchants' Exchange and three from the Business Men's League. The association has been active and discreet in dealing with traffic questions and accomplished no little in the way of securing for St. Louis merchants and manufacturers fair show in competition with rivals in other cities in freight rates.

D. M. GRISSOM.

Training School for Nurses, St. Louis.—This school, the first of its kind established west of the Mississippi, was incorporated in December, 1883. Its object is to train and educate women in the care of the sick and wounded. The inception and organization of the society was mainly due to William G. Eliot, D. D., and Mr. James E. Yeatman. The officers of the society are a president, two vice-presidents, a treasurer, a recording secretary and a corresponding secretary. The president and vice-presidents, with six other members, each representing a standing committee, constitute the executive committee, which controls and manages the affairs of the society. Associated with the executive committee, for consultation, is an advisory board of not more than five gentlemen. The original officers were: Mrs. William H. Pulsifer, president; Mrs. J. Gilbert Chapman, first vice-president; Mrs. James N. Norris, second vice-president; Mrs. James M. Leete, treasurer; Miss Julia Shepley, secretary; executive committee, Mrs. J. Gilbert Chapman, Mrs. Charles E. Briggs, Mrs. Watson B. Farr, Mrs. James N. Norris, Mrs. Samuel Treat, Mrs. R. H. Kealhofer, Mrs. Dexter Tiffany. The original advisory board was composed as follows: William G. Eliot, D. D., James E. Yeatman, Henry Hitchcock, George S. Drake, and Dr. D. V. Dean, superintendent of City Hospital. Immediately following the incorporation of the society an ordinance was presented to the city council and passed, granting to the school the privilege of two years' training of its pupils in the City Hospital. The school is under the direct supervision of a superintendent, who, with a corps of instructors, gives lectures during the two years and conducts examinations in the various subjects. An applicant presents letters of recommendation as to character and good health, and upon passing an examination in the branches taught in common schools, is received as a probationer for two months, and if she proves capable, is entered as a pupil by the health commissioner, having pledged herself to two years' service in the City Hospital and to submit to the rules and regulations of the school. A graduate receives the badge and diploma of the school after successfully passing the examinations and having faithfully discharged all other obligations. The school receives a certain sum from the city for each pupil nurse. The executive committee uses a portion of this money to defray the expenses of a home, where the pupils are lodged, and the remainder is given to the nurse, for her books and uniform. The first home was a small dwelling at 1510 Lafayette Avenue. Before the end of the second year an adjoining house was rented, and it became apparent that a permanent home, suited to the needs of the pupils, must be provided.

The executive committee invited a building committee, consisting of J. Gilbert Chapman, William Lee Huse, Dr. John Green, and Robert Moore, to secure a lot. The committee negotiated for and bought a lot on Dillon Street, within two minutes' walk of the then City Hospital, where, in 1889, the building known as "the William G. Eliot Home for Nurses," was formally occupied by the school. The building is a plain brick structure, well

lighted, heated and ventilated, containing twenty bedrooms, a parlor, a nurses' sitting-room, and a class-room, the superintendent's parlor, matron's room, dining-room, kitchen, nurses' cloak-room, laundry and storerooms. Six months after the society was organized, Emma L. Warr, a graduate of the New York Hospital Training School for Nurses, became the superintendent, and remains its honored head at this date, 1899. The initial work of the school was limited to two divisions of the hospital. Now the entire nursing in the City Hospital is under the efficient control of the superintendent of the school.

Membership in the society is obtained by the payment to the treasurer of ten dollars, annually. The present officers are: Mrs. J. Gilbert Chapman, president; Mrs. Philip N. Moore, first vice-president; Mrs. J. Finney How, second vice-president; George O. Carpenter, treasurer; Mrs. Holmes Smith, recording secretary; Mrs. George O. Carpenter, corresponding secretary; executive committee, Mrs. William Lee Huse, Mrs. John Green, Mrs. Charles S. Taussig, Mrs. Frank E. Alexander, Mrs. Oliver H. Greene, Mrs. Philip N. Moore, Miss Frances G. Markham. The members of the present advisory board are: James E. Yeatman, Henry Hitchcock, Henry C. Haarstick, Edward C. Eliot.

Transfer Companies.—The situation of St. Louis on the west bank of the Mississippi River makes the transit traffic between the two banks of the river a very important feature of its commerce. In 1888 it amounted to 6,330,901 tons; in 1890, to 7,632,953 tons; in 1895, to 8,452,959 tons, and in 1897, to 9,089,261 tons—the increase being something more than 4 per cent a year, or a doubling in twenty-three years. These figures express the entire tonnage both ways, and it seems that it is greater from east to west than from west to east. The traffic from east to west in 1897 was 5,446,074 tons, and that from west to east, 3,643,187 tons. Before the Eads bridge was built the whole transit traffic came and went by the ferries; but there existed, even then, the need of some agency for assuming charge of shipments deposited on the eastern shore of the river and maintaining the custody of them until they were delivered at the store doors, or warehouses, on the west side—for the ferry's charge began at the water's edge on one side and ended at the water's edge on the other—and on either side there was a haul which it could not undertake. In addition to this, there was the transfer of passengers and baggage, which became a matter of some concern when the first railroad was built to the east bank, and which grew in importance as other railroads, one after another, reached that bank. All the travel between St. Louis and the East, which had formerly come and gone by the Ohio and Illinois Rivers, crossed the river and came and went by rail as soon as the roads were built to accommodate it. And the same may be said of the freight received from and shipped to the East. It was in this transit business across the river, and the necessity for some agency to receive it on one side and deliver it on the other, that the transfer companies had their origin. At first they handled only passengers and baggage, the vehicles used being omnibuses and baggage wagons, meeting at and starting from the Planters' House, at the corner of Fourth and Chestnut Streets, driving with their loads of passengers and baggage to and on the ferry-boats. The passengers retained their seats in the 'buses during the trip across the river, and during the drive to the railroad depot in East St. Louis, or to the hotel or residence in this city. In the transfer of merchandise there was no car movement at first. The cars which brought the goods to the opposite side were opened and the goods reloaded in the transfer wagons. In 1857, what is now the St. Louis Transfer Company was organized for the purpose of carrying passengers, baggage and freight across the river both ways. In 1864 an association known as the East St. Louis Transfer Company was organized for a like purpose. In 1869, Mitchell, Miltenberger & Tansey, who had originated it, bought the Madison County Ferry, in the upper part of the city, and conducted the transfer business on a large scale, carrying on their boats entire trains of loaded freight cars at a single trip. The Wiggins Ferry Company introduced the practice into their business, and in a few years the transfer of unbroken loaded cars across the river on boats built especially for the work became an established business. In 1869 the East St. Louis Transfer Company was merged with the St. Louis Transfer Company, and since then the latter has been virtually without a rival. In 1892 there were 94,110 cars carried across the river in transfer ferry-boats; in 1896, 76,102, and in 1897, 94,613. But while

the transfer of unbroken loaded cars of certain kinds of freight on boats across the river has become the rule, there has all the time been a very large proportion of merchandise, intended for St. Louis, hauled and delivered at the store doors in transfer wagons, which receive the goods from the railroad depots on the Illinois side, haul it over the ferry and bring it to the points where it is wanted in St. Louis. These wagons use the ferry-boats chiefly, instead of the bridge, because the ferry is a flexible system, whose boats land at points most convenient for receiving and delivering. In the year 1897 nearly 700,000 tons of freight was transferred in this way by the St. Louis Transfer Company, which is the connecting link between the railroads on the east side and the St. Louis merchants. D. N. GRISSOM.

Transportation, River.—St. Louis had its beginning in 1764, and for about thirty years its transportation outfit consisted of a few keelboats and barges, which had to be propelled by oars, setting poles, and cordelle or rope, either drawn by men walking on the shore or fastened ahead to the projecting limb or root of a tree, or a snag in the stream, and then hauled on, until the boat was brought up to the place where the cordelle was fastened. When it was a question of transporting something or somebody down stream—say, from St. Louis to New Orleans, or from the Upper Missouri to St. Louis—the steamless keelboats and barges did very well, for the current was three or four miles an hour at nearly all times, and six to eight in flood seasons—and this bore the vessel, with crew and cargo, down to the point of destination rapidly enough for that day—for such a thing as being in a hurry, in the modern sense of the term, was not even thought of. If, for any reason, it was desirable that too much time should not be wasted, the rate of travel could be doubled by helping the current with rowing. But up-stream transportation was a very different question, for the current which assisted in the other direction had now to be overcome, and the rowing, poling and cordelling were slow, tedious, painful and exhausting. It is no wonder that the river men of those days were a stalwart, powerful and truculent race, and dangerous in personal encounters. The first steamboat to land at St. Louis was the "General Pike," in 1817, and the event marked the doom of the keelboats, barges, canoes, and cordellers, and the approach of a new era—for, although the old vessels went out of use slowly and stubbornly, as if fighting for their lives and rights, some of them holding their ground as late as 1837, yet, even the rude and clumsy steamboats of the period between 1817 and 1837 were such a prodigious improvement over the old arrangement in the saving of time, labor and money, that they came rapidly into use. Steamboat building leaped into existence as a new trade on the Ohio River, and although the West was thinly settled and the river towns few and small, it was difficult to build boats fast enough to meet the demand. It would have been easier, if it had only been possible to keep the boats running until they were worn out, but steamboating was full of perils; the vocation was new and little understood, and the rivers were full of snags, so that, what with explosions, burnings and sinkings, it took as many boats to meet the destructive demands of the dangerous navigation of the day as to meet the demands of the transportation interests. In 1848 a statement was published showing what had become of 684 steamboats which had been built for service on the Mississippi and its tributaries—and the account stood as follows: Worn out in service, 344; sunk, 238; burned, 68; lost in collision, 17; lost by explosion, 17.

The history of transportation in St. Louis strikingly illustrates how business is multiplied by multiplying the facilities and cheapening the cost of doing it. In the old keelboat era, the regular standing freight rate up from New Orleans to St. Louis was fifty cents a pound, or one thousand dollars a ton, without regard to the article carried. In 1837, when there was a pretty good supply of steamboats in the trade, the rate was only $2 per hundred, or $40 a ton. In 1897, with a thousand times as much freight to be carried as in 1837, the rate to New Orleans was only three to four dollars a ton, and to New York less than five dollars a ton. The rates of 1897, charged on the small amount of freight carried in 1837, would have made steamboating a starving business, for the boats were small and slow, and their freight bills would not have half paid the wages of a crew on the trip. And the rates of 1837, charged on the amount of freight carried in 1897, would make transportation between St. Louis and New Orleans, or between St. Louis and New York, economically impossible—for how could farm crops

afford to pay $40 a ton, when wheat is worth only $30 a ton? The present age is one of cheapening, and there is no field of business in which the demand for cheapening has been more importunate and pitiless than transportation. In 1897 this demand had brought the carrying rate for freight on the railroads of the United States down to eighty-five hundredths of a cent per ton per mile, and the railways were experimenting to discover if it were possible to make it still lower. In 1895 the rate on grain in sacks from St. Louis to New Orleans by river was twenty-two hundredths of a cent per ton per mile, and on bulk grain shipped in barges, one-tenth of a cent per ton per mile. At the same time, the rate from St. Louis to New York by rail was four-tenths of a cent per ton per mile. It is thus seen that the river rate to the South was less than one-half of the rail rate to the East, and the fact clearly demonstrates the advantage of having a river to the seaboard, even though it be little used, since it is the constant menace of what can be done by the river that brings railway rates down to a point in the neighborhood of water rates. The Mississippi River, running in nearly a direct line from the boundary of the United States to the gulf boundary on the south, and navigable a part of the year for a distance of twenty-two hundred miles, has been a governing factor in the determination of freight rates from the time the subject began to be agitated, and the sagacious, far-seeing merchants and manufacturers of St. Louis have never allowed their Merchants' Exchange to lose sight of this fact. When the enormous amount of farm products and other commodities and merchandise—amounting in 1897 to 18,000,000 tons—began to pour through St. Louis, and the carrying rates on it became a question of supreme concern, they recognized that the Mississippi could be made to play the same part in the controversy that the great lakes were playing in the similar controversy on the Northern frontier—and they never ceased to urge upon the Federal government the necessity of improving the navigation of the great river by perpetual work, with the ultimate purpose of securing a constant depth of six feet from St. Paul to St. Louis, and of eight feet from St. Louis to New Orleans, in the lowest seasons. Nor is the importance of the rivers as a governing element in the transportation problem impaired by the fact that river transportation has declined before the competition of railroads, ever since railroads were numerous enough to do the carrying, for the rivers have their influence in the matter, even when shippers prefer the railroads, since the choice of going by water is constantly open to them. The tonnage receipts by river at St. Louis declined from 884,401 tons in 1871 to 671,765 tons in 1896; and the shipments declined from 776,498 tons to 572,410 tons in the same time; while the receipts by rail increased in the period from 3,182,722 tons to 10,408,039 tons, and the shipments by rail from 1,730,380 tons to 5,554,493 tons. The steamboat arrivals at St. Louis declined from 2,767 in 1865 to 2,065 in 1896, and the departures from 2,953 to 1,945. This decline in water traffic was not peculiar to St. Louis, nor to the Mississippi River, for the total steamboat tonnage on all the Western rivers fell off from 393,008 tons in 1882 to 281,220 tons in 1895; and there was a decrease on the Northern lakes, in the same period, from 1,241,459 tons to 711,270 tons. In 1878 there were 460 vessels, having an aggregate tonnage of 68,928 tons, built on the Mississippi River and its tributaries—and in 1895, only seventy-eight, having an aggregate tonnage of 8,122 tons. The explanation of this falling off in the business of transportation by water, which was general over the country, is that in the period referred to railroads have been multiplied, and the ease with which freight can be loaded on railway trains, the rapidity with which it is carried, and its exemption from insurance incline shipments to go by rail rather than by water, provided the rail rates are not greatly in excess of the rates by water. But this does not prove that, even with all the railroads we need, our rivers will become worthless and fall into disuse. The presence of a great river between St. Louis and New Orleans, on which grain in sacks is carried a distance of 1,200 miles for 15 cents per 100, or $3 a ton, and in bulk for 8 cents per 100, or $1.60 per ton, is a fact which the railroads are compelled to take into account when fixing their carrying rates, and this makes the river, in no small measure, a governing agent in the important matter of transportation charges. This is why the far-seeing merchants and manufacturers of St. Louis, who understand how intimate is the connection between trade and transportation, have persistently and indefatigably pressed upon the Federal government the necessity of systematic improvement of the Mississippi and

its tributaries. They recognize the fact that if the work can be kept up until, by constriction of the channel and dredging in the shallow reaches of the river, the required depth is secured and maintained, the transportation problem for St. Louis will have been solved for good and all.

In 1817 St. Louis had an outfit of twenty barges and one hundred and sixty keelboats and flatboats engaged in the trade with New Orleans. This was no mean transportation service for that day. The barges had a capacity of 100 tons each, and the keel and flatboats of thirty tons each, showing altogether a tonnage of 6,000 or 7,000 tons. But 1817 was the year in which the first steamboat landed at St. Louis, and from that time steamboats multiplied rapidly, so that in the first six months of the year 1819 there were five steamboat arrivals, and several more expected. In 1832 there were eighty arrivals, with an aggregate tonnage of 9,520. In 1834 there were 230 steamboats on the Mississippi and its tributaries, with an aggregate tonnage of 39,000. Four years later, in 1838, the amazing sight was witnessed of thirty-three boats at St. Louis, receiving and discharging freight, on the same day, in April; and during that year the number of steamboats landed at the St. Louis levee was 154, having an aggregate tonnage of 22,750. The whole number of entries for the year was 1,014. St. Louis now had a profitable trade, not only with New Orleans, but also with the Ohio River cities, with the Upper Mississippi, and with the Missouri River. In 1839 there were 1,476 arrivals at the levee, having a total tonnage of 213,193. In 1840 there were 1,721 arrivals, with an aggregate tonnage of 244,186. In 1844 there were 2,105 arrivals, with an aggregate tonnage of 467,824. In 1847 there were 1,965 arrivals, with an aggregate tonnage of 584,639, showing that the boats were steadily increasing in size. In 1845, in addition to the steamboats, there were 346 arrivals of keel and flat-boats, and in 1846 there were 881 arrivals of keel and flatboats, showing that these craft continued in service far into the steamboat era. In 1846 New Orleans had an enrolled and licensed steamboat tonnage of 180,504 tons; St. Louis, 22,425; Pittsburg, 17,162; Cincinnati, 15,312; Louisville, 1,872; Nashville, 2,809; Wheeling, 2,666—total tonnage on the Mississippi and its tributaries, 249,054. In 1882 the tonnage on Western rivers was 393,008; and in 1895 it had fallen to 281,220. So much for the river transportation interest.

The decline of this interest, which had so faithfully and efficiently served St. Louis, was due to the introduction of that wonderful instrumentality of transportation, the railroads, which have wrought such marvels in the business of the country and given to the question of carrying such interesting features. The first railroad of which St. Louis had the benefit was the Chicago & Alton, whose southern terminus was not at St. Louis, but at Alton, and which, for several years after it was built, the passenger and freight traffic of St. Louis could reach only by packets to Alton. The Missouri Pacific, the first road on the St. Louis side of the Mississippi, was begun in 1851, and what are now the Wabash and the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern, a few years later. These roads, and what is now the "'Frisco," struggled along slowly and painfully, and it was not until 1860 that they had penetrated to the center of the State, and it was not until 1865 that the existing railroad system of St. Louis began to assume shape and to become the admirable transportation equipment which it now presents. This equipment consisted, in 1897, of nine vast railroad systems, which reach to all points of the compass, bringing into, and taking out, three hundred passenger trains and more than as many freight trains every day; a spacious Union Station, with eleven acres of train shed for the accommodation of the traffic on these roads; two great bridges across the Mississippi, with a complete system of terminal accommodation, including a tunnel from the Eads bridge to the Union Station; a large and effective transfer outfit for the delivery of freight and baggage to and from the depots; four ferries across the river, within the city limits; ninety-one permanent enrolled steamers plying on the upper Mississippi, the lower Mississippi, the Illinois, and the Tennessee; forty small steamers of twenty tons burthen; eighty-nine barges, and three yachts—the whole having a tonnage of 114,413. The whole amount of freight of all kinds brought into St. Louis by river and rail in the year 1893 was 11,007,444 tons; in 1894, it was 10,096,420 tons; in 1895, it was 10,998,174 tons, and in 1896, it was 11,434,881 tons. The whole amount of freight shipped off from the city was, in 1893, 5,991,493 tons; in 1894, 5,143,336 tons; in 1895, 5,652,682 tons, and in

1896, 5,973,138 tons. The total receipts and shipments of freight into and from the city were, in 1893, 16,998,937 tons; in 1894, 15,-239,756 tons; in 1895, 16,650,856 tons, and in 1896, 17,408,019 tons. Estimating twenty cars, each loaded to fifteen tons, as an average freight train, seven trains coming into and going out of the city every hour would be required to carry this enormous quantity of freight. This gives some idea of the vastness and efficiency of the transporting machinery at the command of the city.

How much transportation has to do with the growth and prosperity of a city, and how important it is held to be by the business men of St. Louis, may be understood when it is stated that the Business Men's League, the leading association of business men, in 1897 found it necessary, in conjunction with the Merchants' Exchange, to organize a special commission, called the Traffic Bureau, to look after it, and from time to time to make reports, the object being to keep abreast with other cities in the contest for the lowest carrying rates, and to foster and encourage proposed new railroad enterprises whose traffic would come to St. Louis. This prompt and intelligent concern exhibited by the business men of St. Louis in whatever affects their own interests and the welfare of the city is not of modern origin, for we find a striking exhibition of it as early as the year 1838, when a special meeting was held to consider the subject of establishing "a line of steamships from some Eastern port to St. Louis," and at which a committee was appointed to "collect facts and statistics relating to the import and export trade of the city." Nothing substantial followed this meeting; the population of the city at that time was only about 14,000, and the committee went far enough, probably, to discover that the question was premature; but the affair illustrates the enterprise and far-sightedness that have characterized the business men of St. Louis from a very early day.

What is called the "Barge Line" is the product of the demand for cheaper transportation. Before it there was no carrying of grain to New Orleans in bulk, because it was carried in large and usually sumptuously furnished passenger steamboats, in sacks. Bulk carrying would save the cost of sacks, and would save the cost of handling also, as the grain could be spouted into the barges from elevators. The "Barge Line" was therefore devised. It consists of cheap, but powerful, towboats, towing loaded keel-boats or barges, and making the trip from St. Louis to New Orleans without stopping at the intermediate landings to take on freight and passengers, as the regular boats do. They carry cheaper than the regular boats do, and so it has come about that the "Barge Line" system has materially reduced the rates for transportation and thereby increased the export grain and flour trade from St. Louis.

D. M. GRISSOM.

Trappers.—See "Hunters and Trappers."

Traveler's Aid.—See "Women's Christian Association."

Travelers' Protective Association of America.—This extensive and powerful organization, whose operations extend over nearly all the States of the Union, has its headquarters in St. Louis, where one-third of its officers reside. It was organized at a national convention, held at Denver, Colorado, June 3, 1890. Before that it was only a social and local affair. Now it exists in thirty-one States, each State being called a division, with a State president and State secretary. There are in all ninety posts with a total membership of thirteen thousand one hundred and fifty. The National Association was incorporated in the clerk's office of the St. Louis Circuit Court, June 3, 1890. The chief purpose is to bring about a better acquaintance and more fraternal feeling among commercial travelers, "to secure the abolishment of all local, State and county licenses exacted of commercial travelers, to secure reduction of passenger rates to commercial travelers on all lines of transportation, to obtain a fair and equitable allowance of baggage, to secure hotel accommodations commensurate with the prices paid, to elevate the social and moral character of commercial traveling as a profession, and to provide a benefit fund for members of the association in case of accident or death." The association has accomplished something by securing an amendment to the Interstate Commerce Act permitting railroads to issue interchangeable mileage tickets and to give special free baggage privileges with mileage tickets. It came to St. Louis in 1890 and Post "A" was organized, of which George W. Smith is president, and Will B. Weber,

Samuel Reed.

Samuel Reed.

secretary. There is a membership of sixteen hundred in St. Louis. In 1898 this post and the National Association, also, had their headquarters in the Union Trust Building. Among the officers of the National Association in St. Louis are Louis T. Le Beaume, national secretary and treasurer; George W. Smith, chairman of the National Employers' Committee; and C. H. Wickard, W. A. Kirchoff and J. W. McDonald, national directors; Henry T. Kent, national attorney; and Dr. J. W. Williamson, national surgeon. The national president, Charles R. Duffin, resides at Terre Haute, Indiana. In the State of Missouri Division there are six posts with about two thousand members. The annual fee is ten dollars for each member.

Treasury Department, Special Agent of.—An officer of the government having headquarters in St. Louis, who is charged with the duty of supervising certain affairs connected with the collection of government revenues and who acts directly under orders from the Treasury Department at Washington. The special district of which St. Louis forms a part includes also the ports of St. Joseph and Kansas City, in Missouri; Denver, Colorado; and Omaha and Lincoln, Nebraska.

Treat, Samuel, jurist, was born in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, December 17, 1815, son of Samuel and Lydia (Sheldon) Treat. Of English origin, the Treat family-tree was planted in America by Richard Treat, who settled in Wethersfield, Connecticut, early in the seventeenth century and who was one of the patentees of the charter which was granted to Connecticut by Charles II, in 1662. One of the sons of this Richard Treat was Robert Treat, who was Governor of Connecticut from 1683 to 1698—except during the two years of Sir Edmund Andros' administration—and who was chiefly instrumental in preventing the surrender of the Connecticut Charter to the representative of King James II, when that monarch determined to withdraw the charters from the colonies. Judge Treat is one of the many illustrious descendants of the patriotic colonial Governor and inherited a good name, as well as superior intellectual endowments. After being fitted for college in the schools of his native town, he taught school a year and then entered Harvard University, from which institution he was graduated in the class of 1837. Soon after his graduation he began the study of law—under the preceptorship of Charles B. Goodrich, of Boston—acting at the same time as an instructor in a somewhat famous educational institution at Jamaica Plains, known as Weld School. Later, he accepted the principalship of Temple Hill Academy, at Geneseo, New York, and there continued his law studies with Hon. John Young—later Governor of New York State—as his preceptor. In 1840 he severed his connection with the academy for the purpose of completing his preparation for the bar, and a year later came to St. Louis, intending to make this city his home. He was accompanied thither by his wife, a daughter of Hon. C. H. Bryan, of Geneseo, New York, to whom he had been married while residing in New York. Immediately after establishing his home in this city he was admitted to the bar by Judge Bryan Mullanphy, but for some years thereafter devoted the major part of his time to editorial work. Ill health caused him to spend the winter of 1848-9 in Cuba, and upon his return to St. Louis he turned his attention to the law, and in August following was appointed by Governor King judge of the Court of Common Pleas. By virtue of this appointment he served as judge until August of 1851, at which time he was elected to the position for a term of six years, the office having been made elective by act of the Legislature approved March 1, 1851. As a result of the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, establishing the jurisdiction of the Federal courts over all the navigable waters of the States, Congress passed an act early in 1857 creating the Eastern Judicial District of Missouri, and on March 3d following, Judge Treat, who had established an enviable reputation as a State judge, was appointed to the new Federal judgeship by President Franklin Pierce. For thirty years thereafter he adorned the bench of this court, reflecting honor upon himself, the Federal judiciary and his profession in the discharge of his judicial functions. During this long term of service the range of his duties made it necessary for him to deal with every phase of the law comprehended in modern jurisprudence. Controversies involving the construction of acts of Congress, treaties with other nations, the constitutionality of Congressional enactments, and other matters affecting the country at

large came before him at different times for adjudication. Gigantic conspiracies to defraud the government of revenue had their headquarters in St. Louis, and criminal cases growing out of these conspiracies came before him for hearing. Admiralty cases, cases in bankruptcy, and cases growing out of the changed conditions brought about by the Civil War, in which precedents were established, were passed upon by him, and those who practiced in the Federal courts during his incumbency of the office of judge bear witness to the fact that he dealt with all these matters in the light of the highest reason and broadest knowledge of the law, coupled with dauntless courage and strict impartiality. Sir Matthew Hale, one of the ablest of England's chief justices, gave expression to the sentiment that: "In the administration of justice these things are to be continually kept in mind, first, that it be done uprightly; second, deliberately; third, resolutely." It may be said without flattery that deliberation, courage, uprightness, and that dignified demeanor upon the bench which commands respect for the magistrate, as well as for the law which he administers, marked the conduct of Judge Treat. Through the long years during which he administered justice, though the intellect and the temper were sometimes strained to their utmost tension, he preserved his equanimity and his kind and courteous demeanor, and when the clamor of public sentiment was brought to bear upon his judicial conduct, he maintained his courage and asserted the majesty of the law and the dignity of the bench. On the 17th of February, 1887, when approaching the end of thirty years' service upon the United States bench and of thirty-eight years of judicial service in all, he addressed a letter to President Cleveland, tendering his resignation of the office of United States district judge for the Eastern District of Missouri, to take effect on the fifth day of March, following. Made aware of the action which he had taken, members of the bar of St. Louis addressed to him a communication, on the 2d of March, 1887, tendering to him a complimentary dinner at the St. Louis Club, for the purpose, as stated in the paper, of giving expression to "our sense of the great loss occasioned by your retirement from the Federal bench; to congratulate you upon that finished judicial record which stands in the annals of jurisprudence eminently lustrous; to testify our high regard for you as a jurist, citizen, and friend, and to welcome you from the exacting labors and seclusion of judicial life to a more intimate personal relation with us." This communication was signed by Hon. Thomas T. Gantt, ex-United States Senator John B. Henderson, Henry Hitchcock, General John W. Noble, and all the leading members of the bar. In response to it, however, Judge Treat declined the invitation, stating that he had an extreme distaste for public banquets and asking that he be allowed to pass from the bench as quietly and unnoticed as he had taken his place upon it thirty years earlier. For several years prior to his retirement from the bench, he had been repeatedly solicited by members of the bar to sit for his portrait, in order that it might adorn his court-room. He finally yielded to these earnest solicitations, and the portrait was completed shortly before his resignation, but in deference to his wishes it was arranged that the public presentation of the portrait should not take place until after his successor, Judge Amos N. Thayer, had formally assumed the duties of his position. On the 5th of March the portrait was placed in position in the court-room, being temporarily hid from view by artistic drapings. At 12 o'clock, Judges Brewer, Treat and Thayer entered the court-room, and Judge Treat took his place upon the bench to perform his last judicial acts and announce the severance of his connection with the court. The court-room was densely crowded with members of the bar and prominent citizens of St. Louis, who had gathered to witness the retirement of the eminent jurist and the induction into office of his successor. When court was formally opened the following address prepared by Judge Treat was read by one of the court officials:

"All present are aware that this is the last hour of my long official life. In disappearing from the bench I wish to express my profound gratitude to the living and the dead, of bench and bar, State and Federal, through whose generous aid I have gone forward in my judicial work for now nearly thirty-eight years. Without such aid my life might have been a failure. I have had to lead the way in many untried paths of jurisprudence, the record of which, for good or ill, is now closed. Never through fear or favor have I suffered justice to be perverted. Errors have been committed, but not through passion, partiality

or cowardice. The contests for public and private right are not determined amid the carnage of battle-fields alone, but more frequently in legislative halls and in the judicial forum. A wise statute or far-reaching judgement often shapes the destinies of a nation, though silently, yet potentially. Coke, at the cost of his judicial life, refused to surrender under royal behests his independent judgment. That sturdy independence culminated in the Petition of Right, the overthrow of royal usurpation, and the incoming of the Commonwealth. So, at a later day, the trial of the Seven Bishops caused the expulsion of the Stuarts, and through the Bill of Rights consequent thereon, permanent safeguards of civil and religious liberty. When popular rage sought to overbear the deliberations of the court, Mansfield, defiant of such clamor, calmly and courageously pronounced the judgment which law and justice demanded. Are not such scenes and the leaders in such conflicts as worthy of commemoration as if they had fought with Cromwell at Naseby, or Wellington at Waterloo?

"This is not the hour to trace the growth of the law and its many changes through legislation or otherwise. Though often impeded by obstructive and unwise legislation, the judicial mind has ultimately to control. Every judge of the Supreme Court of this State and of the local bench who was in office when I commenced my first judicial labors; every justice of the United States Supreme Court and of the district courts, save three, when I passed to the United States bench; all my contemporaries at the bar, except a favored few, have gone to that 'bourne whence no traveler returns.' Those who survive patiently await the inevitable. One after another has fallen, and others must fall by the way, as the 'innumerable caravan' moves forward. It has been my painful yet grateful duty to pronounce from the bench just tributes to the memory of those who, from year to year, have been numbered among the departed. To-day, officially, I join the departed and invoke the charity implied in the well-cherished maxim, '*De mortuis nil nisi bonum*, which, liberally interpreted, reads: 'Speak no ill of those who are gone.' The elder members of the bar will call to mind from the portraits in yonder court-room those who have been with me in my arduous labors. First was Justice Catron, of the United States Supreme Court, '*clarum et venerabile nomen*.' Next, the still living justice allotted to this circuit, whose judgments have been treasures of wisdom, and whose opinions on the Supreme bench have shown a strength of learning and forecast which, as I well know, have commanded the admiration, not of this country alone, but also of all cognate judicial tribunals abroad where free government obtains. As associates on the district bench I had at first that learned, wise and experienced judge, Robert W. Wells, who was followed in office by one whom you all honor and who is still with us, Arnold Krekel. Under the changed conditions of judicial organization came United States circuit judges: First, that wise, learned and honorable judge, John F. Dillon, followed by George W. McCrary, equal to all the high demands of his great office. Then our present circuit judge, '*non longo intervallo*,' who favors us with his presence at this hour, and whom you all know and honor. His predecessors have been forced from their high positions through inadequate compensation, as others have been. Now, may it be so, that those who remain or succeed are not to be starved into retirement, when the needs of public and private justice demand such able and wise judges for the conservation of whatever is dearest and best to each and all, in every department of life. He will administer the oath of office to my successor which terminates my official career, and I congratulate my successor that so able and worthy coadjutors will be with him in the consideration of the many important questions to be presented for their determination.

"With gratitude and thanks to each and all who have aided in my important labors, I request the same measure of kindness and fidelity for my successor, whom you know is eminently worthy, in all respects, of the high trust committed to him. May I cause to be read for my last official words the following communication which has touched me profoundly:

'DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

'Washington, February 26, 1887.

'Sir: I am directed by the President to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 17th instant, tendering your resignation of the office of United States district judge for the Eastern District of Missouri, to take effect on the 5th day of March proximo, and at the same time to express his regret that the pub-

lic are to lose your valuable services, and his earnest hope that the retirement upon which you are about to enter may be marked by the tranquility and happiness which all who love justice and good government wish may attend the able and upright judge when he lays down his office.

'I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,

'A. H. GARLAND, Attorney-General.

'Hon. Samuel Treat, United States District Judge, St. Louis, Mo.'

"I remain here at this last moment only to witness the induction into office of my honored successor, and on surrendering my high trust into faithful hands, to express the devout wish that he and his colleagues may, with continuing strength and ability, and also with increasing happiness, not pass away until at least thirty years to come measure their official life."

At the close of this address, which was greeted with prolonged applause by the assembled members of the bar, who entertained for him a fond regard, as well as the highest admiration and respect, the portrait was formally presented to the court and felicitous addresses appropriate to the occasion were made by Judges Brewer and Thayer, Colonel James O. Broadhead, General John W. Noble, and others. Since his retirement from the bench, Judge Treat has reviewed in a philosophical way his long and active career as a jurist and public man, and has gathered together and arranged in such a manner that others may have the benefit of his wisdom and experience the results of much painstaking research. His intention was originally to devote the years of his retirement to one or more legal works, but the impairment of his vision by an accident which befell him while he was sojourning in Europe some years since caused him to abandon this idea and content himself with putting his materials in shape to be utilized by others. During his long judicial career, Judge Treat refrained from active participation in politics, deeming activity in that connection incompatible with the duties of his high office. While reading law, however, he took an earnest part, as a Democrat, in the presidential contest of 1840. The following year he was selected to deliver the oration on the removal of the remains of a detachment of General John Sullivan's army which was ambushed and massacred by Indians in 1779. The remains of these troops were removed in 1841 from their original place of interment and reinterred in Mt. Hope Cemetery at Rochester, New York. Several counties participated in the ceremonies incident to the occasion, and Governor William H. Seward spoke on behalf of the State. The proceedings were subsequently published with explanatory notes, in book form, under the title, "Sullivan's Campaign." During his editorial career in Missouri, with his voice on the hustings, as well as with his pen, Judge Treat participated in all the political discussions of that period. At the Nashville convention, ratifying the nominations of Polk and Dallas, in 1844, he made several speeches and, at an interview with General Jackson, received the warm personal commendation of that distinguished patriot for the part he had taken in connection with the annexation of Texas. He was a delegate to and secretary of the National Democratic Convention of 1848 and was brought into friendly intercourse with the nominees of that convention and other leading Democratic statesmen of that period. In the convention he voted and spoke against the famous "Yancey resolution." As a citizen of St. Louis, his name has been identified with some of the most important educational and kindred movements. He was one of the incorporators of Washington University and did much toward shaping its educational course in the applied sciences, out of which grew the Manual Training School. He took an early interest in and secured bequests for the Mary Institute and was largely instrumental in bringing into existence the St. Louis Law School, at the installation of which he delivered the inaugural address and in which he held a professorship until the institution was firmly established.

Treaty Ceding Louisiana to the United States.—The following is the text—English official version—of the treaty and conventions concluded and ratified April 30, 1803, by the United States of America and the French republic relative to the cession of Louisiana:

"The President of the United States of America and the First Consul of the French

republic, in the name of the French people, always animated with the desire to remove all misunderstandings in relation to the subjects of discussion mentioned in the second and fifteenth articles of the convention of the 8th Vendemiaire, year nine (September 30, 1800), in relation to the claims of the United States, in virtue of the treaty concluded at Madrid the 27th of October, 1795, between his catholic majesty and the said United States, wishing to maintain the union and friendship, which, at the period of the aforesaid convention, was happily re-established between the two nations, have named, respectively, their plenipotentiaries as follows:

"The President of the United States of America, with the advice and consent of the Senate of said States, names as his minister plenipotentiary, Robert R. Livingston, and James Monroe, minister plenipotentiary and envoy extraordinary of the United States to the government of the French republic; and the First Consul, in the name of the French people, names the citizen Francis Barbe Marbois, minister of the public treasury, who, after having exchanged their respective powers, have agreed upon the following articles:

"Article 1st. In virtue of Article 3d of the treaty concluded at San Ildefonso, the 9th Vendemiaire, year nine (October 1, 1800), between the First Consul of the French republic and his catholic majesty, it was stipulated as follows: His catholic majesty promises and binds himself on his part to cede to the French republic, six months after the full and complete execution of the conditions and agreements of the said article in relation to his royal highness, the Duke of Parma, the colony and Province of Louisiana, in all its extent as now actually possessed by Spain, and as formerly possessed by France, and as also stipulated in all treaties that might have been made between Spain and other States. In consequence of said treaty, and particularly of the third article, the French republic, enjoying the incontestable rights of domain and possession of the said territory, and the First Consul, desirous of giving to the United States incontestable proofs of his friendship, cedes to them by these presents, in the name of the French republic, forever, and in full sovereignty, the said territory, with all its rights and dependencies, as fully and in the same manner as she acquired it in virtue of the above cited treaty concluded with his catholic majesty.

"Article 2d. In the cession made by the preceding article there is included all the islands adjacent and belonging to Louisiana, all the lots and public places, the vacant levees, the buildings, fortifications, barracks, and other buildings that have no owners; the archives, papers and instructions relating to the domains and sovereignty of Louisiana will be placed into the possession of the commissioners of the United States, and copies of the same, in good and due form, will be furnished to the magistrates and municipal officers that may be necessary to them.

"Article 3d. The inhabitants of the ceded territory will be incorporated into the Union of the States, and admitted as soon as possible, conformably to the requirements of the Federal Constitution, to enjoy all the rights, advantages and immunities of the citizens of the United States, and during this time they will be upheld and protected in the enjoyment of their liberty, property and religion they profess.

"Article 4th. The French government will send a commissioner to Louisiana, who will prepare all that is necessary, as much to receive from the officers of his catholic majesty the said territory, with its dependencies, in behalf of the French republic, if that has not already been done, as to transmit it in the name of the French republic to the commissioner or agent of the United States.

"Article 5th. Immediately after the ratification of the present treaty on the part of the President of the United States, and of that of the First Consul, if it has been done, the commissioner of the French republic will deliver up all the military posts of New Orleans, as of other parts of the said territory, to the commissioner appointed by the President to receive possession; all the French and Spanish troops that may be there will cease to occupy the said posts from the moment of the delivery of possession, and will be embarked, if possible, in the course of three months after the ratification of this treaty.

"Article 6th. The United States engages and promises to execute all the treaties and articles that might have been agreed on between the Indian tribes and Spain until such time as, by mutual consent between the United States and said tribes or people, other suitable articles are agreed on.

"Article 7th. As it is equally advantageous to the commerce of France and the United

States to foster the intercourse of the two nations for a limited period in the country ceded by the present treaty, until arrangements are made relative to the commerce of the two nations, the contracting parties have agreed that all the French vessels coming directly from France or her colonies, loaded exclusively with her productions, and also that those coming directly from Spain or her colonies, and loaded in like manner with her productions, will be admitted for the period of twelve years into the ports of New Orleans, as well as in all those of the ceded territory, in the same manner as the vessels of the United States coming directly from France or Spain, or their colonies, without being subject to other duties on their cargoes or other imposts than those paid by the citizens of the United States during the period of time above specified; no other nation shall partake of this privilege in the said territory, the twelve years to commence three months after the exchange of ratifications, whether at Paris or in the United States, well understood that this article has for its object to favor the manufactures, commerce, charges and navigation of France and Spain alone, as to the importations which these two nations may make in the above said ports of the United States, without detriment to the regulations which the said United States may adopt for the exportation of the products or merchandise of their States, nor to their right to establish others.

"Article 8th. After the expiration of the twelve years all French vessels will be treated on the same footing as the most favored nations in the above mentioned ports.

"Article 9th. The especial convention signed this day by the respective ministers, having for its object the payment of the debts due to citizens of the United States by the French republic prior to the 30th of September, 1800 (8th Vendemiaire, year nine), is approved, and to be put in full execution, as stipulated in the present treaty, it will be ratified at that same time, and in the same manner, so that the one will not be without the other.

"Another special convention, signed the same date as the present treaty, relative to the definitive law between the contracting parties, and which has been in like manner approved, will also be confirmed at the same time.

"Article 10th. The present treaty will be ratified in good and proper form, and the ratifications exchanged within six months after the date of signatures of the ministers plenipotentiary, or sooner if possible, in faith of which the ministers plenipotentiary have signed these articles in French and in English, remarking, however, that the present treaty is primitively in the French idiom, and have thereto affixed their seals.

"Executed at Paris the 10th Floreal, eleventh year of the French republic (the 30th April, 1803).

(Signed) "ROBERT R. LIVINGSTON,
"JAMES MONROE,
"F. BARBE MARBOIS."

The convention between the United States of America and the French republic was as follows:

"The President of the United States of America and the First Consul of the French republic, in the name of the French people, in consequence of the treaty of cession of Louisiana, which has been signed this day, desiring to settle definitely all matters pertaining to the said cession, have for that purpose authorized the plenipotentiaries, to wit, the President of the United States, with the advice and consent of the Senate of the said States, has appointed for their plenipotentiary Robert R. Livingston, minister plenipotentiary and envoy extraordinary of the said States to the government of the French republic, and the First Consul of the French republic, in the name of the French people, has appointed for plenipotentiary of the said republic the citizen Francis Barbe Marbois, who, in virtue of their full powers, this day exchanged, have agreed upon the following articles:

"Article 1st. The government of the United States obligates itself to pay to the French government, in the manner specified in the next article, the sum of sixty millions of livres, independent of that which will be fixed upon by another convention, to pay the debts which France has contracted toward the citizens of the United States.

"Article 2d. For the payment of the sixty millions of livres stipulated in the preceding article, the United States will create a stock of $11,250,000, bearing interest at 6 per cent per annum, payable half yearly at London, Amsterdam, or at Paris, being the sum of $337,500 for six months, in the proportions that the French

government will determine on for these places. The principal of this fund reimbursed at the treasury of the United States in annual payments of not less than three millions each, the first of which will commence fifteen years after the date of the exchange of ratifications. This fund will be remitted to the French government, or any person who will be empowered to receive it, in three months at the furthest. after the exchange or ratifications of the treaty, and of the possession of Louisiana on the part of the United States. It is also agreed that if the French government desires to earlier realize the capital of this stock by disposing of it to Europe, they will take the proper steps, as well to augment the credit of the United States as to give greater value to said stock.

"Article 3d. It is also agreed that the dollar of the United States specified in the present convention shall be fixed at five livres and eight sous tournois; the present convention shall be ratified in good and due form, and the ratifications exchanged in the period of six months from this day's date, or sooner if possible.

"In faith of which the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the said articles in both French and English, declaring also that the present treaty was made and primitively written in the French idiom, to which they have attached their seals.

"Done at Paris, the 10th Floreal, the eleventh year of the French republic, April 30, 1800 (1803?).

(Signed) "ROBERT R. LIVINGSTON,
"JAMES MONROE,
"FRANCIS BARBE MARBOIS."

The convention between the French republic and the United States was as follows:

"The President of the United States of America, and the First Consul of the French republic, in the name of the French people, after having, by a treaty of this date, terminated all difficulties relating to Louisiana, always desiring to establish on a solid basis the friendship which unites the two nations, more and more animated with the desire to accomplish the second and fifteenth articles of the convention of the 8th Vendemiaire, year nine of the French republic (30th September, 1800), and to assure the payment of the amount due by France to citizens of the United States, have respectively appointed for their plenipotentiaries, namely, the President of the United States of America, with the advice and consent of their Senate, has appointed Robert R. Livingston, minister plenipotentiary, and Jas. Monroe, also minister plenipotentiary and envoy extraordinary of the United States near the government of the French republic; and the First Consul, in the name of the French people, has appointed the citizen Francis Barbe Marbois, minister of the public treasury, who, after exchanging their full powers, agreed upon the following articles:

"Article 1st. The debts due by France to citizens of the United States, contracted prior to the 8th Vendemiaire, year nine of the French republic (September 30, 1800), will be paid in the following manner, with interest at 6 per cent from the date of the presentation of their claims, by the parties interested, to the French government.

"Article 2d. The claims to be paid by the preceding article are those designated in the note annexed to the present convention, which, with interest, must not exceed the sum of twenty million livres; the claims included in said note, which will be found rejected in the articles following, can not be admitted to the benefits of this provision.

"Article 3d. The principal and interest of said debts will be paid by the United States through orders drawn by their ministers plenipotentiary on their treasury; these orders will be payable sixty days after the exchange of the ratification of the treaty and conventions this day signed, and after the French commissioners shall place those of the United States in possession of Louisiana.

"Article 4th. It is especially agreed that the foregoing articles are confined exclusively to the debts contracted to the citizens collectively, who have been, or may yet be, creditors of France for provisions embargoed and taken on the high seas, and for which the claim was duly made within the time specified in said convention on the 8th Vendemiaire, year nine (September 30, 1800).

"Article 5th. The preceding article will be only applicable, first, to prizes which the prize court have ordered to be restored, well understood that the claimant can have no relief from

the United States otherwise than he could have had from the French government; and, second, the claim specified in the above mentioned second article of convention, contracted prior to the 8th Vendemiaire, year nine (September 30, 1800), the payment of which has heretofore been demanded from the actual government of France, and for which the creditors have the right to demand the protection of the United States.

"Article 6th. For the purpose of amicably clearing up the various questions that may arise from the preceding article, the ministers plenipotentiary of the United States will appoint three persons, who will act provisionally at this time, having full power to examine without delay all the statements of the various claims already liquidated by the offices established for that purpose by the French republic, and to satisfy themselves if they are admissible into the classes of claims designated in the present convention, and based upon the regulations there found, or if they are included in some one of the exceptions; and declaring by their certificates that the debt is due to American citizens, or their representatives, and existing before the 8th Vendemiaire, year nine (September 30, 1800), the debtor (creditor?) will receive an order on the treasury of the United States in the manner prescribed in the third article.

"Article 7th. The same agents will also possess the authority to examine the claims presented for examination, and to certify those that should be allowed—in marking them to show that they are not to be shut out with those excluded by the present convention.

"Article 8th. The same agents will also examine the claims which may not have been presented for liquidation, and will certify that they decide them admissible for liquidation.

"Article 9th. According as the debts designated in these articles will be admitted, they will be paid, with interest at 6 per cent, by the treasury of the United States.

"Article 10th. To remove all doubt on the above mentioned conditions, and to reject all unjust and exorbitant demands, the commercial agent of the United States at Paris, in his capacity as minister plenipotentiary of the United States, will appoint, if he thinks proper, an agent to assist in the operations of the offices and examine the claims preferred. If he thinks the debt is not sufficiently proven, or that it is perhaps comprised in the rules of the fifteenth article above mentioned; and if, notwithstanding his opinion, the offices established by the French government should decide that the debt should be settled, he will pass his observations thereon to the judicial courts of the United States, which will at once examine into it, and give the result to the minister of the United States, who will transmit his observations in like manner to the minister of the treasury of the French republic, and the French government will then decide definitely on the case.

"Article 11th. All decisions must be made within the period of one year from the exchange of the ratifications, after which period no claim will be considered.

"Article 12th. In cases where the claims for debts contracted by the French government with citizens of the United States since the 8th Vendemiaire, year nine (September 30, 1800), are not included in this convention, the payment of the same can be claimed and prosecuted as if no convention had been agreed on.

"Article 13th. This convention will be ratified in good and due form, and the ratifications exchanged within six months from the date of the signatures of the ministers plenipotentiary, or sooner if possible. In faith of which the ministers plenipotentiary, respectively, have signed the foregoing articles in French and in English, declaring that the present treaty was first made and written in the French idiom, to which they have affixed their seals.

"Done at Paris, the 10th Floreal, year eleventh of the French republic (April 30, 1803).

(Signed) "ROBERT R. LIVINGSTON,
"JAMES MONROE,
"F. BARBE MARBOIS."

Treaty of Fontainebleau.—The treaty, so-called, was the secret treaty signed by France and Spain at Fontainebleau, November 13, 1762, in which France ceded to Spain all her possessions west of the Mississippi River, together with New Orleans and that portion of Louisiana south of the Iberville. This treaty conveyed to Spain the region now embraced in the State of Missouri.

Treaty of Paris.—The "Seven Years' War," which began in America in 1755, and

involved the nations of Europe, had its origin in disputes between France and Great Britain concerning the boundaries of their colonial possessions on this continent. At the end of the long struggle a definitive treaty of peace was signed by France, Spain, England, and Portugal at Paris, February 10, 1763, and in the frequent mention made of this treaty in American annals it is usually referred to as the "treaty of Paris." Under this treaty France ceded to England Nova Scotia, Canada and the country east of the Mississippi as far as the river Iberville. A line drawn through the Mississippi River from its source to its mouth was to form the boundary between the possessions of the two nations, except that the town and island of New Orleans were not to be included in this cession. France also ceded the island of Cape Breton, with the isles and coasts of St. Lawrence, retaining, under certain restrictions, the right of fishing in Newfoundland and the isles of St. Pierre and Miquelon. By the same treaty Spain ceded to Great Britain Florida and all districts east of the Mississippi, and Great Britain restored Cuba to Spain. France also ceded to Spain New Orleans and all that remained to her of the original Province of Louisiana.

Treaty of St. Louis.—In 1804 a treaty was negotiated at St. Louis by Governor William Henry Harrison with the chiefs of the united nations of the Sacs and Foxes for their claim to the immense tract of country lying between the Illinois and Mississippi Rivers. The consideration given was the protection of the United States and goods delivered, of a value exceeding two thousand dollars, and a perpetual annuity of one thousand six hundred dollars to the Sacs, and four hundred dollars to the Foxes. An article in the treaty provided that as long as the United States remained the owner of the lands "the Indians belonging to the said tribes shall enjoy the privilege of living and hunting" on the lands. This treaty was violated by the Sacs of Rock River when they joined the British in the War of 1812; the other portion of the tribe remained peaceable throughout the war, and reconfirmed the treaty of 1804 at Portage-des-Sioux, September 13, 1815. The Sacs of Rock River also renewed the treaty at St. Louis May 13, 1816. Black Hawk, however, refused to recognize the force of the treaty, claiming that those signing it on the part of the Indians had no authority to do so, and his disregard of the provisions of the treaty finally led up to the Black Hawk War.

Trelease, William, educator and scientist, was born at Mount Vernon, New York, February 22, 1857. In 1880 he was graduated from Cornell University with the degree of B. S., and in 1884 received the degree of S. C. D. from Harvard University. He was instructor and professor of botany at the University of Wisconsin from 1881 to 1885, and in 1883 and in 1884 was in charge of the Summer School of Botany at Harvard University. He was lecturer on botany at Johns Hopkins University 1884-5, and in 1885 became Engelmann professor of botany and director of the Henry Shaw School of Botany at Washington University, of St. Louis. In 1889 he was made director of the Missouri Botanical Garden, and he was also for a time associate editor of the "American Naturalist and Botanical Gazette." He was special agent of the United States Department of Agriculture for investigation of cotton insects in 1879-80; secretary of the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society 1883-5; secretary of the Academy of Science of St. Louis in 1896; president of the Cambridge Entomological Club in 1888; president of the Botanical Society of America 1895-6, and president of the Engelmann Botanical Club in 1898. He is active, corresponding, or honorary member of numerous scientific societies in the United States, Mexico, and European countries. He is also the author of numerous scientific articles which have appeared in various publications, was joint editor with Asa Gray of the collected botanical works of the late George Engelmann, and is the translator of the Danish works, "Poulsen's Botanical Micro-Chemistry," and "Salomonsen's Bacteriological Technology."

Tremmel, Frank, was born in Bavaria, Germany, June 15, 1845, son of Mitchell and Elizabeth (Dadinger) Tremmel. The elder Tremmel was a carpenter and builder, who came to the United States in 1853, and died in St. Louis. Frank Tremmel acquired a parochial school education in Bavaria, which was supplemented by a public school course in St. Louis. He later learned the stonemason's trade with Christof Rieser, his uncle, with

whom he worked sixteen years. In 1862 he enlisted in Company D, Second Missouri Light Artillery, George Houck, captain. He was promoted to corporal in 1863, and served with that rank during the Civil War. Corporal Tremmel participated in all the skirmishes and battles in which his company took part from Pilot Knob to Benton. He was with Colonel Cole on the "plains," and received a gunshot wound in the groin while gallantly discharging his duty as a soldier. He was mustered out of the service in St. Louis, Missouri, December 29, 1865, and afterward worked at his trade as a brickmason for Itner Bros. for sixteen years, assisting in the construction of many of the most noted buildings in St. Louis. Among these were the Southern Hotel, Lemp's Brewery, the Pullman Car Shops, and Belcher Sugar Refinery. In 1891 he engaged in business on his own account as a general contractor and builder, and is still thus engaged. Mr. Tremmel is a member of Wyman Post, No. 496, G. A. R., and of the South Side St. Louis Turners. He is a staunch Republican in politics, and a Catholic churchman. February 4, 1869, he married Miss Elizabeth Kleibold, of St. Louis. Five children survive, Theodore Tremmel, Louisa, wife of Hugo W. Otto; Frank Tremmel, Joseph Tremmel, and Ludwig Tremmel.

Treu Bund.—A secret fraternity, which is of great antiquity, introduced in America by George Ackers, an enthusiastic member of the European order, who instituted the first lodge in St. Louis. The name signifies "true league," and the first lodge in St. Louis, which was also the first lodge established in the United States, came into existence September 1, 1858. It was regularly incorporated under the laws of the State, and had, to begin with, about thirty members. Among the charter members were Henry Neun, John Craft, John Ackermann, and Christopher Crieson, all well known Germans at that time. In 1898 there were twenty-two lodges in St. Louis, with a membership approximating 3,500. Outside of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, there were six lodges, located, respectively, at Springfield, Kansas City, St. Joseph, St. Charles, Washington, and Pacific. The Grand Lodge of the order, established in St. Louis, is presided over by an official styled Grand Treu Master, whose jurisdiction extends over subordinate lodges in existence in the States of Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Nebraska, and New Jersey. The German language is used entirely in conducting the work of the order, and its membership is exclusively German. A journal devoted to its interests, and called the "Treu Bund," is published at Belleville, Illinois.

Triplett, John Richards, who has long been a conspicuous representative of the fire insurance interests of St. Louis, was born December 26, 1831, at Richmond, Virginia, son of John R. and Louisa R. (Stone) Triplett, of whom the first named was born in Fredericksburg, Virginia, January 29, 1785, and the last named in the same city January 1, 1794. Mr. Triplett's father was the son of Daniel and Elizabeth (Richards) Triplett, and the fifth of fourteen children. He was the founder of the celebrated Old Dominion Iron & Nail Works, located on "Belle Isle," in the James River, opposite Richmond, which were the largest nail works in the South, and which, during the Civil War, supplied the Confederate government with nearly all the boiler plate and nails which it had occasion to use. This famous manufacturing establishment, and Belle Isle itself, are still mainly in possession of members of the Triplett family, they being the largest stockholders in the corporation now controlling the property. The subject of this sketch was educated at the Richmond Academy, of Richmond, Virginia; the Episcopal High School, located near Alexandria, and the University of Virginia, near Charlottesville. He was a student at the last named institution during the years 1850 and 1851, but was compelled to abandon the academic course upon which he had entered in the latter year on account of his health having become impaired from overwork. After spending some months traveling throughout the State of Virginia, he regained his health, and in the fall of 1851 entered the office of the Old Dominion Iron Works, in which he was employed until the spring of 1853. He was then sent West to survey and plat certain lands which were located in the States of Illinois and Arkansas, and belonged, in part, to the president of the old Farmers' Bank of Virginia, and in part to the bank itself. It was this enterprise which first brought him to St. Louis, and he made this city his headquarters while discharging his duties in this connec-

tion. At the end of a three-months' sojourn in the West he returned to Richmond and reported the results of his labors, which were pronounced highly satisfactory. After that he remained in Richmond until January 1, 1854, when he again came to St. Louis, determined to make it his future home. He began his business career in St. Louis as assistant secretary of the old Phoenix Insurance Company, and after holding that position a few months was elected assistant secretary of the St. Louis Gas Light Company. He continued this connection with the Gas Light Company for three years, and then resigned this position to engage in the wholesale grocery business. He was identified with the wholesale grocery trade until 1871, and then turned his attention to the insurance business, in which he has been engaged up to the present time. He has long been a conspicuous figure in connection with the conduct and management of the affairs of the St. Louis Board of Underwriters, for many years was vice-president of the board, and has occupied the position of chairman of the committee on "Inspections and Improvements" ever since it was established. This is regarded as the most important committee of the board, and as its chairman Mr. Triplett has rendered services of great value to the fire insurance interests. Inheriting Whig principles from his ancestors, he voted with that party as a young man, but since 1855 has been a staunch Democrat, and during the Civil War he was naturally a strong Southern sympathizer. While his political opinions, however, have been clearly defined, he has taken no active part in politics, and has never held a political office. His Virginia ancestors were Episcopalians; his antecedent English ancestors were firm adherents to the Church of England, and Episcopalianism came to him, therefore, as a legitimate inheritance. He was born and reared in that faith, and during all the years of his mature life has been a devout churchman. He has been secretary of the diocesan convention of the diocese of Missouri for twenty-five years, and in May of 1897 the diocese presented him with a silver testimonial of its appreciation of his services as secretary, begun twenty-five years earlier. He became identified with old Christ Church—now Christ Church Cathedral—in 1854, and has ever since been connected with it, being now a member of the Cathedral Chapter. He has represented the diocese of Missouri as a lay delegate to the general conventions of the Episcopal Church for fifteen years, and has been, in all respects, a most useful and worthy churchman. He is a member of Occidental Lodge, No. 163, of Masons; St. Louis Royal Arch Chapter, No. 8, and St. Louis Commandery, No. 1, of Knights Templar. He is a member also of Wildey Lodge, No. 2, of the Order of Odd Fellows, and of the Odd Fellows' Veterans, and a member of Valley Council of the Royal Arcanum, and of DeSoto Council of the American Legion of Honor. Mr. Triplett married, in 1854, Miss Sallie A. Walker, daughter of Major Benjamin Walker, of the United States Army, and two of four children born of their union were living in 1897.

Troll, Henry, who has been prominently before the public as an official of St. Louis and in other capacities for many years, was born November 26, 1835, at Edenkoben, Rheinpfalz, Bavaria, son of Jacob and Margueritta (Weisgerber) Troll. He attended the schools of his native town until he was fifteen years of age, and completed his education in the public schools of St. Louis, his parents having immigrated to the United States and established their home in this city in 1850. In his young manhood he was among the patriotic Germans of St. Louis who were first to enlist under the "stars and stripes" and take up arms in defense of the Union. After serving three months in the Fourth Regiment of Missouri Infantry he re-enlisted with the volunteers mustered into the three years' service and went into the field with the Second Regiment of Missouri Light Artillery. He was promoted to first lieutenant in 1862, and to captain of his company in 1863, serving in that capacity until mustered out in October of 1864. As a soldier he discharged every duty faithfully, and returned to civil life with a record for bravery and efficiency which had been gained by more than three years of active participation in the greatest armed conflict of modern times. When he laid aside the uniform of a soldier he took up the duties of civil life with the same determination to act well his part, and he has since been in all respects a worthy and useful citizen. His career as a public official began in 1868, when he was made a member of the board of trustees having charge of the Mullanphy Emigrant

Relief Fund, a position which he filled for four years thereafter. In 1887 he was elected a member of the board of education of St. Louis, and served seven years in that capacity, contributing his full share to the development of the public school system. In 1894 he was elected sheriff of the city of St. Louis, and in 1896 was re-elected to that office, the affairs of which have been ably administered under his supervision. Identified politically with the Republican party, he has long been an influential member of that organization, and an active factor in formulating its policy and conducting its campaigns in St. Louis.

Trorlicht, John H., merchant, was born in the Province of Westphalia, Germany, February 2, 1832, son of Stephen and Margaretha Trorlicht, and died in St. Louis, December 17, 1898. He came of a highly respectable and well-to-do family, and as a boy had the advantages of attendance at excellent schools in his native city, Langenberg, where he received careful educational training. In accordance with the customs of his country, he was early apprenticed to a commercial house, but the death of his mother prevented him from serving out the term of his apprenticeship. In 1850 he came to this country, and on the 3d of September of that year arrived in St. Louis. Being an energetic and ambitious, as well as an intelligent and capable lad, he soon found employment, the place at which he worked first being Heitkamp's grocery store, at the corner of Fourth and Gratiot Streets. Afterward he was a clerk and salesman in different mercantile establishments of the city until, by thrift and economy, he had managed to save money enough to enable him to engage in business on his own account. Starting then in the dry goods business as a member of the firm of Metz, Trorlicht & Co., he had bright prospects of success until he was stricken with an illness which compelled him to abandon business and give up his interest in this enterprise. After his recovery he formed a partnership with William Nieman, an honored resident of St. Louis, who is still living. Their business prospered, and in 1859 Mr. Trorlicht purchased his partner's interest and continued the business alone for some years. In 1863 he formed the firm of Trorlicht & Duncker, which has since conducted a constantly growing business and become widely known throughout the West. Some years since this enterprise was incorporated as the Trorlicht, Duncker & Renard Carpet Company, which operates at the corner of Fourth Street and Washington Avenue one of the largest carpet houses west of New York City. Mr. Trorlicht was vice-president of this corporation up to the time of his death, was known as one of the most capable and sagacious merchants of the city, and built up a comfortable fortune as the result of his commercial operations. He married, in 1858, Miss M. Weizenacker, who died in 1865, leaving three children. In 1867 Mr. Trorlicht was again married, Miss Clementine Lobsinger, who belonged to one of the old families of Carondelet, becoming his second wife. Of this union nine children were born.

Trudeau, Don Zenon, Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Louisiana, was born in Canada, of French parents. He received a military education in the Spanish service, and became a captain of Grenadiers, being promoted later to lieutenant-colonel of the "Stationary Regiment of Louisiana." He came to St. Louis as successor to Lieutenant-Governor Perez, and at once made a favorable impression by his genial manners, his courtesy as an official, and his evident desire to improve the condition of the colony and promote its growth. "Impressed with the economic importance of immigration, he bestowed lavish grants of land upon new settlers. . . . The influence of this unstinted bounty was soon felt, and immigration began to flow into the Province with a fuller tide." The era of prosperity which thus began continued to the close of Trudeau's administration, which terminated August 29, 1799.

True League.—See "Treu Bund."

Trust Companies.—Trust companies are of comparatively recent existence in the business history and life of this city. They are practically American institutions, having had their origin only in this country. In the older communities they have been of long existence. One such corporation in Philadelphia, transacting an enormous business to-day, was organized in 1812, and another in the same city was organized in 1832. The oldest in New York dates from 1822, and still another in the last city from 1830.

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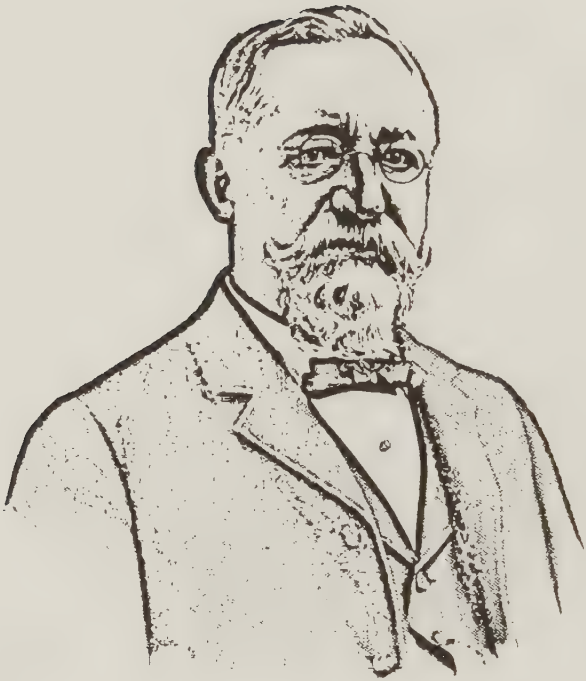

J. H. Friedrichs

At the present time, in New York and Brooklyn, there are about 30; in the city of Philadelphia, 42; in Boston, 14; in Louisville, 3. The great majority, throughout the country at large, have come into existence within the past twenty-five years, during which period they have spread to all parts of the country, owing to their great utility and the demand for the various classes of business they transact; and now no large city of the country is without a competent quota, and they also exist in nearly all of the smaller cities, and even in towns.

The original design of the early corporations was that of insuring lives and granting annuities. The business of executing trusts, procuring capital for various enterprises, and similar features, now the most prominent, were a secondary consideration; and while the business of insuring lives and granting annuities is still largely connected with some of the older companies, the chief value and work of such corporations is at present executing trusts, both statutory and contractual; the management of large financial affairs, and uniting the affairs of many weaklings into such massive form as to enable them to successfully contest with great single strength for a fair share of the general public prosperity without impairing any rights or unjustly detracting anything from the prosperity of others. Their gain does not subtract from the prosperity of other financial institutions, as they develop in a field otherwise uncultivated, and by their operations supply new material for the peculiar faculties of others.

In some respects they are similar to banks; in others, they are widely different. They receive deposits and make loans, but do not issue currency, and do not undertake the general collection of commercial paper. The purposes for which they are organized and the services they perform are numerous. The scope of their business has broadened to correspond with the growth of capital and to keep pace with the vast sums of money and property over which they have control. By the great breadth of their charters they accept and execute all kinds of trusts; act as registrars and agents for the transfer of stocks and bonds, thus preventing duplication or over-issue, or unlawful or unauthorized issue of such obligations. They are also empowered to execute wills, administer estates, become guardian, curator, assignee, receiver, and depository of money for courts in complicated litigation. They do a general financial business for corporations and others, make investments, collect interest, and perform a multitude of other financial services, not the least important of which is performing many of the functions of savings banks.

The trust relation, however, is the chief. Among the varied interests of mankind, none enters more closely into the inner life of men, women and children than the trust relation. When by reason of engrossing cares, advancing age, or approaching death, men find it no longer possible to manage their property and guard valuable interests, or to protect those whom they must leave behind them as they wish to do, they seek for another who, representing them as principal, can safely be entrusted with property, and who will honorably, carefully, and exactly carry out their wishes in regard to the objects of their anxieties. Such corporations can best subserve such interests, as they all have large capital, and such business is a first, and not secondary consideration. Reputation is more valuable to them, and furnishes a greater safeguard of careful execution, than even money; and they are hedged about with the strongest incentives to extreme care, and the utmost fidelity, while no incentive can exist for unfaithfulness, neglect, or the assumption of too extensive authority and action. The first distinctive law of this State authorizing the organization of such companies was enacted in 1885, by the terms of which such companies were empowered to transact the following business:

I. To receive moneys in trust, and to accumulate the same at such rates of interest as may be obtained or agreed on, or to allow such interest thereon as may be agreed, not exceeding in either case the legal rate.

II. To accept and execute all such trusts, and perform such duties of every description as may be committed to them by any person or persons whatsoever, or any corporations, or that may be committed or transferred to them by order of any of the courts of record of this State or other State, or of the United States.

III. To take and accept by grant, assignment, transfer, devise or bequest, and hold any real or personal estate or trusts created in accordance with the laws of this State, or other States, or of the United States, and execute such legal trusts in regard to the same, on such

terms as may be declared, established, or agreed upon in regard thereto, or execute or guarantee any bond or bonds required by law to be given in any proceeding in law or equity in any of the courts of this State, or other State, or of the United States.

IV. To act as agent for the investment of money for other persons, and as agent for persons and corporations for the purpose of issuing, registering, transferring or countersigning the certificates of stock, bonds, or other evidence of debt, of any corporation, association, municipality, State, or public authority, on such terms as may be agreed upon.

V. To accept from and execute trusts for married women, in respect to their separate property, whether real or personal, and act as agent for them in the management of such property, and generally to have and exercise such powers as are usually had and exercised by trust companies.

VI. To act as guardian or curator of any infant or insane person under the appointment of any court of record having jurisdiction of the person or estate of such infant or insane person.

VII. To guarantee the fidelity and diligent performance of their duty, of persons holding places of public or private trust.

VIII. To guarantee title to real estate.

IX. To loan money upon real estate and collateral security, and execute and issue its notes and debentures payable at a future date, and to pledge its mortgages on real estate and other securities as security therefor.

X. To buy and sell all kinds of government, State, municipal and other bonds, and all kinds of negotiable and non-negotiable paper, stocks, and other investment securities.

Since that time various amendments have been enacted, creating various useful safeguards of the business of the companies themselves and of those who transact business with them. The imposition of criminal and financial penalties for unfaithfulness on the part of their directors; the deposit of securities with, and an annual report to the Superintendent of the Insurance Department, in which the fullest and most minute exhibit of the company's business must be made; the power to examine and wind up, if prudence requires, being vested both in the Secretary of State, as head of the Department of State Bank Examination, and in the Superintendent of the Insurance Department, and the duty of the Secretary of State to make at least an annual examination of all of their business and affairs.

The first of such companies to be established in this city was the St. Louis Trust Company, which was chartered on the 9th day of October, 1889, with an authorized capital of $2,500,000, one-half of which was paid up in cash; with a board of directors of fifteen of the most prominent, wealthy and successful of our citizens, as follows: Daniel Catlin, John T. Davis, J. C. Van Blarcom, William L. Huse, Edwards Whitaker, E. O. Stanard, Henry C. Haarstick, Thomas H. West, John A. Scudder, Charles D. McLure, Alvah Mansur, Edward C. Simmons, Edward S. Rowse, S. W. Fordyce, and August Gehner.

It at once entered upon a most unexampled career of business prosperity, proving the deep-felt need of such an institution in this city, and during the period of its existence its full capital of $2,500,000 has been fully paid up in cash and a permanent surplus fund of $500,000 has been accumulated.

The Union Trust Company of St. Louis was organized on the 18th day of June, 1890. Its capital is $1,000,000, and surplus $1,425,000.

Its first officers were George W. Parker, president; Carlos S. Greeley, F. W. Biebinger and Julius S. Walsh, vice-presidents, and Cornelius Tompkins, secretary and treasurer, with the following named gentlemen as the first board of directors, viz.: Carlos S. Greeley, George A. Baker, George E. Leighton, Julius S. Walsh, B. F. Hobart, George W. Parker, B. B. Graham, William H. Lee, F. W. Bichinger, Ezra H. Linley, James L. Blair, C. F. Gauss, William Taussig, H. L. Morrill, H. A. Crawford, George S. Myers, William M. Senter, Jerome Hill, Hugh McKittrick, Charles H. Turner, and John J. Mitchell.

The present officers are: George A. Madill, president; William Taussig, first vice-president; R. S. Brookings, second vice-president; B. B. Graham, third vice-president; Irwin Z. Smith, secretary, and N. A. McMillan, treasurer. The present board of directors is composed of George A. Madill, William Taussig, R. S. Brookings, B. B. Graham, W. H. Lee, M. M. Buck, George S. Myers, William E. Hughes, George W. Parker, I. W. Morton, H. A. Crawford, E. C. Sterling, Edward Mal-

linskrodt, W. K. Bixby, William M. Senter, A. L. Shapleigh, John Scullin, George E. Leighton, Festus J. Wade, and Cornelius Tompkins.

The management of the company is noted for its conservatism, the policy being to do the business, distinctively, of a trust company. It executes all lawful trusts, acting as executor of wills, administrator of estates, curator and guardian of the estates of minors and insane persons, receiver and assignee, and takes charge of estates as agent and acts as trustee for married women. It also conducts a thoroughly equipped and reliable title department for the examination of titles of real estate, and furnishes abstracts and certificates of such titles, and also insures titles. It also owns and conducts the most approved and best equipped fire and burglar-proof safe deposit vault of modern times. This company also receives savings deposits, issues time certificates for moneys deposited with it, and also receives accounts of parties who desire to accumulate moneys for specific dates or for specific purposes. Upon these several kinds of deposit a rate of interest, agreed upon in advance, is paid the respective depositors.

The offices of this company are complete in all their features, and are among the finest and most convenient of any in the city.

The Mississippi Valley Trust Company was incorporated October 14, 1890, with an authorized capital of $2,000,000, and with $500,000 subscribed when the articles of association were filed. But subsequent thereto, and before it began business, the subscription was increased to $1,500,000, of which $750,000 was paid up. The first board of directors was composed of Charles Clark, Julius S. Walsh, Williamson Bacon, L. G. McNair, James Campbell, A. B. Pendleton, Aug. B. Ewing, F. W. Paramore, S. E. Hoffman, L. C. Nelson, David W. Caruth, Thomas T. Turner, Thomas O'Reilly, John D. Perry, George H. Goddard, S. W. Cobb, Charles H. Bailey, Joel Wood, John Scullin, B. F. Hammett, S. R. Francis; the first executive committee being Julius S. Walsh, Williamson Bacon, Joel Wood, S. E. Hoffman, John D. Perry, B. F. Hammett, John Scullin, and the first officers being: president, Julius S. Walsh: first vice-president, John D. Perry; second vice-president, John Scullin; secretary, Breckinridge Jones.

In 1893 the authorized capital was increased from $2,000,000 to $3,000,000, and the subscribed capital from $1,500,000 to $2,600,000, this increase of $1,100,000 being sold by the company, half paid, at $85 per share, thereby increasing the surplus fund of the company $385,000.

Julius S. Walsh has been the president of the company since its organization, and the first vice-presidents have been John D. Perry, David R. Francis, Breckinridge Jones; the second vice-presidents have been John Scullin, Breckinridge Jones, S. E. Hoffman, and the secretaries have been Breckinridge Jones and DeLacy Chandler.

In February, 1897, the office of assistant secretary was created, and James E. Brock was elected, and still holds that position. Breckinridge Jones has been the counsel of the company practically since its organization.

The changes in the board of directors have been as follows: One-Year Term—Charles H. Turner, vice Thomas T. Turner; John W. Kauffman, vice A. B. Pendleton; August Gehner, vice John W. Kauffman; David R. Francis, vice S. R. Francis; William G. Boyd, vice David R. Francis; David R. Francis, vice William G. Boyd; Eugene F. Williams, vice John D. Perry. Two-Year Term—William D. Orthwein, vice John Scullin; James T. Drummond, vice B. F. Hammett; Harrison I. Drummond vice James T. Drummond; Thomas E. Tutt, vice F. W. Paramore; Rolla Wells, vice Thomas E. Tutt. Three-Year Term—Elmer B. Adams, vice L. G. McNair; Breckinridge Jones, vice Charles H. Bailey; Byron F. Hobart vice Joel Wood; Henry Hitchcock, vice Byron F. Hobart; William F. Nolker, vice L. C. Nelson; Sam M. Kennard, vice S. W. Cobb.

Changes in the executive committee have been as follows: Breckinridge Jones, vice John Scullin; David R. Francis, vice John D. Perry; David W. Caruth, vice David R. Francis; August B. Ewing, vice David W. Caruth; David R. Francis, vice August B. Ewing; Charles Clark, vice Williamson Bacon; Thomas T. Turner, vice B. F. Hammett; Charles H. Turner, vice Thomas T. Turner; William F. Nolker, vice Joel Wood.

The company has been successful from the start, having paid dividends upon its paid-up capital at the date of six per cent per annum from the end of the first year of its organization, and increased its surplus and undivided profits to over $800,000.

The Mississippi Valley Trust Company, while the third trust company to be organized in this city, was the first to open an office on the ground floor, having moved into room No. 303, North Fourth Street, on the 15th of April, 1891. It remained there until July 18, 1896, when it moved to the northwest corner of Fourth and Pine Streets, into a beautiful one-story, high-ceiling, stone building, especially erected for it. This company was also the first to have its checks pass through the Clearing House in this city, the first to move into a building especially erected for it, and the first to make a direct importation of gold from abroad. It is now doing business with over ten thousand patrons, and is considered one of the most solid and progressive financial institutions in the West.

The Lincoln Trust Company of St. Louis was organized on the 15th day of April, 1894.

The capital and surplus (January 1, 1898) is $550,000.

Its first directors were: L. R. Blackmer, E. H. Coffin, J. B. Case, George F. Durant, J. H. Aug. Meyer, E. R. Feuerborn, William E. Fisse, J. Wagoner, George P. Wolff, S. T. McCormick, and A. A. B. Woerheide, with J. B. Case, president; George F. Durant, vice-president, and A. A. B. Woerheide, secretary and treasurer.

The directors for 1898 are as follows: L. R. Blackmer, Charles R. Blake, D. C. Brown, E. H. Coffin, J. B. Case, George F. Durant, W. E. Fisse, Julius C. Garrell, George W. Lubke, J. H. Meyer, Henry Nicolaus, A. O. Rule, J. Wagoner, Thomas Wright, and A. A. B. Woerheide, with the same officers as first elected in 1894.

This company exercises all the functions of a trust company, as authorized by the laws of the State of Missouri.

It has a fully equipped land title department, and is prepared to furnish abstracts and certificates of titles to all lands in St. Louis city and county. It also guarantees titles.

It receives savings deposits, also issues time certificates for money deposited for a special period, and also receives the deposits of special funds and allows interest thereon, as may be agreed upon under its rules.

In 1898 the company promoted the construction of a magnificent twelve-story building, on the corner of Seventh and Chestnut Streets, known as the Lincoln Trust Building, in which its offices, also its fire and burglar-proof safe deposit vaults are located.

The appointments and equipments of the company, as arranged in the Lincoln Trust Building, are of the finest character.

NORMAN J. COLMAN.

Tucker, Nathaniel Beverly, lawyer, jurist and educator, was born September 6, 1784, at Mattox, Chesterfield County, Virginia. He was the third son of J. St. George Tucker, who settled in Virginia previous to the Revolutionary War, and married the widow of John Randolph, mother of the celebrated "John Randolph, of Roanoke." Coming to St. Louis in 1815, Mr. Tucker was shortly afterward appointed by Frederick Bates, then Secretary and acting Governor of the Territory of Missouri, to the position of judge of the northern circuit. This position he held for about five years, his home being in Saline County. After residing in this State for eighteen years he returned to Virginia to accept a law professorship in William & Mary College, and filled that position until his death, which occurred at Winchester, Virginia, August 26, 1851.

Tuesday Literary Club.—The Tuesday Literary Club originated with a few ladies of Pilgrim Congregational Church, who organized, in January, 1896, with Helen Peabody as president. Invitations were first issued to the ladies of all the Congregational Churches, but later all women over twenty-one years of age, having a desire for more extended literary culture, were made eligible to membership, regardless of church ties, membership being limited to one hundred. The object of the club is to satisfy the need and desire for more extended literary culture, and the programme for 1897-8 embraced the history and literature of France, varied with a continuance of current topics and English literature. Standard authors are cited for reference. The meetings are held on the first and third Tuesday afternoons of each month. Short papers are read on each of the several topics assigned, each of which is followed by discussion. The club is represented in the State Federation of Women's Clubs.

M. S. KAYSER.

Tuesday Musical.—See "Music in St. Louis."

Tuholske, Herman, one of the most distinguished of American surgeons, was born March 27, 1848, in Berlin, Prussia, son of Newman and Johanna (Arnfeld) Tuholske. He received a classical education at the Berlin Gymnasium, and shortly after his graduation from that institution came to the United States. He established his home in St. Louis, and at once began the study of medicine in this city. In 1869 he received his doctor's degree from Missouri Medical College, and then, returning to Europe, he entered upon a post-graduate course of study, in the course of which he attended lectures and had the advantages of clinical observation in the best schools of Vienna, Berlin, London and Paris, famous as medical educational centers. Coming back to St. Louis after completing his studies in Europe, he was appointed physician to the St. Louis City Dispensary in the summer of 1870, and at once instituted reforms in the conduct of that institution, which evidenced alike his fine executive ability and his superior professional attainments. When he took charge of the dispensary it was treating an average of twenty-five hundred patients a year. Under his administration it was enlarged, its facilities improved, its methods changed, and an ambulance system organized, and when he resigned the position of physician to the dispensary, at the end of five years' service, 40,000 patients had been treated at the institution under his direction. Annually, during these five years, he also had charge of the Quarantine Hospital, and when St. Louis suffered from a small-pox epidemic in 1872 he examined and sent to divers hospitals twenty-five hundred small-pox patients. At the same time he was examining surgeon to the police force, and also jail physician. Meantime he had built up a large private practice, and in 1875 severed his connection with the city institutions to give his entire time and attention to this practice. While his practice was at first general in character, his skillful surgical operations soon gained for him such distinction that all his time was consumed by the demands made upon him in this department of professional work, and, devoting himself to this specialty, he has taken rank among the foremost surgeons of the United States. In 1890 he established in St. Louis an institution equipped with all the approved modern appliances for the treatment of surgical cases, its every arrangement being that suggested by the best thought and latest developments of medical science. This institution is known as the St. Louis Surgical & Gynecological Hospital, and occupies a handsome building at the corner of Locust Street and Jefferson Avenue. It is the private property of Dr. Tuholske, and here, aided by a corps of assistants, he treats thousands of cases every year, which come to him from all parts of the country. While he has always been one of the busiest of busy practitioners, he has been, almost from the beginning of his professional career, an earnest, able and popular medical educator. In 1873 he was made professor and demonstrator of anatomy in Missouri Medical College, from which he had graduated only four years earlier. For ten years he filled this chair, and was then made professor of surgery in the same institution, a position which he still fills. In 1882 Dr. Tuholske, with Drs. Robinson, Michel, Steele, Hardaway, Glasgow, Spencer and Engelmann, planned and erected the building and hospital of the St. Louis Post-Graduate School of Medicine, the first structure of the kind ever built in this country. In this institution he also fills the chair of surgery. He also helped to set on foot the movement which resulted in the Missouri State Board of Health demanding a higher educational standard and three years' attendance at medical lectures from those licensed to practice medicine or surgery in the State. Believing in the efficacy of medical and surgical societies as instrumentalities for the advancement of professional standards, he is an active and influential member of many such societies, prominent among them being the American Medical Association, the Southern Surgical and Gynecological Society, the St. Louis Medical Society, the St. Louis Medico-Chirurgical Society, and the St. Louis Surgical Society, and an honorary member of the International Gynecological Society, and of various other societies. He is consulting surgeon to the City and Female Hospitals, and the South Side Dispensary; surgeon to the Post-Graduate Medical College Hospital, and one of the surgeons to the Martha Parsons Free Hospital. He was also for some years surgeon of the First Regiment, National Guard of Missouri, with the rank of major. His contributions to the literature of medicine and surgery have been numerous, and many of these contributions have attracted wide attention from his contemporaries of the medical

profession. Dr. Tuholske married, in 1874, Miss Sophie Epstein, of St. Louis.

Tunnel, St. Louis.—The St. Louis tunnel—there is but one—is almost as well known as the St. Louis bridge; the sentiments which it inspires are, however, quite different from those aroused by the latter. Although an independent link in the chain which connects the bridge with the Union Station, and the entire system of tracks in the Mill Creek Valley, it is so important an adjunct to the bridge that the two are, in thought, unavoidably associated. Indeed, without the tunnel, the bridge, in its present location, would be almost valueless.

The opponents of the St. Louis & Illinois Bridge Company sought to place every obstacle in the way of the success of that enterprise, and, with this object in view, succeeded in introducing into the Illinois charter of that company an amendment providing that the location of the bridge should be within one hundred feet of Dyke Avenue, in East St. Louis. This provision would necessitate placing the western end of the structure near the foot of Washington Avenue, in St. Louis, and, coupled with the requirement of Congress as to the height above the water surface, would bring the railway level on the grade of Washington Avenue at Third Street. The objection to the passage of trains through the center of the city along a crowded thoroughfare, with many intersecting streets, could evidently never have been overcome. The location of the bridge proposed by the rival company being several blocks further north, at Cass Avenue, would, it was thought, not be open to that objection, for, although in this case also the railroad trains must necessarily occupy the streets, yet being further removed from the densely populated part of the city, the inconvenience would not be so great. It was thought, moreover, that the more distant location would prove to be of incidental advantage to the city, by reason of the greater demand for omnibuses, carriages and other vehicles.

In his first report to the Bridge Company Mr. Eads discussed the question of location very thoroughly, and the reasons which he gave in support of the Washington Avenue site gave evidence of his sagacity and forethought. Recognizing the impracticability of handling through the open streets the vast traffic which he foresaw would enter the city by this route, Mr. Eads advocated the construction of a tunnel as the most feasible connection between the Mill Creek Valley and the bridge.

The original route of the tunnel as described in an ordinance approved March 14, 1868, placed the western terminus at Eleventh Street, between Clark Avenue and the Pacific Railroad track; but by an amended ordinance, approved in 1872, the route was so changed as to pass under Eighth Street, from the custom-house to the south side of Clark Avenue; from this latter point to Spruce Street the continuation of the tunnel tracks was to be in an open cut. The route of the tunnel as constructed is from Third Street, under Washington Avenue, to Seventh Street, where it curves to the south into Eighth Street, near Locust; thence under Eighth Street to Clark Avenue, a total length of 4,095 feet between portals. The tunnel is really a double tunnel, a partition wall separating the two tracks; the width of each portion of the tunnel occupied by a track is fourteen feet, except at the curve, where it is fifteen feet, and the height from the top of rail to the arched roof is sixteen feet six inches.

While the construction of the tunnel was in progress a scheme was devised by the supervising architect of the United States for expediting the handling of mail between trains and the postoffice, which was then under construction. The roadways at this point (between Locust and Olive Streets) were widened so as to provide a platform between the tracks, the mail pouches were to be thrown into a hopper receptacle, and run into the basement of the postoffice through an opening which was left in the wall of the tunnel for that purpose. The scheme was abandoned, however, after the government had spent $150,000, the cost to the company being as much more. The plan was seen to be impracticable, even before the arrangements were completed, and no mail was ever handled at this point. The only use ever made of this opening was for the delivery of the granite for the construction of the postoffice. The opening was finally closed by a solid wall, on account of the intolerable nuisance caused by the smoke from the tunnel.

Another impracticable scheme for utilizing the tunnel was the plan for an underground union passenger station, to be located under Washington Avenue, between Eighth and Eleventh Streets. This plan, indorsed by prominent railroad officials, was so seriously

Jno. G. Palmer

considered that a bill for a charter was introduced in the Legislature.

These two schemes are mentioned here simply to show how misty were the ideas in the minds of railroad men, in those days, of what was practicable in railroad operations.

The tunnel was constructed in open cut, the street surface being replaced on top of the arches as they were completed. The work was very difficult, as the sides of the cut came close up to the building line of the streets, and massive buildings required to be supported until the tunnel was completed.

The tunnel was finished on June 24, 1874, and the railway tracks laid in the following month. The first traffic through the tunnel was the transportation of the stone for the new government building, which was delivered through the opening referred to as intended for mail service.

The tunnel was originally ventilated by means of openings in the roof, four feet by ten, placed in the center of the blocks between intersecting streets. The smoke from these openings proved to be so annoying that the city ordered them closed. To provide the necessary ventilation a stack 120 feet high was built in 1882, at the mid-length of the tunnel, on St. Charles Street; in the stack was placed a large exhaust fan, fifteen feet in diameter and 9 feet face, which was driven by a 150 horse-power engine. This fan was estimated to be capable of discharging 250,000 cubic feet of air in a minute, and to clear the tunnel of smoke in four and a half minutes after a train passed the bottom of the stack. In 1893 the fan required renewal, and, in view of the largely increased traffic passing through the tunnel, a new fan, twenty feet in diameter and of nearly double the capacity, was erected. The difficulty now experienced in securing proper ventilation is due to the great number of trains passing through at certain hours of the day, the maximum interval between trains during that period being a minute and a half; in consequence the fan can not clear the tunnel of smoke before another train enters the tunnel.

The volume of traffic has enormously increased since the tunnel was opened. In the report of the first year's operation of the tunnel the number of loaded freight cars passing through is given at 16,364, or an average of forty-five cars per day. The first passenger train crossed the bridge June 13, 1875, and in the ten months covered by the report of 1876 the total number of passengers carried was 496,886. The total number of passenger coaches, and mail, baggage and express cars for the same period, was 59,711. In 1896 the total number of cars of all kinds passed through the tunnel was 555,719, conveying 1,478,152 passengers and 3,418,848 tons of freight.

NORMAN W. EAYERS.

Turner, John Wesley, who achieved distinction as soldier, public official and man of affairs, was born in 1833, at Saratoga, New York, son of John B. and Martha (Voluntine) Turner, and died in St. Louis, April 8, 1899. John Bice Turner, his father, who was also a native of New York, was one of the pioneers in Western railway development, and, in company with William B. Ogden, built the Galena & Chicago Union Railroad, parent of the present Chicago & Northwestern Railway system. The elder Turner came west in 1843, after having constructed a portion of the New York & Erie Railroad, and a portion also of the Troy & Schenectady Road, with a broader knowledge of the practical business of railway construction than most of the men who had begun the agitation in favor of railroads in the West, and, as a result of this practical knowledge, Chicago was given its first railroad outlet within a few years after he became a resident of that city. He was a man of formative genius and great executive ability, and for many years was one of the most distinguished citizens of Chicago, which holds his name in grateful remembrance for his contributions to its advancement. When he was eighteen years of age, John W. Turner was appointed, upon the recommendation of Chicago's most famous Congressman and public man, "Long John" Wentworth, a cadet at West Point, and entered the National Military Academy in 1851. He was graduated in the class of 1855 and assigned to duty as a second lieutenant of artillery. He served for a year on the frontier at Fort Dallas, Oregon, where he participated in a campaign against the Yakima Indians, who had gone on the war-path under the leadership of the celebrated chief, Lookingglass, and was then ordered to Florida to take part in the suppression of an uprising of the troublesome Seminole Indians, led by Chief Billy Bowlegs. After a period of trying and arduous service in the everglades of Florida he returned to garrison duty, and

was stationed at Fortress Monroe when the Civil War began. At the beginning of hostilities he was assigned to duty in Western Missouri and Kansas, acting until 1862 as chief of the commissariat of the Department of Kansas, with the rank of captain. In the year last named he was transferred to the Department of the Gulf and assigned to staff duty, with the rank of colonel. September 7, 1863, he was promoted to brigadier-general of volunteers and transferred to the Army of the James, in which he served until the close of the war. He was in command of a division of the Tenth Corps of the Army of the James during the campaign of 1864 against Richmond, participating in many of the most important engagements of that campaign. After the capture of Petersburg he joined in the pursuit of the Confederate Army, which culminated in the surrender of General Lee at Appomattox Courthouse, and after the fall of Richmond commanded the Union forces stationed at the Confederate capital. As commandant at Richmond he brought order out of chaos which he found there, restored normal conditions as nearly as it was possible to do so under a military rule, and pursued a course which caused Richmond to recover from the devastating effects of war more rapidly than any other Southern city. He was mustered out of the volunteer service September 1, 1866, and soon afterward was ordered to St. Louis, where he served as purchasing and depot commissary of the government, under the direction of the commissioner of Indian affairs, until 1871. In September of that year he resigned his commission in the army to become president of the Bogy Lead Mining Company of Missouri, thus entering civil life in this city, and becoming identified with its business interests. After that time he was a conspicuous figure in business circles, a man of commanding influence and force of character in every sphere of action. He was connected officially and as a stockholder with various business enterprises of large magnitude, and at the time of his death was president of the St. Joseph Gas Manufacturing Company, a director of the East St. Louis Ice & Cold Storage Company, a director of the American Exchange Bank, and a director of the Wiggins Ferry Company. His greatest public service to the city of St. Louis, and one which entitles him to the lasting gratitude of all its citizens, was rendered as street commissioner, an office to which he was appointed in 1877, and which he filled for eleven years. In this capacity, and as the dominating force in the Board of Public Improvements, he brought about a general reconstruction of the streets of the business and more thickly settled portions of the city, substituting granite block and asphaltum for the old wooden block and macadam pavements. This reformatory measure he carried into execution against a storm of protest on the part of those who feared an increase of taxation, political demagogues and time-serving city officials. For a time the warfare against him was fierce and bitter, but through it all he was calmly imperturbable, pursuing the even tenor of his way, overcoming opposition in the end with the dynamic force of unanswerable argument and logic. Time justified the wisdom of his action, converts to his views multiplied, and to-day every public-spirited citizen of St. Louis rejoices in the fact that this work was accomplished, and honors the memory of the man who had the courage and tenacity of purpose to inaugurate and push to completion this magnificent system of improvements. The personality of General Turner was exceedingly interesting. His life was an eventful one, and the reminiscent features of his daily intercourse were delightfully entertaining to those who gathered about him in a green old age. There was a peculiar charm in the soldierly bearing and military precision of this man of affairs which made him conspicuous in any gathering, and which gave dignity and grace to his presence in the thoroughfares of commerce, as well as in the social and family circles. General Turner married, in 1869, Miss Blanche Soulard, daughter of Benjamin A. Soulard, and granddaughter of Surveyor-General Cerre, who held office prior to the transfer of the Province of Louisiana to the United States government.

Turners.—Physical culture, more particularly in the form of straight gymnastics, has long been a feature of German educational life. The first to introduce it in a prominent way was Johann Guthsmuth, at a private school at Thuringia. This institution was a preparatory school for the university, and as such was patronized by the sons of wealthy men. The building has been modernized, and is preserved as a national landmark; it is known to-day as the Philanthropian.

The next great movement, known as the renaissance of gymnastics, was inaugurated by Frederick Ludwig Jahn, better known as "Father Jahn." Napoleon at that time was practically dictator of Europe. Inflamed with patriotic sentiment, Jahn exclaimed: "The only way in which we can free ourselves is by the systematic physical training of German youth." He was in this inspired, probably, by the recollection of what the ancient Greeks had accomplished by similar methods. The idea was taken up with enthusiasm, and the German people gave themselves over with true Teutonic fervor to building up the healthy body in which to house the healthy mind. The King of Prussia lent his countenance to the work, and gave consent to Jahn and his pupils using the Hasenheide, just outside of Berlin, free. Here Jahn and his scholars regularly restored, and here Jahn's monument stands to-day as a perpetual memorial of a movement which, ultimately, did much to thrust the invaders back once more across the Rhine. This was in the year 1810. Jahn soon found himself surrounded by an enthusiastic following. In association with Eiselen, Friesen and others Jahn formulated his system, which he published in 1816, under the name of "Turnkunst" (the art of gymnastics). The movement spread from the schools to the army. The work was systematically pushed by Spies, so that in Germany to-day there is no educational institution of importance where physical culture is not a part of the regular course; not a town of any size which does not possess one or more gymnastic societies.

Physical culture, upon scientific lines, was first introduced into the United States about the year 1825, by Charles Follen, a political refugee. Follen soon associated himself with Harvard University, where the first training school was shortly afterward founded, the first in this country. A great stimulus was given to physical culture in the United States by the unsuccessful revolution in Europe in 1848. Immediately following that event a great wave of immigration set in for this country, bringing along with it some of the best and most sturdy blood of Germany. One of the results was the formation of the Nord Amerikanischer Turnerbund, or North American Gymnastic Union. This association spread rapidly, with societies spread over thirty-four States, and with upward of two hundred trained professional teachers. Of the 314 societies reporting in 1894, 206 possessed their own halls, with all the requisite gymnastic apparati, etc. The returns officially issued April, 1898, report a total membership of 36,651 male adults, of whom 30,503 were citizens of the United States of America; 1,490 members in senior classes, over thirty-five years of age; 3,760 ladies taking regular exercises; scholars, boys under eighteen years of age, 17,857; girls, 9,790; 165 professional teachers connected with the various Turners' Halls, and sixty-five engaged at the same time in public and private schools. In connection with the junior classes were 913 organized clubs, in which were taught the rules of debate, the art of declaiming, etc. One hundred and ninety-four societies own their own halls, the value of the real estate being $1,235,198, and of the improvements, $3,005,129. The value of the furniture was $246,476; of the apparati, $165,612, and of the library, containing 66,792 volumes, $55,566. Two hundred and forty-one societies were incorporated, of which 194 owned their own halls. Seventy-eight societies had special sick and burying funds, which are optional, and twelve possessed their own organ or paper. The total number of societies in the Bund at date of last report was 294; number of accidents reported for the year, 104 light and eight severe.

Among those who fled to this country, upon the failure of the great reform movement in Germany, in 1848, were many men who had attended the celebrated gymnastic school, or Turnschule, of Jahn. Some of those got together, and on May 12, 1850, formed a gymnastic society, or turnverein, to which they gave the name of "Bestrebung," or Endeavor, which was afterward changed to the St. Louis Turnverein. The organizers were Carl Speck, F. Roeser, L. Barthels, Carl B. Dieckride, Johann Boland, Theodor Hildebrant, Wilhelm Meyer, Wellebald Mohl and Wilhelm Grahl. The first modest start was made near Collins and Cherry Streets. This proving inadequate for the growing membership, a stock company was formed, and a more commodious building erected, in 1855, on Tenth Street, between Market and Walnut Streets, to which the name of the Turnhalle was given. The place was gradually enlarged, until finally its removal was determined upon, which movement finally took shape in the form of the existing spacious premises upon Chouteau Avenue, near Dillon Street. When the

Civil War broke out there were over five hundred enrolled members upon the list, but so many of these volunteered for service in the Federal Army that the work of the Turnhalle was almost brought to a standstill. For this reason old St. Louisan Turners not infrequently refer to the discarded building on Tenth Street as the old "Cradle of Liberty." The same ardent desire to free the slaves animated the Germans at that time throughout the country; for the most part political refugees themselves, they were pledged to liberty everywhere. As a result, entire companies of volunteers, and almost entire regiments, were made up almost exclusively of Turners; thus the Seventeenth Missouri was frequently referred to as the Western Turners' Regiment.

At the conclusion of the Civil War the Turnbund was reorganized and solidly established, and the St. Louis Verein entered upon a career of prosperity, soon having a membership of 416 male adults and 250 pupils.

Shortly after the war the Turnbund put forth a declaration of principles, which is still in force. This declaration or platform announces adherence to the following principles, among others: A republican form of government based upon good citizenship, physical and moral. All legislative power to rest in the House of Representatives; the executive authority to be vested in a board responsible to that house. A labor day limited to eight hours, and no children under fourteen years of age to be employed in factories. The stoppage of all land grants, and the management by the State of all railroads and telegraph lines; the enactment of laws against all forms of adulteration, and the passage and enforcement of laws prohibiting the manufacture and sale of all intoxicating drinks. Compulsory free education, and teaching of German as well as the English language; also the introduction of gymnastics in all public schools. A progressive income tax; also a legacy tax, exempting therefrom, however, an amount necessary for the support of the family. The abolition of all forms of indirect taxation, and the absolute severance of church and State. All Turners were required to be citizens of the United States, or else to have declared their intention of becoming citizens by taking out naturalization papers. By this platform the Turnbund went upon record as unalterably committed to the support of an advanced form of free republican government, and also of loyalty to the country of adoption.

At the head of the Bund stands the national convention, which meets biennially. Under it, and exercising supreme executive authority, is a board of fifteen members. Below these are the district conventions, which meet annually, which are empowered to make laws and regulations for their several districts, and to enforce the same, but subject to the general laws and regulations of the Bund.

The Turners seek to make their halls attractive, as well as useful. To this end they are fitted out with most of the features of a club—such as library, reading room; also rooms for refreshments and for such simple forms of amusements as billiards, cards, etc. Higher forms of entertainment are given at different intervals, usually monthly. Upon such occasions concerts, dramatic entertainments and balls are the order of the day. Special sections have charge of this work, the wives and sisters of the members zealously cooperating. In the summer picnics into the country are arranged, and at Christmas time special efforts are made for children, Christmas trees, with prizes, etc. The returns for 1898 report 4,626 ladies as assisting in these social features, and 844 members, of both sexes, as participating in the dramatic section.

The St. Louis district is the banner district of the whole Bund. It has eighteen societies, of which eleven are located in St. Louis. The other societies, subject to its authority, are as follows: One in Highland, one in Quincy, one in Centralia, and one in Mount Olive, all in the State of Illinois; one in Washington, State of Missouri; one in Herman, State of Mississippi, and one in Little Rock, State of Arkansas.

It is claimed for St. Louis that it has not only more Turner halls than any other city in the United States, but that it also has the best equipped gymnasium. St. Louis is also the banner city in the Union for active membership—men, ladies and pupils. All the eleven societies, it may be stated, grew out of the old hall on Tenth Street.

St. Louis Turnverein has the largest membership of any society in St. Louis, and the second largest in the country, being excelled only by the Turngemeinde, Philadelphia. It was founded in 1850, but removed to its spacious new premises, upon Chouteau Avenue, in 1888. The building that serves it as a

home covers 150 x 100 feet. The gymnasium is lofty and thoroughly equipped. It is fitted up at one end with a stage, and when used as a concert hall can seat fifteen hundred persons. The returns for 1898 report 750 adult male members, ninety-four lady members, and 410 scholars, of whom 150 were girls; the ladies' auxiliary, assisting at social functions, is given at sixty-five. Attached are all the leading club features already alluded to. It maintains two excellent teachers—A. E. Kindervater, instructor in gymnastics, and George Hoppman, fencing master.

South St. Louis Turnverein, the second oldest society in the city, was established in 1865. It commenced in a small way with fifty-one members, at the corner of Ninth and Julia Streets. Its growth was rapid, so that it was decided to erect a new hall; the result was the fine structure on Carroll and Tenth Streets, covering 117 x 84 feet, which was opened May 6, 1882, at a cost of $21,000. Its membership consists of 584 adult males, 91 ladies, and 827 pupils, of whom 326 are girls. The South St. Louis Turnverein has the largest school, without exception, in the country. The instructor of gymnastics is George Wittich, who is also supervisor of gymnastics at the public schools. William Wauthe is the assistant.

St. Louis Socialer Turnverein originally met at Sixteenth and Montgomery Streets. The society was established October 8, 1872. Upon January 9, 1879, the new hall, covering 80 x 112 feet, was opened at the corner of Thirteenth and Monroe Streets. Oscar Ruther is the instructor. The building was erected by a stock company, its cost being $18,000. This society had a membership, in 1898, of 443 adult males, 30 ladies, 208 boy scholars, 136 girl scholars and a powerful entertainment auxiliary of eighty ladies.

Concordia Turnverein was founded by members of the Central Turnverein, who wanted to have their meeting place nearer to their homes in extreme South St. Louis. The result was the existing hall upon Arsenal, corner of Thirteenth Street, erected at an expenditure of $19,500. It was dedicated November 15, 1877, and its career has been one of uniform success. The returns for 1898 give the membership as follows: Adult males, 508; ladies, 56; boys, 390; girls, 184, and ladies' auxiliary for social entertainments, 24. Charles Hechrich, instructor.

West St. Louis Turnverein was for many years known as the Schiller Club. In the summer of 1879 the Schiller Club, then having a membership of 138 of both sexes, resolved to incorporate as a Turnverein. The Second Baptist Church, at the northeast corner of Morgan and Beaumont Streets, was secured and turned into a gymnasium, dedicated May 8, 1881, other rooms being attached from time to time, to meet the growing requirements of what was soon to become a flourishing society. The membership in 1898 was reported as follows: Four hundred and five adult males, 122 ladies (the largest ladies' department in St. Louis), 483 pupils, and 53 ladies' auxiliaries; instructor, August Muegge. The social features of this society are highly developed.

Carondelet Germania Turnverein was dedicated March 11, 1876, the cost of the hall being in the neighborhood of $18,000. It has a membership of 130 adult males, 20 ladies, 112 boy scholars, and 70 girl scholars, with a ladies' auxiliary of 20. Otto Boettger, gymnastic instructor. It has a very excellent dramatic club.

North St. Louis Turnverein has its hall at the corner of Salisbury and Twentieth Streets, and has a large membership, consisting of 419 adult males, 51 ladies, 473 boys, and 246 girl scholars. Ferdinand Froehlich, instructor. This society was first organized in 1868, as the North St. Louis Turnschule and Kindergarten; reorganized in 1870, and finally incorporated February, 1874, as the North St. Louis Turnverein. Its first hall was upon Bremen Avenue and Broadway.

There are four other societies in St. Louis connected with Turnbund, viz.: Schweizer National Turnverein, Rock Spring Turnverein, Suedwest St. Louis Turnverein and Humboldt Turnverein. These four societies had, according to the official returns for 1898, an aggregate membership of 582 adult males, 100 ladies, 392 boy pupils, 267 girl pupils, and 54 ladies' auxiliary.

The eleven societies of St. Louis return 3,821 full members, out of a total, for the entire country, of 36,651—or over 10 per cent. In ladies and scholars under eighteen, St. Louis makes even a better showing.

The various Turners' halls are so many centers of all that is best in German life. They foster not only physical culture, but race patriotism and love of the old mother tongue.

They have a special school permanently located at Milwaukee, for the training of teachers in gymnastic work. The course covers two years, and is quite severe, including, as it does, physical culture, theory and art of teaching gymnastics, anatomy, physiology, elementary surgery, hygiene, etc.

The official organ of the Turnbund is "Die Turnerzeitung," published at Milwaukee, besides which is issued a periodical in English, under the title of "Mind and Body."

To join a Turners' Society is quite expensive to members, as, besides the hall and the entertainments and social features, a corps of skillful teachers has to be kept up. The aim of the Turners is to make gymnastics the property, not of a class, but of the entire people. To this end they seek to introduce it throughout the country. What can be effected in this line can be best seen in the case of Germany, where the Turners number over 700,000 strong, all adult males. At the recent national festival of the Deutche Turnerschaft, held at Hamburg, 1898, over 37,000 Turners participated. These figures show the great place accorded in Germany to physical culture.

Tutt, Dent Gardner, merchant and financier, was born August 18, 1828, son of Dr. Gabriel Tutt, born in Culpepper County, Virginia, in 1786, and grandson of John and Mary Tutt, both of whom were of English descent. Mr. Tutt's mother, who was born in Maryland, in 1797, was a daughter of Captain Samuel Gardner, of Front Royal, Virginia. His father came from Virginia to Missouri in 1835, coming to St. Louis by way of the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers from Guyandotte, on the Ohio. His family accompanied him, but his negro servants—some forty in number—were sent overland to this city. On his arrival at St. Louis the elder Tutt was most kindly received by Mr. Charles Cabanne, who invited him to occupy a part of his farm, four miles from the courthouse, as a camping ground, awaiting the arrival of his servants, horses and wagons. He and his family were most hospitably treated by Mr. Cabanne during their sojourn of several weeks at his place, and a fact of interest in this connection is that Mr. Cabanne then proposed to sell his farm—now a part of the city—to Dr. Tutt at twenty dollars per acre. He did not, however, think the offer particularly advantageous, as he had a large family and numerous servants, and was desirous of settling on a large tract of land. Early in the year 1836 he purchased a body of land in Cooper County, near Boonville, to which he removed, and on which he continued to reside until his death. For a few years after his settlement in Cooper County he practiced his profession, but later was succeeded in this by his son, Dr. Samuel J. Tutt, now of Kirkwood, Missouri, and devoted his entire time and attention to farming operations. His wife survived him many years, dying in 1877, in her eightieth year. Dent G. Tutt was educated in the public schools, where he studied the ordinary English branches, and also obtained some knowledge of the Greek and Latin languages. He was inclined to mercantile pursuits, and left home when he was sixteen years of age to begin serving an apprenticeship to that business. His earliest knowledge of merchandising was obtained in a general store kept by his brother, Thomas E. Tutt, in one of the Western towns of Missouri. After remaining there several years he came to St. Louis and clerked for Pomeroy & Durkee, then in the wholesale dry goods business in this city. From 1850 to 1852 he was employed by the firm of Tutt & Watson, in the wholesale boot and shoe business, and in the year last named embarked in the wholesale grocery business in Weston, Missouri, then a thriving town having a population of about three thousand. He did business there for five years thereafter, and at the end of that time came to St. Louis to become a member of the wholesale grocery firm of Humphrey, Tutt & Terry. The breaking out of the Civil War brought about a dissolution of this firm, caused by sectional feelings. Mr. Tutt sympathized with the South, and the equally strong sympathy of his partners with the North caused a severance of their business connections. For several years afterward he was a partner in the wholesale grocery firm of Tutt & Baker, and in 1863 formed a copartnership with his brother, Thomas E. Tutt, and Robert Donnell, of St. Joseph, Missouri, the firm thus constituted establishing wholesale houses at Virginia City and Helena, Montana. The business of this firm was continued until 1867, and Dent G. Tutt spent four years in Montana. That region was then a wild country, populated mainly by Indians, and the road thither was beset by perils of various kinds. At different times Mr. Tutt had narrow es-

capes from falling into the hands of the Indians, from being despoiled by "road agents," and from death by floods. The trips overland were made by the coaches run by Ben Holliday & Co., fourteen days and nights being required for a continuous passage to Salt Lake City, and seven days for the trip from Salt Lake to Montana. In December of 1864 he left Helena with twenty-five thousand dollars worth of gold dust in his possession, and did not reach St. Louis until February following, the delay being caused by an outbreak of the Indians, who killed all the ranchmen throughout a large region of country, and burned all the stations between Denver and Little Cottonwood. On this occasion, after remaining in Denver a week or ten days awaiting an opportunity to get through, a large number of miners and business men from the adjacent mining camp on their way to the States petitioned the government to give them a military escort through the country occupied by the hostile Indians. In response to this petition an escort of fifty soldiers was supplied, and the journey was completed in about seven or eight days without incident. The travelers noted along the way, however, the destruction of all the stage stations, and the dead bodies of Indians lying here and there along the roadside indicated that a severe struggle had but recently taken place between the ranchmen and the savages. At the end of his four years of adventure and trade in Montana Mr. Tutt returned to St. Louis, where he has since resided, engaged in various business and financial enterprises, and occupying a prominent position among men of affairs. He has been a member of the Central Presbyterian Church since 1867, and took an active part in erecting the church edifice at the northeast corner of Lucas and Garrison Avenues in 1874. He was a member of the church building committee at that time, and has seen a church debt of fifty thousand dollars, then contracted, paid in full, contributing his full share to the consummation of that event. Politically, he has been known as one of the staunch Democrats of St. Louis ever since he became a resident of the city. Mr. Tutt married, in 1852, Miss Jessie C. Smith, second daughter of Judge C. H. Smith, of Boonville, Missouri. Her father, who was a native of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, was a much esteemed citizen of Boonville, and held the office of probate judge for over twenty years. The living children of Mr. and Mrs. Tutt are one son and two daughters, of whom the younger daughter married, in 1888, in London, England, Joseph M. MacDonough, who now resides with his family on Long Island, New York.

Tutt, Thomas E., merchant and banker, was born October 9, 1822, in the town of Luray, Page County, Virginia, and died in St. Louis, March 28, 1897. His father was Dr. Gabriel Tutt, a well known Virginia physician, who removed with his family from that State to Missouri in 1835. The son was thirteen years old when the family removed to this State, and up to that time had enjoyed good educational advantages. In Cooper county, where the new home was established, he completed a practical education which fitted him for business pursuits, and at sixteen years of age he began clerking in a store. He had a natural genius for trade, and this, combined with steady habits, close application to his duties and a conscientious devotion to the interests of his employers, caused him to be advanced steadily from one position of trust and responsibility to another. Carefully saving his earnings, he found himself in possession of a cash capital of one thousand dollars when he was twenty-two years of age. Associating with himself a former schoolmate, he opened a general store at Camden, Ray County, Missouri, in 1844, and their venture proved an entire success. After an experience of four years as a country merchant, in the course of which he had added largely to his cash capital, and had at the same time gained a still more valuable knowledge of Western trade, he determined to embark in business on a larger scale, and removed to St. Louis, where he established himself in the wholesale boot and shoe trade, in company with James S. Watson, and under the firm name of Tutt & Watson. At the end of five years this firm was dissolved, and the extent of their success is evidenced by the fact that they divided profits amounting to $84,000. With the handsome capital which he now had at his command, Mr. Tutt engaged in the wholesale grocery and commission business, from which he retired in 1858, on account of ill-health. After a season of rest and recreation, he again engaged in a branch of the wholesale trade, in 1859, dealing chiefly in New Orleans molasses and sugar

products. In 1860, in company with his brother, D. G. Tutt, and John F. Baker, he organized another wholesale and commission house, from which he withdrew in 1864. With R. W. Donald, of St. Joseph, Missouri, and D. G. Tutt, he then established a mercantile house at Virginia City, Montana, a gold mining center about sixty miles southeast of Butte City. In 1865, on the advice of his physician, who recommended a change of climate for the improvement of his health, he went to the Rocky Mountain region, and for several years thereafter he spent a large portion of his time looking after his business enterprises there. During the winter of 1865-6 there was a great rush of miners into what was known as the "Sun River" mining region, and the unusual severity of the winter caused much suffering among the fortune-hunters. Their pitiable condition appealed strongly to the sympathies of Mr. Tutt, and his establishment of a hospital, in which they were treated and cared for, caused him to be regarded as a public benefactor by those with whom he was thus temporarily brought into contact. He returned to St. Louis in 1870, and was thereafter most prominently identified with the banking interests of the city. As early as 1854 he had been made a director of the old State Bank of Missouri, the first bank established west of the Mississippi River, and had had occasion to make a somewhat careful study of the banking business. Soon after his return from the Rocky Mountain country he associated himself with James M. Franciscus, and together they founded the Haskell Bank, of which he became president. Later he was identified with the Lucas Bank as a director, and in 1877 became president of the Third National Bank, holding the latter position until July of 1889, when he resigned. At the time of his death he was a director of the Mississippi Valley Trust Company. He was an intelligent student of financial problems, and from time to time wrote entertainingly and instructively on financial topics. For several years he served as a director of the Wabash Railroad Company, and in 1884 the great responsibility was imposed upon him of adjusting the affairs of the Wabash Railroad as receiver for the company. For many years he was president of the board of trustees of the Missouri Institution for the Blind, and served as president also of the Mercantile Library Association. His religious affiliations were with the Presbyterian Church, and in politics he was a Democrat of the old school, being especially prominent during the later years of his life in the advocacy of a sound financial system for the United States. He was married, in 1855, to the eldest daughter of Dr. James H. Bennett, and niece of Honorable James S. Rollins, of Columbus, Missouri. Mrs. Tutt died in 1864, and in 1871 he married Miss Sallie R. Rhodes, daughter of Colonel Clifton Rhodes, of Danville, Kentucky. His wife and two daughters are the surviving members of his family.

Tuttle, Daniel Sylvester, Protestant Episcopal bishop of Missouri, was born January 26, 1837, at Windham, Green County, New York. He comes of good American stock, and his paternal grandfather was a Connecticut soldier of the Revolution. His father was a devout Methodist, and his years of boyhood were blest with the family prayers and godly example of a Christian home. Young Tuttle grew up in the country, and from country air and exercise laid the foundation of the physical robustness which stood him in good stead in after years of laborious duty. The Methodist Church was two miles in one direction from his home, and was in the village where was the postoffice. The Episcopal Church was one mile distant, in an opposite direction, and situated in the open country among the farmers.

A kindly, well-educated old bachelor was the rector of this church (Trinity Church, Windham). His name was Thomas S. Judd. One day, when young Tuttle was about ten years old, the rector happened in at the country school when the boys were "speaking their pieces." He heard young Tuttle, and, struck with the evidence of manly, intellectual gifts displayed by the youthful orator, he went the next day to the father and asked him if the boy might study Latin with him. The father gratefully consented, and so the boy was launched into the perplexities of Latin declensions and conjugations. He also became a regular attendant at the Episcopal Sunday-school. His Latin studies, followed by Greek, were an annex to his district school work. Mr. Judd continued the faithful tutor for three years or more. Then, in the autumn of 1850, he arranged for his pupil to enter Delaware

Academy, Delhi, New York. Mr. Judd was acquainted in Delhi, having been a teacher there. He arranged for his young pupil to pay his expenses by living with a widow, whose two cows he should care for, and whose garden he should cultivate. In Delhi young Tuttle stayed three years. In the last of those years, while still studying in his own higher classes, he became an assistant teacher in the institution, helping thus to pay his own way. In the spring of 1853 he was baptized by the rector at Delhi, and in the summer was confirmed in the Windham Church by Bishop Wainwright. In the fall of the same year, through Mr. Judd's guidance, he became assistant teacher in a school for boys in Scarsdale, Westchester County, New York, under Rev. W. W. Olssen. With a little sum of money that he had been enabled to lay by, he entered the sophomore class of Columbia College, New York City, in 1854. He graduated the second in rank in his class in 1857, having been helped in his college course by a scholarship from the "Society for the Promotion of Religion and Learning," and by a loan from his elder brother.

For two years he was private tutor in various families in New York City, and for part of the time an assistant teacher in the Columbia College Grammar School. From his income he paid off all his debts. Then, in 1859, he entered the General Theological Seminary, New York City, where he continued three years, graduating in 1862. Among his classmates were those who became afterward Bishop Robertson, of Missouri; Bishop Jaggar, of Ohio, and Bishop Walker, of Western New York. Another classmate was William T. Sabine, since gone to the Reformed Episcopal Church, who, in answer to Joseph Jefferson, the actor, characterized the Church of the Transfiguration by the famous words, "the little church around the corner."

During his seminary course he did not altogether give up his labors as a private tutor. And among his pupils this time were the sons of Bishop Horatio Potter and Bishop Whitehouse.

Ordained deacon by Bishop Horatio Potter, of New York, June 29, 1862, the Rev. Tuttle went, in July, to Zion Church, Norris, Otsego County, New York, and became assistant to the rector, Rev. Geo. L. Foote, who was prostrated by paralysis. In November, 1863, Mr. Foote died, and Mr. Tuttle was elected rector. Subsequently, September 12, 1865, the young rector married Harriet M., the eldest daughter of his predecessor. In Zion Church he was advanced to the priesthood by Bishop Potter, July 19, 1863.

Rev. Mr. Judd came to the neighboring parish of Butternuts, and so the faithful teacher and pupil were associated together again. January 30, 1864, Mr. Judd died, and in the week's illness before his death Mr. Tuttle was constantly with him. He alone was with him at midnight in his hour of death, and had the sad pleasure of closing his eyes to their peaceful rest. To his godly parents in the flesh, and to his kind and much loved foster father, Rev. Mr. Judd, the bishop in after years has often been heard to say he owes, under God, all which he is.

The Norris parish was singularly adapted to bring out and develop the powers and energies of the young rector. It was a large parish of near ten miles square, and the parishioners were much scattered. Under Rev. Mr. Foote's unspeakably valuable suggestions and guidance the young assistant learned how to do pastoral visiting among them. On Sundays they only asked for morning services. After an intermission at noon the Sunday-school met in the afternoon. Mr. Tuttle consequently had only one sermon a week to prepare. This concentration of his weekly studies on one sermon was a great benefit. On Saturday he retired to a grove near the rectory, and preached his sermon out loud to the birds and squirrels. So was he prepared to preach, and not simply to read, his sermon each Sunday morning. Many towns and hamlets around Norris had few or no Episcopal services in them. It was not long before, by parceling out his Sunday nights, Mr. Tuttle was giving some attention to seven of them.

This reaching out of missionary work on Mr. Tuttle's part, combined with what the bishop knew of his scholarly abilities as the tutor of his own boys, without doubt contributed to direct Bishop Horatio Potter's attention to the young Norris rector as a suitable man to make a missionary bishop of. Therefore, when, in a meeting of the House of Bishops, on October 5, 1866, the house seemed at sea on fastening upon one to be chosen for bishop of Montana, to have jurisdiction also in Idaho and Utah, the bishop of New York

finally put Mr. Tuttle in nomination, and, though he was unknown personally to all in the house except Bishops Potter and Whitehouse, he was elected. On the evening of the same day Bishops Potter and Lay, the appointed committee, waited on Mr. Tuttle to acquaint him with his election. He was stopping in New York City, at the house of Dr. Sabine, the father of his seminary classmate. After the two bishops had explained their errand Mr. Tuttle informed them that he was only twenty-nine years of age, while the church law says a man must be thirty years old before he can be made a bishop.

Then the two bishops, after a consultation together, speaking through Bishop Potter, said: "My brother, go home to Morris to your work, continue in it quietly and steadily till after January 26, 1867, when you will be thirty years old. After that you will doubtless receive from the presiding bishop (Hopkins, of Vermont) information to guide you in your next step."

So it came about. When in the end of January the presiding bishop's letter came, Mr. Tuttle sent back his acceptance of the position, and on May 1, 1867, in Trinity Chapel, New York City, he was consecrated bishop of Montana, with jurisdiction over Idaho and Utah. Bishop Hopkins, of Vermont, was the presiding bishop; Bishops Potter, of New York, and Odenheimer, of New Jersey, were the presenters; Bishop Randall, of Colorado, was the preacher, and Bishops Kerfoot, of Pittsburg, and Neely, of Maine, joined also in the laying on of hands. Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, and Rev. Dr. S. R. Johnson, Mr. Tuttle's theological professor at the seminary, were the attending presbyters.

The vast field over which Bishop Tuttle was appointed missionary comprised an area of about 310,000 square miles, and the nearest spikes of a railroad were nearly 1,000 miles distant. The population was about 155,000, of which nearly 100,000 were Mormons. No clergyman of the Episcopal Church had ever set foot in Montana. The bishop of the Northwest (Talbot) had once been in Utah, but only as a visitor. In Idaho a missionary, Rev. St. Michael Fackler, once of Missouri, had been at work, and under him a little church had been built in Boise City. But he had gone from Boise before the bishop was chosen.

Virgin soil, indeed, was handed over to Bishop Tuttle to be plowed and tilled. He girded himself for the work. He secured Rev. Geo. W. Foote, his brother-in-law, and Rev. T. W. Haskins to go on before him in April, 1867, and to take possession of Salt Lake City. Then, on May 23d, with Rev. G. D. B. Miller, another brother-in-law, and Rev. E. N. Goddard, and with two ladies, the wife and youngest sister of Rev. Mr. Foote, he himself left New York for Utah. At that time crossing the plains was a serious matter. The Union Pacific Railroad had only reached North Platte, 300 miles west of Omaha. Arriving here the bishop and party found the stage lines completely demoralized. The Indians had been at work, capturing and driving off the horses, robbing the mails, burning the stage stations, and killing passengers and employes. The party was detained at North Platte until the stage company could make arrangements to forward the passengers who had accumulated. On June 9th there started three six-horse Concord coaches, each containing twelve passengers inside, and as many or more on the roof, with mail bags for seats, and the front and rear boots crammed with mail and baggage. The number of women to each coach was limited, and every man had to carry a revolver and rifle. Outriders from the United States troops preceded the coaches on either side half a mile distant. For four days and nights the bishop and his two clergymen rode without stopping, except for precarious meals, with their rifles in their hands. At Denver they were detained twelve days, it being impossible to send out stages through the Indian country, but the bishop's party reached Salt Lake City in safety, July 2d. One of the first things the bishop did was to call on Brigham Young, and inform him in an outspoken and straight-forward manner what he had come for.

The first confirmation in his new field occurred at Salt Lake City, July 14th, when eleven persons were confirmed. He soon started out on his first visitation of Montana and Idaho, and spent the winter of 1867-8 in Virginia City, where he lived alone with his cat "Dick" in a log cabin. The following summer his family came out, and they lived in Helena during the winter of 1868-9, in a hired house of five rooms, paying $60 per

month rent in gold. In the autumn of 1869 the bishop moved to Salt Lake City, where he resided until his removal to St. Louis, in 1886.

In the year 1868, in Virginia City, there came to the bishop a telegram, June 1st, from Rev. Dr. M. Schuyler: "Elected bishop of Missouri, at Kirkwood, May 29th, on first ballot." He did not deem it right to leave his new field at that time, and declined the election. By reason of the growth of the church in the field, in December, 1880, Montana was set apart under the care of Rt. Rev. L. R. Brewer, at whose consecration, at Watertown, New York, December 8th, Bishop Tuttle preached the sermon. Thenceforward his jurisdiction comprised Utah and Idaho.

After the death of Bishop Robertson the diocesan convention of Missouri the second time elected Bishop Tuttle, on May 26, 1886. The telegram from Dr. Schuyler announcing the election reached him at Silver Reef, Utah, and on June 16th he sent in his acceptance, and was translated to the diocese of Missouri, August 9, 1886.

In his Western field, when Bishop Tuttle went to it, in 1867, the Episcopal Church had no existence. Now (1898) there are three bishops, forty-one clergy, and 3,424 communicants. Up to the present time the bishop has baptized 1,381 persons, confirmed 8,401, married 200 couples, buried 199 persons, and ordained twenty-one deacons and twenty-four priests. Columbia College conferred upon him the degree of S. T. D., in 1866, and in 1884 appointed him its representative at the tercentenary of the University of Edinburgh.

Twentieth Century Club.—Near the close of the year 1868 the increasing protest within the Republican party against the proscriptive spirit of the so-called Drake Constitution assumed in this city a more definite form in an organization which was nominally a social dining club, but the chief purpose of which was political in character. This club, which was then known as the "Twentieth Century Club"—a title suggestive of its progressive policy—for more than two years thereafter met regularly on each Saturday evening at its apartments in the old Planters' Hotel. It was composed of Carl Schurz, who acted as president; Henry T. Blow, Emil Preetorius, B. Gratz Brown, William M. Grosvenor, William Taussig, James Taussig, Charles P. Johnson, John McNeil, Enos Clarke, G. A. Finkelnburg, Felix Coste, and, from time to time, such guests as were in political sympathy with its purposes. This was the active, forceful nucleus of that movement which subsequently secured the election of Mr. Schurz to the United States Senate, and of B. Gratz Brown as Governor of the State of Missouri, and culminated in the National Liberal Republican Convention, held at Cincinnati Ohio, in 1872.

Type Foundries.—The second type foundry west of the Alleghany Mountains was established in St. Louis (the first being in Cincinnati) in 1846, by George Charles and A. P. Ladew. The first named withdrew after a time, and Ladew continued the business alone. In 1848 Thomas F. Purcell bought a half interest. Up to this time the means for manufacturing type were crude and faulty, all work being done with the hand caster. The only product was ordinary body type, for newspaper work. In 1860 the foundry was sold to the Cincinnati Type Foundry, and in 1861 the business was taken up by the St. Louis Type Foundry, incorporated, the stockholders being the Cincinnati Type Foundry, James G. Pavyer, William Bright and Charles F. Kauffman. About 1868 the St. Louis stockholders bought the Cincinnati interest, and managed the business until December, 1892, when the plant was sold to the American Type Foundry Company, which closed the house, and consolidated its business with that of the Central Type Foundry Company, of St. Louis. William Bright entered the house in 1846, beginning in a humble capacity, finally becoming the business manager. He remained with it until its sale, when he engaged in the stereotyping business, which he continues to manage, under the incorporated name of the St. Louis Electrotype Foundry.

In 1850 the Missouri Type Foundry was founded by a number of workmen who had been in the employ of the St. Louis Type Foundry, but it existed only about two years.

The Central Type Foundry Company was organized in 1874 by Carl Schraubstadter, Sr., a practical type founder of St. Louis, and J. A. St. John, a salesman in the Boston Type Foundry, Boston, Massachusetts. The plant and business was sold to the American Type

Founders' Company in November, 1892, and is now operated as the St. Louis Branch of that company, with A. E. Reton as resident manager.

The Inland Type Foundry, St. Louis, was established in 1894, with Carl Schraubstadter, Sr., formerly of the Central Type Foundry, and others, as incorporators. The business is continued by the same company under the management of Carl Schraubstadter, Jr., succeeding his father, who established the business.

Typothetae.—This is the name taken by an association of printers, and its appropriateness is indicated by the fact that the word is formed from an English word and a Greek word, the combined meaning of which is "to set type." The first printing house west of the Mississippi River was established in St. Louis, and as the city has grown its printing interests have been proportionately expanded. As early as 1885 the printers of St. Louis had evidenced their belief in concerted and harmonious action on the part of men engaged in the same line of business by forming what was known as the "Typothetae Club," which was a local organization. At the same time many similar organizations existed in other cities of the country, and shortly afterward a movement was set on foot to unite these various clubs and societies into a national association. This was accomplished at a general convention held in Chicago, Illinois, in 1887, at which was organized "The United Typothetae of America." The association thus formed was composed of master printers of the United States and Canada, and brought together the representatives of vast business interests. The objects and purposes of "The United Typothetae" were to foster and protect the interests of those operating printing establishments; to enable them to act together in opposing unreasonable demands made upon them; to contribute as far as possible to the improvement of the art of printing in all its branches, and to promote good fellowship and social intercourse among those who became members of the organization. "The St. Louis Typothetae" became a branch of "The United Typothetae" at its organization, and has ever since been an influential factor in controlling and directing its affairs. All the leading printing houses of St. Louis are represented in this association, and, as the managers of these institutions are, as a rule, not only masters of their art, but men of superior capabilities and strong character, they have, from time to time, been conspicuous in the councils of this great organization. At a session of the national, or, more properly speaking, international body, held in Toronto, Canada, in 1892, Mr. William H. Woodward, of this city, was elected to the presidency, and the following year he presided over the most largely attended session in its history, which was held at Chicago—the birthplace of the organization—during the World's Fair. These meetings bring together many of the celebrities of the country, and with the business transacted is coupled, in each instance, royal entertainment and the most thoroughly enjoyable social intercourse.

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Udell, Freeman Edward, manufacturer, was born January 13, 1837, in the town of Jefferson, Ashtabula County, Ohio. His parents were Cornelius and Lois Udell, and his immigrant ancestor in the paternal line was Dr. Lionel Udell, who came to this country from Exeter, England, about the year 1720, and settled in Stonington, Connecticut. This Dr. Udell married Abagail Bill, of Stonington, and reared a family of eleven children, from whom have sprung all those bearing the name Udell and Udall in America. His grandson, John Udell, the father of Cornelius and grandfather of Freeman E. Udell, removed from New York State to the Western Reserve of Ohio at an early date and was numbered among the pioneer settlers in that region. Before coming west, he had been for many years a sea-faring man and had been captain of a ship during the later years of his life on the sea. When he came to Ohio with his family of wife and twelve children, he settled in a wilderness, purchasing land, which he cleared of forests and brought under cultivation, and enduring all the hardships incident to life in a new and sparsely settled country. His son, Cornelius, who was born in 1808, was reared in Ohio, became a prosperous contractor and builder, and continued to reside in Ashtabula County as long as he lived. He was the life-long friend of Benjamin F. Wade and Joshua R. Giddings, two illustrious citizens of Ohio, who made the town of Jefferson famous as their place of residence. He was also the warm personal and political friend of James A. Garfield and rendered many important services to that distinguished statesman in the canvasses which he made from time to time for member of Congress from the famous Nineteenth Ohio District.

Freeman E. Udell obtained his early education in the common schools of his native town and later took a four years' course at Western Reserve Eclectic Institute, of Hiram, Ohio, an educational institution which afterward developed into Hiram College. At this school Mr. Udell was a fellow-student of James A. Garfield, and a friendship formed between them at that time continued to the end of President Garfield's life. For the education he obtained after he was fourteen years of age, Mr. Udell was indebted to his own efforts, the expenses incident to his schooling being defrayed with money which he earned himself. During three winters of the four years, which he spent at Western Reserve Institute, he taught school, and the practice of rigid economy enabled him to maintain himself during his advanced course of study with the money thus earned. Quitting school in 1856, when he was nineteen years old, he engaged in the sale of nursery stock, purchasing his supplies of fruit and ornamental trees from the then famous nurseries of Ellwanger & Barry, of Rochester, New York. He continued in this business five years, coming to St. Louis in 1857 and extending his trade, through traveling agents and salesmen, into the Southern and Southwestern States. His business prospered remarkably until the beginning of the civil war, but his operations had been so largely in the South that the outbreak of hostilities not only paralyzed his trade, but swept away all that he had accumulated. Compelled to make a new start in life, he found a warm and valuable friend in Mr. Theophile Papin, of St. Louis, who, in 1862, was appointed United States Assessor of Internal Revenue. The first appointment made by Mr. Papin was that of Assistant Assessor, and Mr. Udell received the appointment, being assigned to duty in the old Fifth Ward. The following year, Congress provided for a chief clerk in the Assessor's office, and he was appointed to this position, serving as chief clerk until 1864, in which year he was appointed by the Treasury Department Cigar Inspector for St. Louis. In 1865, he resigned this office to become associated with Mr. F. B. Chamberlain, of this city, as a buyer of cheese for the

Southern market in the Western Reserve of Ohio. Removing to Ravenna, Ohio, in the year last named, he was engaged in business there during the following seven years, buying and shipping the product of a large cheese producing region and doing a larger business in that line than any other dealer in Ohio. In the spring of 1872, he returned to St. Louis and embarked in the wholesale woodenware business, in which he continued to be engaged until July of 1883. His former employer, Mr. Chamberlain, was associated with him in this enterprise in the beginning, and during the first year, the style of the firm was Chamberlain & Udell. From 1873 to 1875, the firm was Smith & Udell, and from 1875 to 1883, it was Udell, Schmieding & Co. As a partner in this establishment, Mr. Udell helped to build up next to the largest wholesale woodenware house in the United States, and no mercantile house in the city of St. Louis stood higher in commercial circles. In 1883, he and his associates sold this prosperous and rapidly growing business to the Samuel Cupples Woodenware Company, the largest establishment of its kind in the world. Soon after his retirement from the woodenware business, in company with Mr. Schmieding, Mr, Udell organized the St. Louis Cattle Company, of Mitchell County, Texas, with a capital of $400,000. This corporation purchased a large herd of cattle and an extensive tract of land for grazing purposes, and has ever since been engaged in the cattle raising industry, surviving the depression which existed for a period of ten years, to enjoy the well-deserved prosperity of the present era. In 1886 Mr. Udell also became interested in the Provident Chemical Works, of St. Louis, in the conduct and management of which he has since participated, being at the present time—1897—president of the corporation. Intelligent and well-directed efforts in the business world have earned for him the rich reward of prosperity, and strict probity and the highest type of rectitude have gained for him the respect and esteem of all classes of people in the city which has now been his home for more than thirty years. A Republican in politics and a member of the Christian Church, he has discharged with zeal and earnestness both his civil and religious duties. In church work he has been especially active and is a life director in both the American Christian Missionary and Foreign Christian Missionary societies. He is a member also of the board of directors of the Christian Bible College, of Columbia, Missouri, and of the National Christian Ministerial Relief Fund. In 1858, he was married to Orsie A. Haven, of Shalersville, Ohio. Mrs. Udell's grandfather on the maternal side, Judge Amzi Atwater, who became one of the earliest settlers of Northern Ohio, was one of the men sent out from New Haven by the Connecticut Western Reserve Company to make the survey of the Reserve, which was so long a possession of the Connecticut corporation. Mr. and Mrs, Udell have two children: Celia M., born December 25, 1863, now the wife of Sydney H. Thompson, treasurer of the Providence Chemical Works; and Nellie L. born July 11, 1872, now the wife of Charles A. Young, of the C. Young & Sons Seed and Plant Company, both of St. Louis.

Uhri, Andrew, was born in Baden, Germany, October 5, 1823. He is the son of Anton and Mary Ann (Bylle) Uhri of Baden. The elder Uhri was a carpenter and builder who died in the Fatherland in 1837. After acquiring a practical education in the public schools of his native town, young Uhri served a term of three years as an apprentice to the carpenter's and joiner's trade with Andrew Spinner, a noted contractor and builder of Baden, and later, worked a year as journeyman. During 1844, he served as a private soldier in the German army. After leaving the army he resumed work at his trade and on July 30, 1847, landed in St. Louis, Mo. His first employment here was with John Gatten. In 1850 he was engaged in business on his own account as a builder of dwellings. From 1851 to 1853, he worked at steamboat carpentering for Morrison & Andrew, shipbuilders, and from 1854 to 1857 was engaged in general work as a journeyman carpenter. He then embarked in business on his own account as

Jos Uhrig

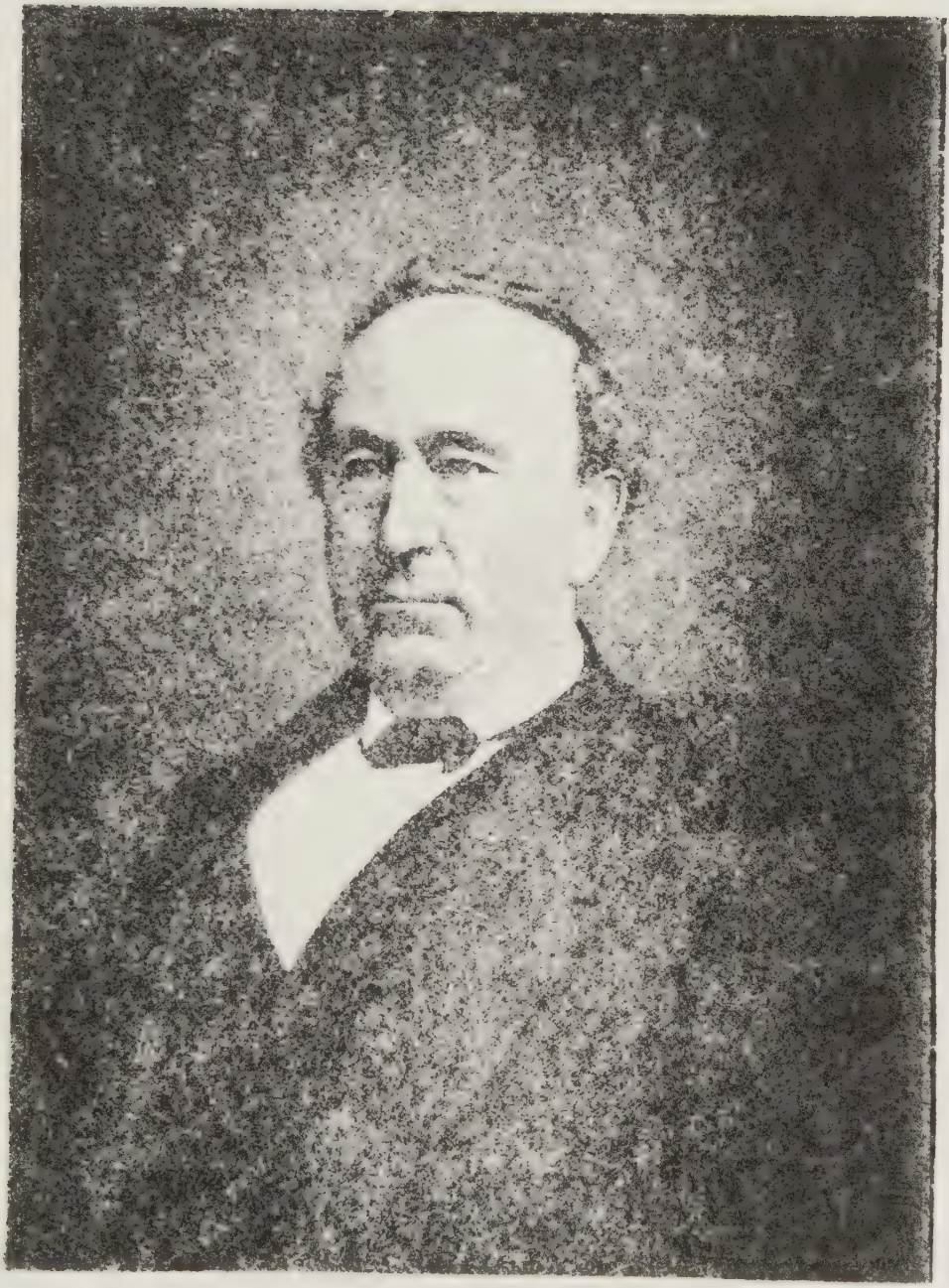
confined his operations to the erection of private dwellings ranging in price from $5,000 to $20,000 each, mostly in South St. Louis. In 1891 Mr. Uhri retired from active business pursuits with a handsome fortune earned by honest industry and since that date he has resided with his son in an elegant home at 2163 South Grand avenue, surrounded with all the comforts of life. Mr. Uhri enlisted as a private in Company B, First Regiment United States Reserve Corps, Col. Armistead Commander, and served during the civil war in protecting United States warehouses and other property in St. Louis. He is a member of Col. Meuman Post, No. 491, of the Grand Army of the Republic Department of Missouri, is a Republican and an independent churchman.

He married Miss Fredricka Long of St. Louis, September 18, 1851. Mrs. Uhri died December 15, 1891. Mr. Uhri and three sons survive, Andrew Uhri and William C. Uhri, both contractors and builders, and Dr. Rosa Uhri, of Louisville, Ky.

Uhrig, Franz Joseph, manufacturer, was born in Lauderbach, Bavaria, July 2, 1807, and died in Milwaukee Wisconsin, July 2 1874. His father was Ignatz Joseph Uhrig who was born in Bavaria in 1779, came to America in 1841, and died at Old Camp Spring in 1844. His mother, married to his father in 1802, was born Anna Maria Sittinger, and died in Bavaria in 1830. Mr. Uhrig's Bavarian ancestors had been engaged through successive generations in the transportation business, having been boat owners and carriers of freight on the River Main between the cities of Frankfurth and Aschaffenburg. From this sturdy ancestry he inherited a large share of business tact and sagacity, and after obtaining a fairly good education at the village school of Laudenbach, began working for his father while still a youth as a river raftsman. He [illegible] the river until he was twenty-

[illegible] Lunotg in Baltimore, Maryland, in

that of running a [illegible] river, for which [illegible] rate of eight dollars [illegible] had heard, however, [illegible] opportunities and [illegible] toward the "land of [illegible] stage, canal and river [illegible] ville, Kentucky. From [illegible] passage by steamer to St. Louis [illegible] in 1838. Here he went to work [illegible] by practicing the most rigid [illegible] money enough to purchase, after [illegible], a flat-boat, with which he engaged in the business of freighting cord-wood to the city from the farm of his eldest brother, Andrew Uhrig, who was then living at Hardin, [illegible] County, Illinois. The flat-boat was [illegible] by a steamer, in 1840, when he became the owner of a snug little boat called the [illegible] which he ran for some time thereafter. The greater portion of the rock comprising the [illegible] dyke connecting Bloody Island and [illegible] Louis, was towed to its place by Capt. Uhrig and the steamer Pearl. In 1844, he purchased a piece of ground from Rene Paul, which was located at the corner of Eighteenth and Market streets, and on this piece of ground he established, in company with Anton Kraut, a small brewery. Mr. Kraut fell a victim to cholera in the epidemic of 1849 and soon after his death, Mr. Uhrig sold his steamer and devoted the proceeds of the sale, as well as his whole time and energy to the building up of his brewing industry. In [illegible], he bought from William Beaumont the property at the corner of Washington and Jefferson [illegible] were constructed the large [illegible] storage of lager beer, which [illegible] to become known as Uhrig's [illegible] in connection with these vaults [illegible] Uhrig hall and thus established [illegible] mous pleasure resort of St. Louis [illegible] the first manufacturer [illegible] Louis, and in, 1857, at [illegible]



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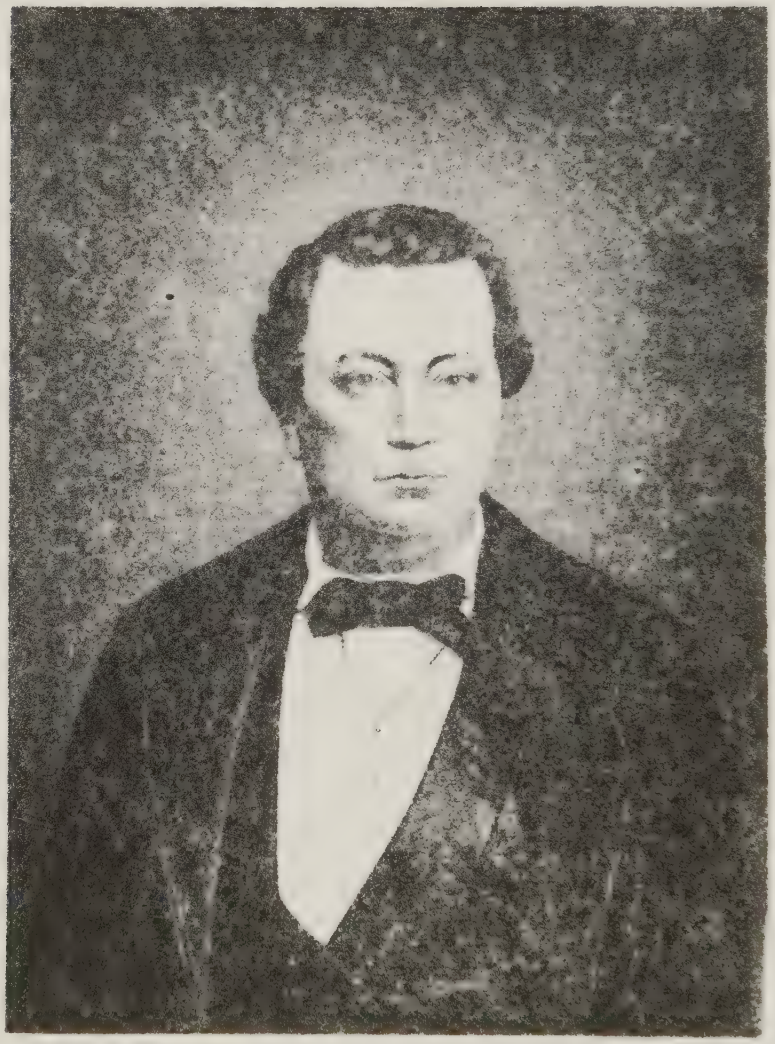
of his enterprise, and having purchased in 1854, nine acres of land at the corner of Lisbon and Western avenues, in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, he erected there a palatial residence, at which he spent the summer of every year thereafter for twenty years and in which he died in 1874. After his death his remains were brought to St. Louis and interred in the family lot in Bellefontaine Cemetery. His descendants still occupy the Milwaukee home and are numbered among the wealthy and influential residents of one of the most beautiful cities in the West. During the early years of his residence in St. Louis, Mr. Uhrig acted with the Democratic party, but his opposition to the institution of slavery caused him to transfer his allegiance to the "Free Soil," and later to the Republican party. He was a strong Unionist in sentiment during the civil war, but was then too old for military service, although in ante-bellum days he had belonged to a local military company of dragoons. He was reared in the Catholic faith and was all his life a staunch Catholic churchman. He was married in 1842 at the St. Louis Cathedral, to Miss Walburga Soderer, who was born in the Grand Duchy of Baden, Germany, in 1822, and died at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, March 26 1897. Their only surviving child Josephine Uhrig, was born in St. Louis in 1845, and is now the wife of Capt. Otto C. Lademann, of Milwaukee.

Uthoff, Frank G., was born in the Kingdom of Prussia, Germany, in the year 1845, and came with his parents to this country ten years later. After stopping a short time in New York City, the family came West to St. Louis, and in the public schools of this city Frank G. Uthoff received the major part of his education. When the civil war began, he was but sixteen years of age, but notwithstanding his youthfulness the sentiment of patriotism which dominated the German element of the population of St. Louis prompted him to take up arms in defense of his adopted country. He had the spirit which makes a good volunteer soldier, and the schooling which he got in the army served, perhaps, to develop him into a man of broader views and greater strength of character than any other schooling which he could have obtained in a corresponding period. He was mustered out of the Union army in 1865 and, returning to St. Louis, he organized a few months afterward the Uthoff Grocery & Mercantile Company, of which he became president and manager, He conducted a successful business in this line of trade for several years, but in 1878 abandoned merchandising and went to Colorado, where he located numerous mining claims in the Leadville district. After locating these claims, he returned to St. Louis and formed a partnership with G. H. Nordtride, in company with whom he developed and operated his mining properties under the name of the Nordtride & Uthoff Mining and Tunnel Company. These mines are being successfully worked at the present time, but while giving attention to his Colorado interests, Mr. Uthoff has continued to be identified with various interests in St. Louis and for some time he was president of a prosperous terra-cotta manufacturing company. In politics, he has always been a Republican and a very active and influential member of his party. In 1892, he was nominated for member of the House of Delegates and elected to that body by a large majority from the old Seventh Ward, although it had previously been a Democratic ward. He was next elected member of the City Council and has since been regularly returned to that body, of which he is still a member. He has served the city with credit to himself and his constituents, and wields an influence in his party equalled by that of few of his contemporaries interested in the city politics of St. Louis. He is a member of the Masonic Order in high standing, popular among his brethren of that fraternity, as he is among all classes of people with whom he is brought into contact. He married, in 1865, Miss Hensing. Their children are: W. H. George E., Frederick G., and Sophie Uthoff.

Uhrig, Ignatz, manufacturer, was born February 29, 1820, in Lauderbach, Kingdom



Ignatz Uhrig

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[illegible] Frank [illegible]

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Uhrig, Ignatz, [illegible] February 20, 1820, in [illegible]

Ignatz Uhrig

of Bavaria, Germany, son of Ignatz Joseph Uhrig who came with his family to the United States in 1841 and died here in 1844. His mother whose maiden name was Anna Maria Sittenger, died in Germany in 1830. Earlier generations of the Uhrig family than that to which Ignatz Uhrig belonged had been engaged in the transportation business in Bavaria, and many of its representatives have made their names familiar to the people of the day and region in which they lived in connection with commerce and freighting on the River Main, between Frankfurth and Aschaffenburg. Coming of good family, he was fitted for business pursuits by training and education, remaining in Germany until he was nineteen years of age. In 1839, he came to the United States and immediately after his arrival in this country, joined his elder brother, Franz Joseph Uhrig, who had settled in St. Louis. Joseph Uhrig was then engaged in various boating enterprises on the Mississippi River, and Ignatz became associated with him in this business. He continued to be engaged in boating as an occupation for several years and then joined his brother Joseph in the pioneer brewing enterprise which he had established at the corner of Eighteenth and Market streets. He thus became interested in the brewing business in St. Louis in the infancy of that industry and continued to be identified with it until it had grown to large proportions. He was associated with his brother in the building up of the brewery and pleasure resort at the corner of Washington and Jefferson avenues, which have made the name they bore a familiar one to St. Louisans of the present, as well as of the last generation, and was one of the men who helped to make St. Louis famous for the excellency of its beer product. His business proved highly remunerative in a financial way, and at his death, which occurred January 31, 1861, he left a handsome estate. He was a member of all of the leading German societies of St. Louis and occupied a prominent position among his countrymen socially. October 11, 1849, he married Miss Josephine Soderer, sister of Alois Soderer, of St. Louis. The children born to them and now living were two daughters, now Mrs. Caroline Seitz and Mrs. Mary Nicolaus, respectively.

Ulloa, Antonio de, first Spanish Governor of Lousiana and a distinguished Spanish naval officer, was born in Seville, January 12, 1816, and died on the Island of Leon, July 3, 1795. He entered the navy in 1733 and served under the French astronomers, who measured an arc of the meridian in South America. In 1742 he organized the forces at Guayaquil, against the British under Admiral Anson, which captured Payta. For two years afterward, he commanded a frigate and cruised along the coast of Chili and the Island of Juan Fernandez. In 1745 he was aboard a French merchant vessel captured by the English at Louisburg, Canada, and for some time thereafter was held prisoner. After his release he was made a post Captain, and appointed Superintendent of the mercury mines at Jalapa, in Peru. In 1760 he was made a Rear-Admiral in the Spanish navy, and in 1764 was appointed Governor of Louisiana. He failed to establish the Spanish authority in the Province, and was recalled in 1766. In 1770 he was made Lieutenant-General of the naval forces, and later, being recommended for land duty, passed the remaining years of his life as President of the Naval School for Cadets at Cadiz. He devoted much of his life to scientific research, and formed the first Cabinet of natural history and the first school of metallurgy in Spain, founding also other institutions.

Umpires.—The "umpires" were officials of the primitive government of St. cials of the primitive government of St. Louis, who acted in conjunction with the "syndics" in controlling and directing the public affairs of the town prior to the organization of a village government. Eight umpires were nominated in general assembly of the people on the first day of the year and served during the year, their chief duty being to see that the common field fences were kept in good order. Umpires also assessed the

damages resulting from the trespassing of live stock on cultivated lands and lots.

Underground Wires.—When the electric telegraph was first introduced in St. Louis and a few strands of wire on small poles sufficed to meet its demands, it was never imagined that these few strands would multiply and grow into the complex aerial system of towering poles with arms and wires, seen at the beginning of the year 1898. But as one electrical invention and appliance after another came upon the scene, each requiring an additional system of wires—telegraph, telephone and electric lighting and heating—the aerial network began to develop into something unsightly to look at, and very inconvenient and obstructive to the firemen in their efforts to extinguish fires, and there was a popular clamor through the press for abolishing the aerial system and placing the wires underground. But there were objections made to the proposition, which for a long time delayed the change. It was asserted that underground wires were poor conductors, and the service they rendered would be far inferior to that furnished by the existing arrangement; that burying the wires would be expensive and attended with serious difficulties from the gas and water pipes that would be encountered; and that the subway system had not been attended by satisfactory results in other cities where it had been tried. It is probable that the postponement which these objections effected was not altogether disadvantageous, for it afforded ample opportunity for dealing with the difficult problem in the most intelligent and effective manner, and resulted in the thorough and admirable system that was decided on, and executed, in the end. The City authorities were not urgent in the matter, and it was not until November, 1893, that a Subway Commission was appointed by the Mayor, to investigate the subject and study the experiences of other cities in this country and Europe, where underground wires had been tried; and it was three years later, September 8, 1896, that the ordinance, which marks the beginning of the new order of wiring was passed. This ordinance defined a district bounded east and west by the Mississippi River and Twenty-second Street, and north and south by Wash and Spruce Streets, as one for the beginning of the work, forbidding the placing of wires, tubes and cables for conducting or transmitting electricity, above the surface of any street, alley or public place in this district, after the 31st of December, 1898, except such wires as might be needed for connections for local distribution, permission being granted to erect poles in alleys to facilitate this local distribution. In the spring following the enactment of this ordinance, the work was begun by the two telephone companies and the several electric light and heating companies; the streets were opened, the tile tubes for carrying the wires were laid in sections, in cement, and the cables drawn through by means of a small horizontal engine and capstan; and manholes, twenty-two hundred in number, constructed at convenient places in streets and alleys. The work was done under supervision of the Supervisor of City Lighting, who has authority over the entire subway wire system. On the first of June, 1898, the conduit system as officially reported, showed 603,900 feet of trench, 2,963-550 feet of duct, 134.56 miles of cable and 96,011 feet of laterals. The system extends over the entire district embraced within the Levee and Twenty-second Street, and Wash and Spruce, there being a conduit in every street in this territory. The telephone companies have their conduit system, and the several electric lighting, heating and power companies have another in common, each company having its own system of ducts in the same conduit. In every conduit there are ducts laid and reserved for the use of the City, whose wires for the Fire and Police Telegraph alone require 73,900 feet of cables, which carry two to thirty-six wires each. The City wires laid in the reserved ducts in the conduits are for telephone as well as for telegraph purposes. As soon as the subway wire system of the telephone, illuminating, heat and power companies were completed, the work of removing their poles and overhead wires was begun, and at the end of the year, 1898, all

the service of these companies was underground, except in a few cases where poles were carrying the City fire alarm and police telephone wires. The telegraph companies had not at the close of the year, 1898, adopted the subway system, and their wires were still stretched on poles overhead. They claimed that they were not bound by the ordinance, and the dispute between them and the City was still pending in the courts. All the companies resorting to conduits, in laying their cables in ducts, made such liberal provision for future requirements that it was estimated by Supervisor O'Reilly, of the City Lighting Department, that the system would suffice for fifteen years.

Underwriters, Board of.—A corporation chartered by the Missouri Legislature, January 14, 1860, having for its object the better preservation from loss or damage of property wrecked or stranded upon the navigable rivers of the State.

(See also "Insurance, Organizations Auxiliary Thereto.")

Underwriters' Salvage Corps. See "Salvage Corps."

Union Club.—One of the leading social clubs of St. Louis, which had its origin in several informal meetings, held in November of 1891, by citizens residing in the neighborhood of Lafayette Park, who appreciated the necessity of forming an organization which would promote social intercourse between citizens of that portion of St. Louis which is known as the South Side, and bring them together to discuss and promote matters beneficial to that part of the City. As a result of these meetings, articles of association were adopted on the 24th of November, 1891, which set forth that the name of the association should be the Union Club; that the location of the club should at all times be in the Southern part of the City of St. Louis; that its object should be to furnish facilities for bringing together gentlemen residing in or interested in property or business enterprises in the southern part of the City, for educational, amusement and protective purposes and for the discussion of,and action on all matters and things tending to develop the moral and mental faculties of its members, and plans and enterprises for the protection of the rights and prosperity of the residents of that part of the City. The articles of association also provided that the Club should be governed by a Board of nine Directors, elected annually on the first Tuesday in May. The Club was incorporated November 27, 1891. Its first President was Charles C. Rainwater, and its first Vice-President was Edward S. Rowse. Louis Bartlage was selected Secretary at the organization, and has filled that office ever since. Henry H. Wernse and Charles F. Miller have been Treasurers of the Club. Among the first members of the Club were Thomas Akin, Joseph Boyce, Hon. James O. Broadhead, Adolphus Busch, Hon. Seth W. Cobb, Judge Given Campbell, E. C. Donk, Fred W. Drosten, Henry C. Haarstick, Richard Hospes, D. M. Houser, Fred N. Judson, George Keller, Judge Jacob Klein, Marriom D. Lewis, Philp Medart, John Maguire, Charles Nagel, William D. Orthwein, Charles F. Orthwein, Henry O'Hara, P. J. Fauly, Emil Preetorius, Enno Sander, John Scullin, Charles Schmieding, Dr. Joseph Spiegelhalter, John J. Taussig, William Taussig and Prof. C. M. Woodward. The club rented a dwelling at the southeast corner of Park and Jefferson avenues, remodeled and furnished it, and this constituted its first home. Later a company was formed called the Union Club Improvement Company, with a capital of $30,000, afterward increased to $75,000. This company purchased a lot at the corner of Lafayette and Jefferson avenues and erected thereon a handsome club house which was leased to the Union Club, December 29, 1893, on a basis of 4 per cent per annum on the capital stock of the Improvement Company. On the 27th of May, 1896, the building was wrecked by the terrible tornado which damaged St. Louis to the extent of many millions of dollars and caused great loss of life. Undismayed by this catastrophe, provision was made for the rebuilding of the club house, and

to accomplish this, the capital stock of the Improvement Company was increased to $100,000. The contract for a new building was let on the 15th of September, 1896, and the building was completed and ready for occupancy on the 1st of February, following. This new building, which is one of the handsomest and most commodious club houses in the City, was leased by the Improvement Company to the Union Club at an annual rental of $4,000 a year and for a period of twenty-five years, beginning January 1, 1897. These club rooms are open to the members of the Club and to the lady members of their families, at all times, to come and go as they please. It is strictly a family club and the club house is fitted up with ball-room, stage and dining rooms, bowling alleys and gymnasium. Its membership in 1898 was about four hundred.

Union Clubs.—On the eve of the civil war, the leaders of the unconditional Union party of St. Louis sought to gather into compact and well-disciplined organizations, which should have a common aim and purpose and act in concert, all those who were opposed to the secession movement and in favor of the preservation of the Union, regardless of previous political affiliations. These organizations became known as Union Clubs. (See "War between the States; Federal History.")

Union Guards.-In January of 1861, a meeting of the leading Unionists of St. Louis was held at the office of O. D. Filley, at which provision was made for organizing a body, or bodies, of men for mutual protection, and sixteen companies, aggregating in all about 1,400 men, were formed in pursuance of this arrangement, between that date and the 15th of February following. They were drilled in different parts of the city and acted in harmony with, and under the direction of, the Committee of Safety. These companies were armed, in part, with muskets sent to St. Louis by Governor Yates, of Illinois. They were called the Union Guards of St. Louis. (See "War Between the States; Federal History.")

Union League.—An organization of staunch Unionists organized in St. Louis in 1862 with Charles P. Johnson as President and Roderick E. Rombauer, Emil Preetorius and Henry J. Fisher as other officers. Branches of the league thus formed in St. Louis were organized throughout the State of Missouri and co-operated together with all the influences at their command in aid of the suppression of the uprising of Southern States and the maintenance of the Union. It became a power in the politics of the State and embraced in its membership many of the leaders of the radical wing of the Republican party. Becoming later a part of the National Union league, it adopted the Constitution and Ritual of that organization. In the Presidential election of 1864, it wielded a powerful influence in Missouri, as did the kindred organizations of the same name in other states. After the war the organization lacked the stimulus which had brought it into existence and was finally discontinued.

Union League Club.—An active Republican organization in St. Louis formed May, 1868, and called at first the Young Men's Republican Club. The first officers were H. R. Whitmore, President; Chester H. Krum, F. T. Ledergerber, H. C. Yeager, William B. Pratt and A. G. Proctor, Vice-Presidents; Ira M. Bond, Recording Secretary; E. W. Tittman, Corresponding Secretary; J. H. Stickel, Treasurer; with an Executive Committee composed of William H. Maurice, Daniel Catlin, John A. Hodgman, H. M. Post and John A. Beck. The club lasted only about two years, but during that time it inspired and directed the Republicans of the City and State, caused its powers to be felt in the State and National campaign of 1868 and in the municipal election of 1869. One of its objects was to challenge the popular support of Republican tickets by securing the nomination of men of high order on them, and it was largely due to its efforts that E. O. Stanard was chosen Lieutenant Governor of the State in 1868 and Nathan Cole, Mayor of the city in 1869. The Club had about one thousand active members.

Another organization bearing the same name, sprang into existence spontaneously, January 10, 1897, a call having been issued by a number of leading Republicans urging the organization of an independent Republican club. The meeting was held in Havlin's Hall, corner of Sixth and Walnut Streets. Attorney John A. Gernez presided as temporary chairman. There were probably 500 persons present at the meeting. After several spirited addresses decrying the evils of "bossism" and the corrupt practices which it fosters, a committee was appointed, consisting of Attorney Rufus J. Delano, Louis E. Kaltwasser and John K. Murrell, to draft a constitution and by-laws. Nicholas Karr, George Keichmann and Charles J. Price were appointed a committee on membership. At a meeting held the following Sunday, a permanent organization was effected, by the election of Rufus J. Delano as President Henry G. Craft, First Vice-President; R. P. McClure, Second Vice-President; Frederick Herkert, Third Vice-President; William Brunswick, Secretary; Leo Frank, Financial Secretary; Louis E. Kaltwasser, Treasurer; Gottlieb Bierman, Sergeant-at-Arms, and the following Directors: E. A. Nephan, F. E. Kaufman, John H. Pohlman, Conrad Kempf, and Theo. F. Meyer. This organization, however, was shortly after changed, Mr. R. P. McClure being made First Vice-President, B. R. Bonner, Second Vice-President; E. T. Harkrader, Secretary, and H. Joseph, Sergeant-at-Arms. A new Board of Directors was also appointed, consisting of Henry C. Grenner, Joseph B. Ambs, John H. Pohlman, Conrad Kempf, Willis H. Clark and Thomas P. Morse. The Club remained in its temporary location till the following July, when it leased and moved into its present handsome quarters at 2721 Pine Street, known as the old Walsh mansion, and occupied for a considerable time by the University Club. The Union League Club is heartily in sympathy with the McKinley administration, and is one of a system of Union League Clubs that obtain in all the large cities of the country. It may be said that local antagonism to the administration was probably the chief cause of its sudden creation. Its purposes, as laid down in its Constitution, are, "to promote loyalty to the Government of the United States; to advance the cause of good government; to secure honest, intelligent and economic administration of public affairs; to aid in preserving public order; to uphold the natural and constitutional rights of the people; to sustain the principles of political equality; to support the principles, measures and candidates of the Republican party; to cultivate social intercourse among its members and to educate and improve them for the discharge of their duties as citizens." Among its members and supporters are such men as S. A. Bemis, Hon. Charles E. Pierce, Hon. Nathan Frank, D. M. Houser, R. C. Kerens, John H. Blessing, William V. Walcott, J. O. Churchill, C. H. Smith, Charles F. Krone, William M. Kinsey, August Gehner, Dr. J. C. Lebrecht, Jacob Furth, A. N. Milner, C. H. Spencer, C. P. Walbridge, Sol. Boehm, P. A. Pickel, Louis Grund, George J. Kobusch, George Pickel, Dr. Otto Sutter, Gen. John W. Noble, George C. R. Wagoner, Dr. Max C. Starkloff, Still P. Taft, John B. Pachali, Robert Buchanan, Dr. Eustathius Chancellor, Charles Claflin Allen. The purpose of the officers and Directors of the Club is to make it a State organization, and it probably now has two or three hundred members scattered over the State. It further directs the organization of auxiliary clubs throughout the State, of which it is the grand head.

Union Merchants' Exchange.—When, in January, 1862, a considerable body of earnest Unionist members of the old Chamber of Commerce, taking offense at what they regarded as the purpose of the majority to choose a Southern sympathizers' ticket of officers for the Chamber, withdrew and organized a new body, they called it the Union Merchants' Exchange of St. Louis. This name was maintained for thirteen years, when, in 1875, on the occasion of taking possession of the new building on Third Street, it was changed to St. Louis Merchants' Exchange. (See also "Merchants Exchange.").

Union Mission.—The Union Mission Association of St. Louis and State of Missouri is inter-denominational in its work, and exerts an extensive influence. It was organized in St. Louis in November, 1891, by Rev. B. Carradine, pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal Church South, on Dayton and Glasgow Avenues. He, with his church back of him, organized the Mission as a branch of that church. In April, 1894, a re-organization took place, which brought into existence an inter-denominational work and later led to the formation of the Union Mission Association, designed to bring together Christians of all denominations in evangelical and charitable work. The "Gospel Wagon," which has become familiar to the people of St. Louis, and which is sent out regularly, carrying a company of singers and exhorters, who hold services on the street corners and at other places, where they can arrest the attention of those who do not attend churches, is one of the agencies of this Mission.

Union Refugees.—In the fall of 1861, St. Louis was crowded with people who had been driven from their homes in Southwestern Missouri by those who were in arms under the Confederate Government, or who were in active sympathy with the secession movement. These sufferers from war were called "Union Refugees" and provision was made for their relief by the loyal people of St. Louis, and also by means of a fund raised by assessment on Southern sympathizers.

Union Station.—The problem of a new Union Depot which should furnish suitable accommodations for the constantly increasing passenger business of St. Louis, engaged the attention of the directors of the Terminal Railroad Association immediately upon its formation in October, 1889. The question of location demanded careful consideration, from the fact that there was no other city in the United States where so many railroads converge to a common point as in St. Louis, nor where so many trains arrive and depart at nearly the same time. The traffic of twenty-two roads, thirteen from the east and nine from the west, had to be provided for, and with the probability of increase in numbers in the future.

The site was finally selected by the Board of Directors in April, 1890, and in March, 1891, competitive designs or the head house were invited from architects in various parts of the United States. The design submitted by a St. Louis architect, Mr. Theodore C. Link, was accepted and he was placed in charge of the work.

The franchise was obtained from the city in February, 1892, and in April following the work of removing the buildings from the site was commenced. The corner stone was laid July 8 1893, and on September 1, 1894, fourteen months after laying the corner stone the structure was completed and opened to the public with appropriate ceremonies.

The first regular train to use the new station was a train of the Vandalia line—a fast mail, which arrived at 1:45 a. m., September 2.

Under the name "Union Station" are included the main building or "Head House," the train shed, with the baggage rooms and mail building, the building occupied by the various express companies, and a power house.

The "Head House" has a total frontage of 606 feet on Market Street, extending from Eighteenth Street to Twentieth Street, and a depth from north to south of 80 feet. The western corner of the structure, fronting on Market Street 150 feet, is occupied by the Terminal Hotel, which is built in the same style of architecture as the station building. The ground floor and first story are fireproof; the remainder of the building is of "slow burning" construction.

The Romanesque style of architecture was adopted as best fitted to express the idea that "in this day the railway station is as much the means of entrance and exit to a city as was the bastioned gate of mediaeval times. It is, therefore, intended as a modern elaboration of the feudal gateway." The principal features of the architecture are the main entrance, flanked by two pavilions; the east pavilion with the clock tower, 230 feet high,

measured from the track level, forms the eastern termination of the building; the west pavilion extends to the hotel, the front of which reproduces the general effect of the main building.

The principal facades on Market street and Eighteenth Street are built of Bedford (Indiana), limestone; the south and west walls are of gray bricks above and buff Roman bricks below the roof of the train shed. The roofs are covered with gray Spanish tiles.

The two main floors, the ground floor and the first story, aggregating about 70,000 square feet, or more than an acre and a half, are entirely devoted to the use of passengers. The central feature of each story is a great hall, 76 feet by 120 feet, the lower hall being a general waiting room, intended to be used by those passengers who had not long to wait for trains. On the ground floor, besides this central hall, are the various ticket offices for railroad and sleeping car companies, barber shop, second-class waiting room, and lunch room, with the various minor rooms and offices usual in railroad stations. Entrance to the two central halls is obtained by the grand staircase, the platform of which is on a level with Market Street, and is halfway between the two floors. This platform is spanned by an arch of 40 feet span, which supports an allegorical picture in glass mosaic. This picture, consisting of three female figures, representing San Francisco, St. Louis and New York, is the work of a St. Louis artist.

The purpose of the arrangement of rooms on the first floor was to provide for the comfort of those passengers who might be obliged to spend considerable time in the station. The "Grand Hall," to which entrance is obtained by means of the grand staircase, and by vestibules on either side, is a room 76 by 120 feet, with an arched ceiling 68 feet above the floor, the walls for about seven feet above the floor line are lined with dark green faience brick, and above this to the frieze with scagliola, in which green is the prevailing tint. The ceiling panels are painted a greenish yellow, and the arched ribs and capitals of the columns are touched with gold.

On the east of the "Grand Hall" are the waiting rooms for ladies, and on the west are the smoking room and the dining room, entrance to the latter form the "Grand Hall" being through a corridor 80 feet by 16 feet, called the "Gothic Corridor," from its Tudor Gothic style. A private dinng room, reserved for the use of distinguished guests, occupies he northwest corner of the dining room floor; it is decorated in the Italian Renaissance style, bridge.

The second and third stories are devoted to offices for railroad purposes, and in the east pavilion is a fourth story, in which are placed the train dispatcher's office, telegraph room and telephone exchange.

The building is heated by low pressure, exhaust steam, conveyed to the "Head House" from the power house 1,700 feet distant. Both direct and indirect systems of radiation are used; in the indirect system, which is used principally in the central halls, the cold air is drawn from the top of the air shaft, which forms a projecting corner of the clock tower; the cold air is passed over steam coils and forced out, by large electric fans, into the rooms through openings near the ceiling line. The vitiated air is expelled from the rooms by an exhaust fan placed over the Bureau of Information on the ground floor.

Between the Head House and the tracks, and separated from the latter by an ornamental iron fence with gates, is the "Midway," which is a passage extending from Eighteenth Street to Twentieth Street, a distance of 606 feet, and 50 feet wide, and covered in part with a roof of corrugated glass, which admits light to the waiting rooms on the first floor. From the windows of these rooms a fine view of the interior of the train shed is obtained.

The train shed of the Union Station covers more area and more tracks than any existing train shed. The structure is 700 feet long by 606 feet broad, and contains 30 passenger tracks and one track used for other purposes. The area included in the train shed is 424,200 square feet, or nearly ten acres. The

trains of twenty-two railroad companies are to be found on its tracks.

The roof of the train shed is formed of five spans; the centre span being 141 feet 3 inches, the two outer spans 90 feet 8 inches, and the two intermediate spans 139 feet 2 inches.

Construction was commenced on the foundations in April, 1892, and the structure was ready for occupancy November 25, 1893. The amount of steel used in the construction of the train shed was 5,471,721 pounds; of glass, 95,000 square feet; of lumber, 961,000 feet, board measure, and 1,174 boxes of tin.

The train shed is lighted by 128 direct current arc lamps distributed along the platforms and in the Midway. Under the same roof with the train shed are the baggage rooms, contained in a two-story building, 30 by 300 feet, and a two-story building, 40 by 70 feet, used by the U. S. Post Office Department for railway mail service.

Situated south of the train shed and east of the tracks are the buildings occupied by the various express companies. The Adams and Southern Express Companies occupy a building 150 feet by 60 feet. The United States and Pacific Express Companies' building is 250 feet by 60 feet. The building of the American Express Company is 150 feet by 60 feet, and that of the Wells, Fargo Express is 100 by 60 feet. Each building has its tracks for express cars, and access for teams is had by a paved roadway 40 feet wide on the east side of the buildings.

South of the train shed and 1,687 feet from the head house is a brick structure 67 by 134 feet, which contains the boilers, engines, dynamos and compressors which furnish light, heat and power to the station buildings and yards. The boiler room contains four Babcock & Wilcox boilers of 250 horse power each. In the engine room are three direct current Siemens & Halske dynamos of 272 kilowatts aggregate capacity, and three Westinghouse alternating current dynamos of 375 kilowatts aggregate capacity. The former are used to supply current for the train shed lights and for elevators and power; the latter furnish the current for the incandescent lighting and for the arc lamps in the head house and auxiliary buildings. The total number of lights operated from this station is 250 arc and 4,000 incandescent lamps. Three air compressors, two of 100 horse power each, and one of 55 horse power, furnish compressed air for operating the interlocking plants at the Union Station and at Grand Avenue. This compressed air is also used at the shops at 16th Street, and for cleaning cars and carpets in the passenger yards.

Raised on top of the power house and occupying the north front, facing the station track system, is the Interlocking Tower.

The successful operation of the station depends upon the rapid and safe movement of trains and engines, and when it is stated that, by actual count, 247 distinct movements of trains and engines are made in one hour while handling the regular daily traffic, it will be seen that the selection of the most suitable system of interlocking was a weighty question. The system finally adopted was the Westinghouse Electro-Pneumatic. The operation of a number of switches and signals from one point makes it necessary that the levers which move them shall be so interlocked that, while all movements possible on parallel tracks shall be permitted, it will be impossible to give signals permitting simultaneous movements on converging tracks, or conflicting movements on the same track.

This is accomplished by means of bars, which, actuated by the movement of any one lever, so engage all other levers controlling conflicting train movements, that the movement of the latter is rendered impossible.

The interlocking frame in the Union Station tower contains 131 levers, which control 73 switches and 105 signals. It is the largest in the country. The switches and signals are worked by compressed air, which is admitted into the switch or signal cylinder by means of an electrically controlled valve, which in turn is operated by the movement of an appropriate lever in the tower.

An idea of the territory covered by the Union Station property may be obtained when it is stated that the building, the Midway and

the train shed occupy an area of 497,092 square feet or 11.1 acres; the ground south of the train shed and between it and the power house contains 465,970 square feet, making a total area for the station itself, exclusive of main track approaches, of 963,062 square feet, or more than twenty-two acres. There are nineteen miles of tracks in the system, of which three and one-half miles are contained under the train shed. The entire outlay for real estate and improvements was nearly $6,500,000. The head house itself cost in round numbers $850,000.

The number of cars handled at the Union Station during the year 1896 was 346,413, or an average of nearly 1,000 cars per day for every day in the year; 851,546 pieces of baggage were handled, and 530,000 tickets sold, at this station during the same year.

NORMAN W. EAYERS.

Unitarianism in St. Louis.—Nothing can be more certain, historically, than that the primitive Christian Church was essentially Jewish, Monotheistic, and Unitarian. "That it ceased to be Jewish in expression was the accident of history, not the purpose of its founder." During the first three centuries of its existence, its essential character was radically changed, but the initial marks of that change are not found in the recorded words of Jesus himself, nor in those Apostolic traditions which bear incontrovertable marks of a very early origin. Even the Fourth Gospel, which the hand of biblical criticism is pushing irresistably into the second century, contains no doctrine of a divine Trinity; and, when treated in a genuinely critical spirit, shows traces of a theology that is distinctly hostile to the Nicene and Athanasian decrees. The Rev. Dr. Heber Newton has frankly declared that the first two centuries of Christian history may be justly called the Unitarian epoch of the church. When Christianity was born, Judaism was passionately Monotheistic. Any traces of an earlier polytheism that might have lingered in its sacred oracles had been submerged by the rising tide of a purer creed, and Jesus but echoed the supreme word of its deepest religious consciousness when he proclaimed the essence of the Sacred Word to be: "Hear, O, Israel, the Lord, our God, the Lord is one!" If at any time, in his earthly career, Jesus had announced a doctrine subversive of the central dogma of his nation, it would have meant a religious revolution of the most tremendous significance. Are there any traces of such a revolution found in the Gospels? The advocate of Tri-Unitarianism throws his searchlight into all the crypts of the New Testament, and rests his case upon the forced interpretation of a few doubtful and obscure texts, which may be stretched or shrunken to fit his dogma. If that dogma were scripturally true, it would be the plainest, simplest and most obvious truth of the New Testament. The Christian Church only ceased to be Monotheistic when it ceased to be Jewish—when from its creeds and councils the voice of Israel had faded utterly away.

But Unitarianism does not seek to reproduce the exact lineaments of the Primitive Church. It recognizes that principle of historic development by which Christianity has been adapted to the needs of a growing civilization. Only it declares that in the great historic churches, development has been irrational unwarranted and unscientific. No religious institution taking its rise in the Aryan stock has ever been persistently, and for a long period of time, Monotheistic. For more than fifteen centuries Christian theology has been in the hands of the various branches of that stock. The result has been a church which shows the shaping hands of Greek mysticism and Roman imperialism—a church which has obscured the Unity of God, transformed a social democracy into an oppressive hierarchy, deadened a dominant spirituality into a magical sacramentalism, and given a new emphasis to Persian dualism by elevating the Devil to a throne which almost rivals the splendor of the Eternal God. The late Dean of Westminster says: "Churches, like states, have not to go back to a state of barbarism to justify their constitution. It has been the misfortune of churches, that, unlike states, there has been on all sides equally a disposition either to assume the existence in early days of all the later

principles of civilization, or else to imagine a primitive state of things which never existed at all." The form of the primitive church will never be restored. Such a restoration is neither possible nor desirable. Its formal administrative defects have been slowly outgrown. But Unitarianism seeks to reproduce the spirit of the Apostolic Church—its democratic simplicity, its freedom from sacerdotalism, its boundless charity, its spiritual spontaneity, its vital ethicalism. These qualities are essential and indestructible in Christianity. They will survive all future changes of forms and all the possible modifications of doctrine which larger knowledge may make necessary.

During the Middle and Dark Ages, the sublime doctrine of the Divine Unity was mainly left to the guardianship of the despised and dispersed Children of Israel. But in the earliest dawn of the Protestant Reformation the serious study of the restored Bible gave a few choice minds the realizing sense of the scriptural insufficiency of the popular creeds, whether Catholic, Lutheran or Calvanistic. The typical reformers had but few purely doctrinal controversies with the Romish church. But, if we may trust a somewhat obscure and shadowy tradition, an unbroken line of descent from the common faith had stretched from Constantine to the time of the Great Reformation. In the early part of the ninth century we find that Claudius, Bishop of Piedmont, is accused of "Arianism." "It is not impossible," says Joseph Henry Allen, "that this earliest protest against the autocracy of the Empire Church may have left a line of living descent sheltered among the Southern valleys of the Alps, and become part of the celebrated Leonine tradition that runs back to the days of Constantine * * * that emerged in the general stir of thought promoted by the Crusades, when we first hear of the Albigenses and the Waldenses." In 1179, the Third Lateran Council condemned the "Arian heresy," which had apparently become strong enough to merit the honor of persecution. As early as 1535, Arians were burned alive in England, and even Melancthon, at one time fell under the suspicion of having favored this "heresy." In 1853, Servetus was burned alive in Geneva for teaching anti-trinitarianism. Servetus was of Spanish birth, and his name suggests the curious fact that it was in Southern Europe, where the Roman Church was most strongly intrenched, that we find at first the most vigorous growth of those more rational ideas of Christianity which soon disappeared among the Northern Reformers. Had the Inquisition not done such deadly and successful work in Italy, there might have been a growth of Protestantism in that land of art and literature, of a broader and more rational type.

Prominent among those who sought refuge in Switzerland from the horrors of that dread tribunal was Socinus, whose name has been intimately associated with the most conspicuous revolt against Trinitarianism in the sixteenth century. Finding little encouragement in Switzerland or Germany, the small body of Italian Reformers planted the seed of their faith in Poland and Transylvania, where, in 1568, we first find the name "Unitarian" officially applied to a religious organization. But in 1638 the Unitarians were driven out of Poland largely through Jesuit influence. In Transylvania we find the oldest existing body of Unitarian Churches. They were, as just stated, officially recognized as a separate body in 1568. That recognition was confirmed by a royal charter in 1571; and, although this charter has been often assailed, it has never been annulled. Here, on the extreme eastern border of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, has existed a group of churches conspicuous for personal morality and that love of knowledge which distinguishes the sect wherever found.

In England, the various forms of Unitarian opinion obtained an early but more precarious foothold. As early as 1550, a "Strangers' Church" was founded in England, only to be trodden out in the reign of Mary. In 1575, a little congregation of "Arians"—evidently Dutch refugees—was scattered and destroyed. One John Lewes was burned at Norwich, in 1583, for "denying the God-head of Christ," and only two years later, a clergy-

man named Francis Ket was burned in the same town for the same crime. Smithfield witnessed such an execution of one man in 1612 for being an "Arianizer." In 1640, Laud issued a series of canons, one of them condemning the "damnable and cursed heresy of Socinianism." As early as 1636, Chillingworth, the great champion of Protestantism, was accused by a Jesuit writer of the heresy of "Socinianism." In 1648, an ordinance was passed making it felony, punishable with death, for any one to maintain that "the Father is not God, the Son is not God, or the Holy Ghost is not God, or that they three are not one Eternal God." During Cromwell's time, the Unitarian Independents took a rest from persecution. But John Biddle, born in 1615, has been called the real father and the earliest martyr of defined English Unitarianism. He died in 1662, of a fever contracted in a noisome prison, where he had been cast for his religious opinions. The little society he had gathered together did not survive his death, but his work was continued by a disciple named Thomas Firmin. In 1667, William Penn published his little pamphlet called "The Sandy Foundation Shaken," in which the dominant doctrines of orthodoxy—including the scholastic Trinity—are forcibly attacked. Unitarianism was quietly spreading in England. Among its most illustrious advocates were John Milton and Algernon Sidney. Toward the end of the seventeenth century, we find John Locke accused of Socinianism. Just as the century was going out, we find Thos. Aikenhead, a boy of eighteen, a student in the University of Edinburgh, executed for blasphemy, the charge being based upon a denial of the Divinity of Christ. This was in Scotland. In England, heresy was no longer punishable with death; but an act was passed in 1698 making heresy an offence punishable with loss of civil rights. This was not repealed until 1813, and Unitarians were not vested with full civil rights until 1844. Early in the eighteenth century, practical Unitarianism began to spread among the more learned ministers of the Established Church. Dr. Samuel Clark was frankly Arian; and Nathaniel Lardner, a distinguished theologian of the Presbyterian Church, accepted the fundamental doctrines of Unitarianism. In fact, so naturally did doctrinal Unitarianism grow out of some of the higher and more liberal forms of orthodoxy that to-day no less than twenty-five Unitarian congregations in Great Britain still hear the name of Presbyterian, and two the name of Baptist. Dr. Martineau has even suggested the adoption of the Presbyterian name by all Liberal Congregations, so that the truly doctrinal and polemic suggestions of the Unitarian name may be avoided.

The first Unitarian Church in England—distinctly known as such—was established by Theophilus Lindsey, in 1778. Lindsey was a clergyman of the English Church, who, at the age of fifty, left the establishment for conscience's sake. "Within ten years after Lindsey's death," says Dr. Allen, "the great body of those Presbyterian congregations not bound by the terms of their foundation to orthodox formularies were avowedly Unitarian." In 1794, the saintly Joseph Priestly, who shared with Benjamin Franklin the distinction of being the highest authority upon the subject of electricity, and who was as eminent as a liberal preacher as he was distinguished in physical science, was driven from England by an infuriated mob whose religious bigotry was sharpened by their hate of his political views. The direct successor of Priestly was Thomas Belsham, who resigned an honorable and influential position to join the Unitarians. Another name, honorable in the history of the despised sect, was Dr. Lant Carpenter. In the world of letters, that sect could boast such names as William Roscoe, Samuel T. Coleridge, Sir John Bowring, Helen Maria Williams, Sarah F. Adams, the author of "Nearer, My God," Anna L. Barbauld, Maria Edgeworth, Joanna Baillie, and Harriet Martineau. But the most eminent name in the ranks of English Unitarians is that of James Martineau, beyond question the greatest living theologian. The sect numbers in Great Britain only about 350 congregations, but its members

wield a measure of religious, scientific and political influence immensely disproportioned to their numerical strength. "Authorities are weighed, not counted."

American Unitarianism was a slow and almost unconscious evolution from earlier forms of religious thought. Its germinal life was brought to this country by its first New England settlers. The earliest colonial churches were creedless and Congregational. The Pilgrims at Plymouth, "as the Lord's free people, joined themselves into a church estate, in the fellowship of the Gospell, to walke in all (God's) wayes made known or to be made known unto them." The Salem Church adopted this: "We covenant with the Lord and with one another, and doe bynd ourselves in ye presence of God, to walke together in all his waies, according as he is pleased to reveale himself unto us in his Blessed Word of truth." The First Church in Boston declares, after a brief preamble: "We * * * do hereby solemnly and religiously promise and bind ourselves to walk in all our ways according to the rule of the Gospel, and in all sincere conformity to (Christ's) holy ordinances, and in mutual love and respect each to other, so near as God shall give us grace." "The earliest documents show," says Dr. Allen, "why it was that New England Unitarianism was not —like the English—a secession, but an offshoot or development from the original Congregational order." Of course, all these churches were rigidly orthodox in belief and practice; but in admitting the spirit of free inquiry, and omitting creedal tests of fellowship, they opened the doors of future rational doctrinal development. Heresy was punished and discredited, and strong efforts were constantly made to put orthodox limitations to the results of free inquiry, but these churches never formally abandoned their ecclesiastical independency; and thus varieties of heterdox opinion were constantly appearing. Dr. Sprague declares that there were forty-nine ministers of known Unitarian belief settled in Congregational churches during the eighteenth century. Dr. Ebenezer Gay, who was settled in Hingham, Massachusetts, in 1717, being called "the Father of American Unitarianism." The presence and influence of these forty-nine testify to the freedom of religious thought tolerated by the principles of Congregationalism. In fact, it might almost be said that every man of very wide influence in the formation of our early national life—with the single exception of Samuel Adams—from Benjamin Franklin to Thomas Jefferson, was a disbeliever in New England orthodoxy. In 1754 George Whitfield made his last visit to Boston, and he candidly declared, in vigorous language now almost absent from religious controversies, that the New England clergy were "dumb dogs, half-devils and half-beasts, unconverted, spiritually blind, and leading their people to hell." Which meant, translated into courteous English, that the people of New England no longer responded to his frantic emotionalism. In 1747 Jonathan Mayhew was settled in the West Church, in Boston, and it was said of him that he was "the first clergyman in New England who expressed and openly opposed the school doctrine of the Trinity." He defined Christianity to be "not a scheme of salvation to be defined by dogma, but the art of living virtuously and piously." Mayhew's successor in the West Church, Simeon Howard, was also esteemed an Arian. In 1781 Joseph Willard, an Armenian in creed, was elected to the presidency of Harvard College, and at the end of the century it was "confidently believed that there was not a strict Unitarian clergyman of the Congregational order in Boston." On the 19th of June, 1785, the first Episcopal church in New England became the first Unitarian church in America by voting to strike out of its service "whatever teaches or implies the doctrine of the Trinity." When the present century opened, while scarcely a prominent Congregational preacher in New England remained orthodox, there was as yet no line of demarkation drawn. In truth, speaking generally, the liberal ministers dreaded and deprecated all forms of sectarian controversy. They preferred to see rational religious thought slowly grow in those churches whose earliest covenants had provided for such an expansion. "We preach,"

says Dr. Channing, "precisely as if no such doctrine as the Trinity had ever been known." But in 1815, Belsham's "Life of Lindsey," the English Unitarians precipitated the controversy. The liberal party was reluctantly forced into the acceptance of a sectarian name. Doctrinal differentiation in the Congregational churches was henceforth to be inevitable and irresistible. Dr. Channing's celebrated sermon preached in Baltimore, on May 5, 1819, at the installation of Jared Sparks, and the decision of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, in the well-known Dedham case, very clearly defined the terms of the controversy, and determined the methods of ecclesiastical separation, But so repugnant was the adoption of a sectarian name to the liberal party, that, out of twenty-nine churches in Boston, now known as Unitarian, only four officially bear that title. In 1825, the American Unitarian Association was formed and became the recognized instrument for the propagation of liberal Christianity, and we find that all of the Congregational churches founded by the earliest settlers of New England, have, while retaining their original titles and methods of ecclesiastical government, become Unitarian in the temper of their religious thought. In these churches, orthodox doctrine imperceptibly and slowly faded away, and was in no case violently displaced. The history of Christianity shows that if you will lift from any mind the repressive or interpretative force of a creed, leaving it free to face either the light of nature or the teachings of the Bible, it will inevitably lose the impress of orthodoxy. No unassisted intelligence, however clear or commanding, ever found the common creeds of Christendom in the Scriptures. This was abundantly demonstrated in the history of New England Congregationalism. Free, rational Christianity was not born from the womb of controversy. It sprang from the spirit of unshackled inquiry which the older covenants permitted, if they did not encourage.

As a distinct sect, Unitarianism has had neither a rapid nor an affluent growth in America; but it has numbered either among its avowed apostles, or those who have been consciously affected by its teachings, a long list of men and women who have been illustrious in the various departments of our country's intellectual and spiritual history. The list includes a long line of statesmen, jurists, men of science, historians, poets and eminent philanthropists, "including," says Dr. Allen, "with hardly an exception, every one of those who, from Prescott to Holmes, have given Boston its place in our intellectual history." While, if we counted in our ranks every man who had revolted, with greater or less distinctness of consciousness, from the popular creeds, but a meager group of great names would be found upon the outside.

Early in the third decade of this century a young clergyman, but twenty-three years of age, came from New England to what was then the frontier town of St. Louis. This was William Greenleaf Eliot. "He left," says Dr. Allen, "the most flattering prospects of a metropolitan career that he might devote his life, as he did with singular intelligence, consecration and energy, to what was then remote frontier service in St. Louis, gaining for his reward the largest moral and personal power accorded to any man in that great community." As early as 1830, Rev. John Pierrepont, of Boston, the famous apostle of temperance, while passing through St. Louis, preached once in the Market house, on Main and Market Streets; and in 1833, Rev. George Chapman preached three times in the parlor of the National Hotel. Some interest was excited among a small body of New England immigrants, prominent among whom were Christopher Rhodes, James Smith and George H. Callender. These persons started a movement which resulted in the establishment of regular Unitarian services, in November, 1834, in Shephard's school rooms, under the leadership of Rev. W. G. Eliot, recently from the Harvard Divinity School. January 26, 1835, a Unitarian Church was formally organized under the name of the First Congregational Society of St. Louis. In the next year, a lot was purchased at the northwest corner of Fourth and Pine Streets, and the corner stone of a church laid. From November of 1835 until the new church was finished, the society met in Masonic Hall, at the corner of

Main and Locust Streets. This was one of the few business houses spared by the great fire of 1849. Dr. Eliot's extraordinary faith in the ultimate success of his movement is admirably shown in the pluck, energy and unconquerable hope with which he toiled in the face of marked discouragements. On Easter Sunday, 1836, eight persons sat down together to the Communion of the Lord's Supper. Two years after, when the church covenant was adopted, the church membership had not doubled in number. And when, in 1835, an effort was made to establish a Sunday-school, eight teachers appeared, but no children. When, in 1837, a Sunday-school was established, the sexton's eight or nine children furnished the chief ground for the hope of success. October 29, 1837, the new church was dedicated. By 1842 the church was enlarged by one-half, thus increasing its debt to $11,000, which was all lifted in 1846. For many years the growing Sunday-school was mainly under the admirable administration of Mr. Seth A. Ranlett and Mr. Henry Glover, the former occupying the position of superintendent for thirty-one years. In the autumn of 1840 a ministry at large was established and placed in charge of Rev. Charles H. A. Dall, who afterward became an efficient missionary to India. Mr. Dall visited among the poor, organized a day-school for very indigent children, and a sewing-school for girls. During several winters, he also conducted a night-school for apprentices. St. Louis being somewhat slow to adopt the public school system, the first school for colored children west of the great river, was established in the Unitarian Church. November, 1841, the whole church resolved itself into a charitable organization, thus going back—and perhaps unconsciously—to the exact methods of the primitive Christian church. Since Mr. Dall's time, the place of minister-at-large has been successively filled by Rev. Mordecai De-Lange, Charles C. Ward and Thomas L. Eliot. The year 1849 was made terribly memorable in the history of St. Louis by the presence of Asiatic cholera and a devastating fire which destroyed a vast percentage of its property. But in spite of these pressing calamities, or perhaps, as Dr. Eliot suggests, because of them, the church felt the inspiring touch of the people's newly aroused energy and hope, and in the very next year, preparations were made to build a large house of worship. This was done, as Dr. Eliot says, "as a thank offering to God, and as a provision for future growth and usefulness." The corner stone of the church was laid July 1, 1850, at the corner of Ninth and Olive Streets. The society first purchased a lot at the corner of Eleventh and Olive Streets, but when a number of people complained that they "did not want to attend church in the country," the location was fixed two blocks further east. The formal dedication took place December 7, 1851, Rev. A. A. Livermore, of Cincinnati, preaching the sermon, and Rev. John H. Heywood, of Louisville, offering the prayer of dedication. Thirteen hundred people attended the exercises, and two hundred and fifty joined in the communion service. But a debt of nearly, or quite, $50,000 remained on the church. On October 19, 1852, twenty gentlemen met at the house of Mr. John Tilden, and then and there cleared away the undesirable incumbrance. From 1834 to 1873, Dr. Eliot remained pastor of the church. During this period he secured the services of several admirable assistants. Revs. O. G. White, Robert Hassal, Carlton A. Staples and Thomas L. Eliot served at various times in that capacity; the last three having been regularly settled as colleagues. In 1873 Dr. Eliot definitely resigned from the pastorate of the church, designing to give the larger measure of his strength and energy to the chancellorship of Washington University, the vast duties of which had multiplied upon his hands, and the church selected as its pastor Rev. John Snyder, of Hingham, Massachusetts, who continued in that office until the year 1899. In 1879 positive steps were taken by the Society to dispose of its property at Ninth and Olive Streets, and build a church house nearer the dwellings of its people. Two of its members, Messrs. George E. Leighton and Hugh McKittrick, purchased the property for $50,000, volun-

tarily offering to give to the church the benefit of any increased value in the property when it came to be resold. Twenty thousand dollars proved to be the added value. A lot was bought at the northeast corner of Locust Street and Garrison Avenue, and the ground broken for a new building in November, 1879. On the 6th day of July of that year, the last services were held in the old church, and after the usual summer vacation, the people found themselves without an abiding tabernacle, worshipping, as it were, in tents. The corner-stone of the new temple was laid on the first day of February, 1880, and on December 26, the Society held is glad Christmas services in the new building. The entire cost of the church, including everything except its magnificent stained-glass memorial windows, was $109,000. The church was formally dedicated on the 16th of December, 1881, Rev. H. W. Bellows, D. D., the distinguished president of the National Sanitary Commission, preaching the eloquent sermon of dedication. Early in its career, as has already been said, the church gave itself unstintedly to the noble work of public philanthrophy and education. In 1839, the first free school west of the Mississippi river was established in the basement of its church building, and a few years after, it established and generously endowed a "Mission House," in which half a hundred homeless children now find refuge; which sustains a day and Sunday-school and is active in almost every type of philanthrophy. Washington University was almost the creation of Dr. Eliot; and its various branches have been liberally endowed by members of the Unitarian Church who looked to Dr. Eliot for wise direction in the administration of their generous trusts. The names of George Partridge, James and William Smith, Hudson E. Bridge, Wayman Crow, Ralph Sellew, Gottlieb, Conzelman, George E. Leighton, J. G. Chapman, and many other men and women of lesser means, but equal generosity, bear testimony to the preponderant influence which the Unitarian Church has had in ministering to the higher life of St. Louis. In making a conservative estimate of the extraordinary generosity of the members of the Church of The Messiah, Dr. Eliot declared, in 1881, that they had given to enterprises not connected with the support of their own religious organization, or for the dissemination of their own peculiar religious views, not less than $1,000,000 in the preceding twenty-five years. "The same degree of effort and cost," he remarked, "would have built and supported a score of churches."

At the beginning of the year 1868, it had become apparent to many thoughtful men and women that the growth of St. Louis demanded the creation of another Unitarian Church in the southern part of the town. Ten gentlemen, some of whom were members of the Church of the Messiah, joined in an application for legal existence of the Church of the Unity, and, in November of that year, bought a piece of land at the corner of Armstrong and Park Avenues, upon which the corner-stone of a new church building was laid in August, 1869. The building was completed early in 1870. While the church was building, the Church of the Messiah invited to its own pulpit such ministers as the members of the new organization desired to hear as candidates. In January, 1870 Rev. John Calvin Learned, of Exeter, New Hampshire, was unanimously invited to become the pastor. The invitation was accepted. Mr Learned preached his first sermon in the new church on April 17, 1870, and on May 15 of the same year, the church was dedicated, Mr. Learned and Dr. Eliot jointly conducting the services. In the words of Mr. Edward S. Rowse: "The society grew slowly in numbers and rapidly in debt, until in 1873 the debt was nearly $14,000." In May, of that year, the entire sum for the payment of that debt was promised, but the fearful panic of 1873 bankrupted many of the subscribers and the debt was not finally extinguished until 1881. In 1884, considerable additions were made to the church, which were promptly paid for upon completion. The great cyclone of May, 1896, partially destroyed the church building and wrecked the homes of many of its devoted people; but the structure was promptly restored. Its first pastor, Mr. Learned, was born in Dublin, New Hampshire, August 7, 1834. He prepared for Dartmouth College, but instead of entering that institution, he came to Missouri and taught school in the Ozark region for several years. He entered the Harvard Divinity School in 1859, remained three years and then spent several months in Europe. He was called to the Unitarian Church of exeter New Hampshire, in 1863, and became pastor of the

Church of the Unity, St. Louis, in 1870, remaining there until his death, on December 8, 1893. Mr. Learned was one of the ripest and most exact scholars and impressive preachers of the Unitarian fellowship, but his noble work for the education and uplifting of his fellowman was so modestly and inconspicuously accomplished that great multitudes felt his wholesome influence who were unacquainted with his personality. In June, 1894, the church called Rev. Frederick L. Hosmer to be its pastor. Mr. Hosmer, who still retains that relationship, was born in Framingham, Massachusetts, in the year 1840. He graduated from Harvard College in 1862, and from the Harvard Divinity School in 1869, having taught four years after his collegiate graduation. In October, 1869, he was called to the pastorate of the First Congregational (Unitarian) Church of Northborough, Massachusetts, as assistant pastor to the Rev. Joseph Allen, D. D. In 1872, he accepted a call to the Second Congregational (Unitarian) Church of Quincy, Illinois. He resigned this charge in 1877, spending one year and a half in travel and study in Europe. Upon his return in the latter part of 1878, he became pastor of the Unity Church, of Cleveland, Ohio. He became, in 1892, for a brief period, secretary of the Western Unitarian Conference. On account of failing health, he spent one year in Colorado and on the Pacific Coast. Upon his return, he became pastor of the Church of the Unity, St. Louis, his pastorate dating from September 1, 1894. In connection with Rev. W. C. Gannet, Mr. Hosmer published, in 1885, a volume of religious poetry, entitled "Thoughts of God in Hymns and Poems." In 1894, a second series was published, bearing the same title. Mr. Hosmer's hymns have been widely published and used, both in this country and England; indeed, it is but modest praise to say that he is the most gifted hymnologist living to-day among English speaking people. For the lyric expression of pure religious feeling, he has, indeed, few superiors in any age of the Church. JOHN SNYDER.

United American Mechanics, Junior Order of—A secret fraternal and benevolent organization, which came into existence in Pennsylvania in 1853. It is not—as might be inferred from its name—an organization composed of mechanics, that term being used in the sense in which it is used by the naturalists who aver that "man is a tool-making animal." It is called the Junior Order to distinguish it from the older Order of United American Mechanics, of which it is the offspring. The author of the first ritual of the Order and also of the constitution and by-laws of the first Council of the Junior Order established was William Weckerly, then secretary of the Pennsylvania State Council of the Senior Order. The movement which resulted in the establishment of this Order was set on foot by Gordon D. Harime, and the first Council, named Washington Council, was instituted in Germantown, Pennsylvania, May 17, 1853. The objects of the order were declared to be: "First—To maintain and promote the interests of Americans, and shield them from the distressing effects of foreign competition. Second—To assist Americans to obtain employment. Third—To encourage Americans in business. Fourth—To establish a Sick and Funeral Fund. Fifth—To maintain the Public School system of the United States of America, and to prevent sectarian interference therewith, and uphold the reading of the Holy Bible therein." That these objects have commended the Order to the American public is evidenced by the fact that at the beginning of the year 1898, it had a membership in excess of 200,000 in the United States. The first Council instituted in St. Louis was organized by Deputy Frank MacClelland, of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, December 15, 1888. Twenty-five Councils, with a total membership of about 700, were in existence in the city at the beginning of 1898, and including St. Louis, there were at the same time 150 Councils in the States of Missouri, with an aggregate membership approximating 8,000.

United Confederate Veterans. Under the auspices of the State organization of United Confederate Veterans, on January 1, 1896, a Camp was formed in St. Louis, called Camp St. Louis No. 731. Its objects are solely social and charitable, and the collection of authentic facts relating to the participation of the ex-Confederate Army of Missouri and its soldiers in the civil war. The following roster contains the officers of the St. Louis Camp from its inception to the year 1898: 1896-97—Sam M. Kennard, Captain and Commander; C. C.

Rainwater, First Lieutenant Commander; H. Guibor, Second Lieutenant Commander; Ben von Phul, Third Lieutenant Commander; F. P. Bronaugh, Fourth Lieutenant Commander; Frank Gaiennie, Adjutant; Robert McCulloch, Quartermaster; J. White Edwards, Commissary; Dr. R. C. Atkinson, Surgeon; Rev. P. G. Robert, Chaplain; R. R. Hutchinson, Treasurer; Walter D. Jones, Sergeant-Major; William Bull, Officer of the Day; Patrick Mulcahy, Color Sergeant; James Bannerman, Vidette; J. R. Daugherty, First Color Guard; and E. P. Creecy, Second Color Guard. 1897-98: Robert McCulloch, Captain and Commander; William Bull, First Lieutenant Commander; H. Guibor, Second Lieutenant Commander; E. C. Robbins, Third Lieutenant Commander; L. B. Valliant, Fourth Lieutenant Commander; Frank Gaiennie, Adjutant; J. R. Daugherty, Quartermaster; F. P. Bronaugh, Commissary; Dr. J. I. Miller Surgeon; Rev. P. G. Robert, Chaplain; E. H. Sublett, Treasurer; W. B. Harrison, Sergeant-Major; R. R. Hutchinson, Officer of the Day; L. D. Kingsland, Color Sergeant; S. M. Kennard, Vidette; C. P. Ellerbe, First Color Guard; and Dr. H. N. Spencer, Second Color Guard.

United Hebrew Relief Association—See "Jewish Charities."

United Irishmen, Order of—A social and beneficiary organization composed of Irishmen, which came into existence in St. Louis Oct. 1, 1869. After some years, its meetings were suspended, but in 1883, a new charter was obtained and a re-organization took place. Some of the leading Irish Americans of the City were later numbered among its members.

United Order of Hope.—A local fraternal and beneficial Order, which originated in St. Louis and was incorporated August 8, 1888. It admitted to membership persons of both sexes between the ages of eighteen and forty-nine years. The Order paid death benefits and disability benefits by assessments upon its members. At the beginning of the year 1898, there were twelve Lodges in St. Louis, and its supreme governing body was also located here, with Dr. James C. Nidelet as supreme president. The total membership of the Order was then approximately 600 and was confined to St. Louis. Early in the year, however, dissension arose and ten German Lodges seceded. The result was that in May of 1898, the Order gave up its charter and passed out of existence.

United Presbyterian Church.—See Presbyterianism in St. Louis.

United Sons Of Erin Benevolent Society.—A mutual benefit association composed of Irish Catholics which was formed in St. Louis in 1866 with Rev. James Henry, Francis Noonan, Dr. W. H. Brennan, James Bligt and others as promoters.

United States Benevolent Fraternity.—A secret benevolent order, instituted in Baltimore, Maryland, in 1881. Michael Brooks, Deputy Supreme President, instituted the first council in St. Louis, October 15, 1881.

United States Courts.—An interesting fact, and one, it is believed, not generally understood, appears in the first legislation of Congress, on the subject of Federal Courts, in what now constitutes the States of Missouri and Arkansas. By an act of Congress of March 26, 1804—2d U. S. Statutes at large, p. 283—the land acquired of France was divided into two Territories. That portion lying south of the Mississippi Territory, and an east and west line commencing on the Mississippi river at the 33d degree of north latitude and extending west to the western boundary of the cession, was called the Territory of Orleans. By Section 12 of said act, the residue of the Territory being that north of said line, was called the District of Louisiana. This District included the present States of Arkansas and Missouri and all the region lying north and west of said two States. By said act, the Governor and Judges of the Indiana Territory were directed and authorized to establish in said District of Louisiana inferior Courts and prescribe their jurisdiction and duties, and also to make all laws which they might deem conducive to the good governenmt of the inhabitants thereof. Under the authority thus given, the Governor and Judges of the Indiana Territory, under date of October 1, 1804, framed a system of laws for the government of said District of Louisiana and

established Courts therein, which laws comprise the first sixteen chapters of Volume I, of Territorial Laws, published by the authority of the State of Missouri in 1842.

By chapter 2 of the laws enacted by the Governor and Judges of the Indiana Territory, Justice's Courts were established for the trial of small causes, and said chapter defines the jurisdiction and duties of Justices of the Peace in their respective districts and the practice to be observed by them, the details of which it is unnecessary to set forth.

A Probate Court, consisting of one judge, was established in each of the Districts of St. Charles, St. Louis, Ste. Genevieve, Cape Girardeau, and New Madrid, to take proof of last wills, and to grant letters testamentary and of administration, and to perform all things pertaining to such court and to hold four terms a year.

By Chapter 13 of laws enacted by the Governor and Judges of Indiana Territory, a Court styled the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace was established in each of the Districts of St. Charles, St. Louis, Ste. Genevieve, Cape Girardeau, and New Madrid, consisting of a competent number of judges, who were required to hold four terms each year in their respective districts.

A Court of Common Pleas, consisting of a competent number of judges, commissioned by the Governor, was required to be held in each of said districts, to hold pleas of assize, "scire facias" replevins, and hear and determine al manner of pleas, suits, actions and causes, civil, personal, real and mixed according to law.

These Courts were required to commence their terms on the same days that the terms of the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace began their terms.

A Supreme Court of Record, styled the General Court, was required to be held twice in each year in St. Louis, on the first Tuesdays in May and the last Tuesdays in October. It had both original and appellete jurisdiction. Parties aggrieved by the judgments of the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, or other courts of record, could take their cases by appeal or writ of error to the General Court and have them reviewed . All writs in this Court were to run in the name of the United States and bear test in the name of the Chief Justice, or Presiding Judge. Beside its appellate jurisdiction, the General Court had jurisdiction in all criminal cases and exclusive jurisdiction in those which were capital, and original jurisdiction in all civil cases of the value of one hundred dollars and upwards.

Congress, by an act approved March 3, 1805 —2 U. S .Statutes, p. 331—changed the name of the District of Louisiana to the Territory of Louisiana and provided for the appointment of a Governor,who should reside in said Territory, and a Secretary and three Judges. The legislative power was vested in the Governor and three Judges, or majority of them, and they were also empowered to establish inferior courts in said Territory and prescribe their jurisdiction and duties, but in all criminal prosecutions, the trials were to be by a jury of twelve good men of the vicinage and also in civil cases where the amount involved was of the value of one hundred dollars, if either party required it. The judges thus required to be appointed were to hold their offices for four years and were to possess the same jurisdiction which was possessed by the judges of the Indiana Territory and were to hold two courts annually, at places most convenient to inhabitants in general, and the Governor, Secretary and Judges were to receive the same compensation established for similar offices in the Indiana Territory and to be paid out of the Treasury of the United States. All laws and regulations in force in said district at the passage of said act not inconsistent therewith were continued in force until altered, modified or repealed by the Legislature thereby established.

Chapters 17, 18, and 19 of Territorial Laws were introduced by the clause: "Be it enacted by the Governor and Judges of the Territory of" "Louisiana," but all subsequent acts, from Chapter 20 to 84, both inclusive, had as their enacting clause: "Be it enacted by the Legislature of the Territory" "of Louisiana." This latter enacting clause seems to be fully justified by the 9th Section of the above act of Congress, which speaks of said Governor and Judges as "the Legislature."

The courts established by the Governor and Judges of the Indiana Territory remained unchanged until the passage of Chapter 38 of Territorial Laws, on July 3, 1807, entitled "Practice at Law." This act recognized and continued in force the Courts of Common Pleas and of Quarter Sessions of the Peace.

and Justices of the Peace, and established a new court entitled a Court of "Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery" for the trial of all capital offenses in each district, to be held by one of the judges of the General Court and the Common Pleas Judge of the district. It took away from the General Court its original jurisdiction, except in cases of proceedings by information against public officers for oppression or misdemeanor in office, etc., and with these exceptions the General Court exercised appellate jurisdiction only.

The above mentioned Legislature of the Territory of Louisiana on July 4, 1807—Chapter 40 of Territorial Laws—organized an "Orphans' Court," for the management of the estates and persons of minors and their guardians, trustees and tutors, and to bind out such minors as had no estates for their support, and to cause them to be taught some useful trade or business. The period of the Legislature of the Governor and Judges of the Territory of Louisiana, in regard to courts and other matters, extended from April, 1805, to October, 1810.

By act of Congress March 3, 1807—2 U. S. St., p. 431—the judges appointed by the authority of the United States in the Territory of Louisiana and other Territories were allowed an annual salary of $1,200. By the act of Congress of June 4, 1812—2 U. S. St., p. 743, the name of the Territory was changed to Missouri. This act vested the legislative power in a General Assembly, consisting of the Governor, a Legislative Council and a House of Representatives, with power to make all laws, civil and criminal, for the good government of the people, not repugnant to, or inconsistent with, the Constitution and laws of the United States, and had power to establish inferior courts and prescribe their jurisdiction and duties. The Legislative Council was to consist of nine members, to continue in office five years, unless sooner removed by the President of the United States. The members of the Council were appointed in this manner, to-wit: When the representatives were elected and convened by the Governor and were met, they were to nominate eighteen persons, residents of the Territory for a year preceding their nomination, each possessing in his own right two hundred acres of land, and return the names to the President of the United States, from which the President, by and with the advice of the Senate, was to appoint and commission nine for a period of five years, and so on from time to time. The House of Representatives provided by said act were to be chosen by the people of the Territory every second year to serve for two years. No person was eligible for representative unless he was twenty-one years of age and had resided in the Territory for one year next preceding the day of election, and was a freeholder in the county in which he was a candidate. Under this act of Congress of June 4, 1812, the General Assembly organized under it enacted the territorial laws embraced in Chapter 85, July 12, 1813, and subsequent chapters to and including Chapter 250, dated December 24, 1818, as published in said Volume I, heretofore referred to, and this last chapter closes the legislative acts of the Territorial Legislature.

The judicial power, by said act, was vested in a Superior Court, inferior courts and Justices of the Peace, who were to hold their offices for four years, and the Superior Courts were to have jurisdiction in all criminal cases, which was exclusive in those that were capital, and original and appellate jurisdiction in all civil cases involving $100 or more, and were to receive such compensation as was established by law, and were to be paid quarterly out of the Treasury of the United States.

By the act of Congress of December 18, 1812—2 U. S. St., p. 788—the Territorial Judges of the United States were required to reside within the territories for which they were appointed, and were prohibited from acting as counsel or attorney, and from practicing law.

On January 27, 1814—3 U. S. St., p. 95—Congress provided for the appointment of an additional Judge for the Missouri Territory for a term of four years and who was to reside at or near the village of Arkansas, as fixed and established while the same was a part of the Territory of Louisiana, or as the limits should be established by the General Assembly of the Missouri Territory. Said Judge was authorized to possess and exercise within the limits of the late districts of Arkansas the jurisdiction possessed and exercised in said district by the Court of Common Pleas, as well as that possessed and exercised by the Superior Court within the said district. The Superior Court, however, could issue writs of error to the Court established by this law and have

cognizance thereof and of all appeals for errors in law. The judge of this new Court was to receive the same salary and be paid in the same manner as the judges of the Superior Court in the Territory of Missouri

By the 3d Section of an act of Congress of April 29, 1816—3 U. S. St., p. 328—the General Assembly of the Missouri Territory was authorized to require the judges of the Superior Court to hold Superior and Circuit Courts, and the Circuit Courts were to be composed of one of the judges of the Superior Court and were to have jurisdiction in all criminal cases and exclusive original jurisdiction in those that were capital and original jurisdiction in all civil cases involving $100 or more; and the Superior and Circuit Courts were given chancery powers, as well as common law jurisdiction in all civil cases, and appeals were allowed in all cases from the Circuit Courts to the Superior Court. Up to March 2, 1819, what now constitutes the State of Arkansas was a part of the Missouri Territory and under its control. By act of Congress of that date—3 U. S. St., p. 493—all that part of the Territory of Missouri lying south of a line beginning on the Mississippi river at 36 degrees north latitude, running thence west to the St. Francois river; then up the same to 36 degrees, 30 minutes, north latitude, and thence west to the western boundary line, was erected into a new Territory to be called the Arkansas Territory, thereby leaving in the Territory of Missouri the domain that now constitutes the State of Missouri, less the Platte Purchase, afterward added.

The act of Congress of April 29, 1816, seems to be its last legislation in reference to the Courts of the Territory of Missouri. It may be against the popular and general understanding, at the present time, to class the Courts of the Territory under the head of Federal Courts, yet they were such, in fact, as they were established by acts of Congress, and their powers and jurisdiction were defined by Congress and the judges were appointed by the President of the United States with the advice of the Senate, and their salaries were fixed by Congress and paid out of the Treasury of the United States. It is true that the Territorial Legislature, under authority given it by Congress, passed laws applicable to and enforced by the Courts, but this did not destroy their Federal character. Both the Legislature and the Courts were during territorial times, the creatures of the general government and may be truly considered as Federal Courts during the territorial existence.

It may be of interest to know who were the Judges of the Superior Court during territorial times. The following is the list, showing the years they were severally appointed: 1805, Henry Vanderburgh and John Griffin; 1895, John B. C. Lucas and Rufus Easton; 1806, Jonathan Meigs, Jr., and John B. C. Lucas; 1807, John B. C. Lucas and Otto Schrader; 1808, John B. C. Lucas, Otto Schrader and John Coburn; 1812, John B. C. Lucas and William Spriggs; 1813, John B. C. Lucas, William Spriggs and Silas Bent; 1814, Alexander Stuart and Silas Bent; 1816 Silas Bent, Alexander Stuart and John B. C. Lucas; 1817, Alexander Stuart and John B. C. Lucas; and 1818, John B. C. Lucas, Silas Bent and Alexander Stuart.

By an act of Congress of March 6, 1820—3 U. S. St., p. 545—the Territory of Missouri was authorized to adopt a Constitution and form a State government and be admitted into the Union upon an equal footing with the original States. In accordance with the provisions of said act, the Convention called to act in the matter framed a Constitution, and by ordinance of July 19, of the same year, accepted the terms proposed by Congress. (Volume 1, of the Statutes of Missouri of 1825, p. 40.) Congress, by resolution of March 2, 1821, declared that Missouri should be admitted into the Union provided that the Legislature of the State should, by solemn public act, declare the assent of the State to the fundamental conditions that the fourth clause of the 26th Section of the third Article of the State Constitution submitted to Congress, should never be construed to authorize the passage of any law by which any citizen of either of the States of the Union should be excluded from the enjoyment of any of the privileges and immunities to which such citizen is entitled under the Constitution of the United States, and should transmit to the President of the United States on or before the fourth Monday of November thereafter an authentic copy of said act. The Legislature of Missouri, by act of June 26, 1821, declared the assent of the State to the fundamental conditions and transmitted it to the President, and thereupon he, by proclamation of the 10th of August, 1821, declared the

admission to be complete. (Volume I, of Laws of Missouri of 1825, pp. 67, 68 and 69.)

Missouri having thus become a State, the System of Federal Courts, as organized in all the States of the Union, was first established by the act of Congress of March 16, 1822—3 U. S. St., p. 653—and all laws of the United States not locally inapplicable were to have the same force in such State as elsewhere in the United States. By said act also, the entire State constituted one district and was to have one District Judge, who was required to reside within the State and was to receive a salary of $1,200 per annum, to be paid quarterly at the Treasury of the United States, and was to hold at the seat of government three sessions annually, beginning with the first Monday of June, 1822, and the other two sessions of each year on the like Monday of every calendar month thereafter, and was to exercise the same jurisdiction and powers given by law to the judge of the Kentucky district, under the act to establish Judicial Courts of the United States, being the act of September 24, 1789—1 U. S. St., p. 79, and an amendment thereto by act of March 2, 1793—1 U. S. St., p. 333. Said Court was to be held at the permanent seat of the State government of Missouri, but until that was permanently fixed, it was to be held in St. Louis. In addition to the powers and jurisdiction given to the District Court by the act of September 24, 1789, Section 9, the Court was to have jurisdiction of all other causes, except appeals and writs of error, that were cognizable in Circuit Courts, as was the case in the District Court of Kentucky. The original jurisdiction of the United States Courts, as established by Section 9 of the act of September 24, 1789—1 U. S. St., p. 73—embraced all crimes and offences, cognizable under the authority of the United States, committed in their respective districts, or upon the high seas, where no other punishment than whipping, not exceeding thirty stripes, a fine, not exceeding $100, or imprisonment, not exceeding six months, was to be inflicted; all causes of admiralty and maratime jurisdiction, including all seizures under laws of impost navigation, or trade of the United States, where seizures are made on waters navigable from the sea by vessels of ten or more tons burthen, saving to suitors the right of a common law remedy where the common law is competent to give it; also exclusive cognizance of all seizures on land, and of all suits for penalties and forfeitures, under the laws of the United States; and jurisdiction exclusive of the State courts of all suits against consuls, vice-consuls, and trials of issues of fact, in all cases, except in civil causes of admiralty and maratime jurisdiction were to be by jury.

By an act establishing a United States District Court in Missouri, provision was made for the appointment of a United States District Attorney, learned in the law, who was to receive, in addition to fees, a salary of $200 in full for his services; and also for the appointment of a United States Marshal, who, in addition to fees, was to receive the like sum of $200 in full for extra services. James H. Peck was commissioned, April 5, 1822, as the first District Judge, and Joshua Barton was commissioned, April 16, 1822, as the first United States District Attorney, and Isaac Barton was appointed the first Clerk of said Court on May 15, 1822. The said act, in declaring that the Missouri District Court should exercise the same jurisdiction and powers given to the Judge of the Kentucky District, gave to the Judge of the Missouri District the jurisdiction and powers of a United States Circuit Court—for such was the jurisdiction of the Kentucky District Court. The terms of said Court, by act of Congress of April, 1824—4 U. S. St., p. 22—were changed and were to be held on the first Mondays of March and September of each year, and by act of May 19, 1828—4 U. S. St., p. 278—Congress declared that the Courts of the United States in States admitted into the Union subsequent to September 29, 1789, the form of mesne process, except style, etc., in common law cases, should be the same in each State as are used in the highest Court of original and general jurisdiction; and in equity and admiralty, according to the principles of such Courts, except so far as Congress or the United States Courts may by rules alter or modify the same. A special jurisdiction was conferred upon the United States District Court for Missouri by an act of Congress of May 26, 1824—4 U. S. St., p. 52—to hear and determine all claims for land in the State that arose under the Treaty with France of April 30, 1803. Congress soon after said treaty had appointed Boards of Commissioners to pass on such claims and by different acts had authorized the Unit-

ed States Recorder of Land Titles to hear and decide upon such claims, yet there were many still undecided, and by the above act the United States District Court was authorized to hear and pass upon such claims as should be brought before it. The proceedings were to be according to the rules of a Court of Equity, and appeals were provided for to the Supreme Court of the United States, whose judgment would be final, and if no appeal was taken from the judgment of the District Court, its judgment was to be final.

Of James H. Peck, first United States District Judge, little is known by the writer hereof, except that he was a practicing attorney and came here from Tennessee. In December, 1826, Luke E. Lawless, an attorney of St. Louis, presented to the House of Representatives of the United States a petition praying for the impeachment of Judge James H. Peck for oppression in office, alleging as ground of impeachment that on the fourth Monday of December, 1825, said Judge rendered a final decision for defendant in the case of Julia Soulard et al. vs. the United States, from which said plaintiff took an appeal to the United States Supreme Court, of which said Judge had notice, and thereafter adjourned said court to the third Monday of April, 1826; that on March 30, 1826, after such appeal was taken, said Judge caused to be published in the "Missouri Republican" what purported to be the opinion of the Court in said case, which opinion said Lawless criticised in an article signed "A Citizen," published on the 8th of April, 1826, in the "Missouri Advocate" and "St. Louis Enquirer;" and that on the third Monday of April, 1826, said Judge caused the arrest of said Lawless for contempt of court on account of said article and caused him to be imprisoned for twenty-four hours and disbarred from practicing in said court for eighteen months. After a delay of some four years, the House of Representatives presented articles of impeachment to the United States Senate, under which a trial was begun on December 30, 1830, and continued until January 31, 1831, when by a vote of 21 for conviction and 22 for acquittal, the impeachment was defeated and Judge Peck escaped, as it were, "by the skin of his teeth." In this trial, the managers for the House of Representatives were Ambrose Spencer, James Buchanan, George McDuffie, Mr. Storrs, and Charles A. Wickliffe. Judge Peck was represented by Mr. Meredith and William Wirt.

By the act of Congress of March 3, 1837, (5 U. S. St., p. 176), the Supreme Court of the United States was to consist of a Chief Justice and eight Associate Justices, and nine circuits were established. The District of Kentucky, East and West Tennessee and Missouri were made the Eighth Circuit, and the Circuit Court for the District of Missouri was to be held at St. Louis on the first Monday of April in each year, and so much of the acts of Congress as conferred on the District Courts the power and jurisdiction of a Circuit Court was repealed, and the Circuit Court was to be held by such Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court as might be allotted to the circuit together with the District Judge, either of whom might hold the Circuit Court, which, and the Judges thereof, were to have like powers and exercise like jurisdiction, as other Circuit Courts and judges, and the District Court and judge thereof were to have and exercise like powers and jurisdiction, as the District Courts and judges in other circuits. Provisions were made by the act for transferring to the Circuit Court, thus created, from the District Court all cases and suits originally cognizable in a Circuit Court, and the Circuit Court for the District of Missouri was to be governed by the same laws and regulations that were applicable to other Circuit Courts of the United States. The jurisdiction of the United States Circuit Courts was originally defined by the 11th Section of the judiciary act of September 24, 1789 (1 U. S. St., p. 78), and was concurrent with the Courts of the several States, in all suits of a civil nature at common law or in equity, where the amount in issue exceeded, exclusive of costs, the sum of $500 and where the United States were plaintiffs, or where an alien was a party, or the suit was between a citizen of the State where the suit was brought and a citizen of another State. Its jurisdiction was exclusive as to all crimes and offenses cognizable under the authority of the United States, except where the act or laws of the United States otherwise directed, and was concurrent with the District Courts, as to crimes and offenses cognizable therein, etc.

Under this act, Associate Justice John Catron, of Tennessee, was assigned to the circuit, and he continued to hold the Circuit

Court in and for the District of Missouri, in connection with the District Judge, until 1862, when he was assigned to the Sixth District, and Samuel F. Miller was assigned to the Missouri Circuit. On June 27, 1836, Robert W. Wells was commissioned as Judge of the District Court of Missouri as successor of James H. Peck, and continued as such until his death in 1862.

On the 28th of February, 1839 (5 U. S. St., p. 321), Congress passed an act amendatory of the judicial system of the United States, regulating points of practice and authorizing the Judges to appoint Circuit Court Clerks, and in case of disagreement between the Judges, the presiding Judge should appoint. By another act of the same date, imprisonment for debt, on judgment of the United States Courts, was abolished in States where by State law it was abolished. By act of March 3, 1839, (5. U. S. St., p. 337), the District Judge for Missouri was required to attend at St. Louis on the first Monday of October, annually, and was granted power to make all necessary orders touching any suit, appeal, writ of error, process, pleading, or proceedings returned to the Circuit Court, and all writs and process were made returnable to said Court on the first Monday of October, in the same manner as to the sessions of the Circuit Court, directed to be held by act of March 3, 1837, and by said acts the lien of judgments rendered prior to its passage, as against subsequent purchasers and incumbrances on the real estate and chattels real of defendants, were to cease at the expiration of five years after the passage of the act, and liens of judgments afterward rendered were to expire in ten years from the day of docketing the same. Jurors in the United States Courts (act of July 20, 1840, 5 U. S. St., p. 394), were to have the same qualifications and exemptions as jurors of the highest court of law in each State, and the Federal Courts were authorized to make all necessary rules in regard to them, not in conflict with the Federal Statutes.

The act of August 23, 1842 (5 U. S. St., p. 516), defines the powers of Commissioners appointed by the Circuit Courts, authorizing them to take acknowledgement of bail and affidavits,, and exercise the powers of a Justice of the Peace in respect to offenders against the United States by arresting, imprisoning or bailing the same, and might require recognizances from witnesses to appear and testify. And by said act, District Courts were clothed with the same jurisdiction as the Circuit Courts in regard to crimes and offenses against the United States, the punishments for which were not capital. Said act further required the District Courts, as Courts of Admiralty, and the Circuit Courts, as Courts of Equity, to be always open for the purpose of filing libels, bills, petitions, answers, pleas, etc., and for making interlocutory motions, orders, rules, etc.

By act of Congress of June 17, 1844 (5 U. S. St., p. 67), the Justice of the Supreme Court assigned to any circuit was not required to attend the Circuit Courts in any district but once in any year, and the term of such attendance might be designated by him.

On February 26, 1845 (5 U. S. St., p. 726), the District Courts were given he same jurisdiction in matters of contract and tort concerning steamboats and other vessels of twenty tons burden and upwards engaged in navigation between ports of different States and territories, upon the lakes and navigable waters connecting said lakes, as is possessed and exercised by said Courts in cases of like steamboats and other vessels upon the high seas or tide-waters within the admirability and maritime jurisdiction of the United States, and the remedies and forms of process and proceedings were to be the same used by such courts in cases of admiralty and maratime jurisdiction, etc.

Neither in Missouri nor in other States bordering on the Mississippi river and other navigable rivers did the United States claim or exercise jurisdiction in admirality cases until about 1853, when Judge Wells, Judge of the Missouri District, claimed such jurisdiction and declared it to be exclusive of State Courts and State statutes. Prior to that time, the several States bordering on such rivers had passed statutes giving to State courts the power to sue and attach and render judgment in rem against vessels navigating such rivers. This decision, with others that soon followed in the same line, was sustained by the United States Supreme Court and put an end, in the State Courts, to a large class of cases that, prior thereto, had been brought in the State Courts.

The salary of the District Judges for Missouri, as well as of District Judges in certain other States, was fixed by the act of March 3, 1845, (5 U. S. St., p. 788), at the sum of $1,500 per annum. By act of Congress of March 14, 1848 (9 U. S. St., p. 213), when attachments are issued in any district in Courts of the United States, they shall be treated in the same manner and placed upon the same footing as in the State Courts in said districts. On February 11, 1855 (10 U. S. St., p. 611), Congress required the Judge of the District Court for Missouri to hold at St. Louis a Circuit Court on the first Monday of October in every year, at which time might be transacted any business that could be transacted at the April term of said Court, and authority was given to the Circuit Court and the Judge of the District Court to order special terms for the transaction of any business that could be done at regular terms.

In 1857 (11 U. S. St., p. 197), the State of Missouri was divided into two judicial districts; the counties of Schuyler, Adair, Knox, Shelby, Monroe, Andrain, Montgomery, Gasconade, Franklin, Washington, Reynolds, Shannon and Oregon, with all that part of the State lying east of the above named counties were to compose the Eastern District, and the Court was to be held at St. Louis; and the remaining part of the State was to compose the Western District, the Court in which was to be held at Jefferson City. Two terms were to be held at Jefferson City on the first Mondays of March and September of each year, and three terms were to be held in the Eastern District, at St. Louis, on the third Mondays of February, May and November of each year, and both Courts were authorized to hold adjourned terms whenever in the opinion of the Court the business required it. Provision was made for distributing between said Courts cases then pending, and Judge Wells was allotted to the Western District, and Samuel Treat was appointed for the Eastern District, at a salary of $3,000 per annum. The Circuit Court for the Districts of Missouri was to be held at St. Louis, at the same times as before the passage of said act, and was to be composed of the Justice of the Supreme Court assigned to said Circuit — Judge Catron, at that time — and the two District Judges, and might be held by any one or more of said three judges. The then District Attorney and Marshall were continued in office for the Eastern District, and the then Clerk of the District Court was assigned to the Western District, and a District Attorney and Marshal was to be appointed for the Western District, and the Judge of the Eastern District was empowered to appoint a Clerk of his Court, and the then Clerk of the Circuit Court remained as Clerk of the Circuit Court as modified by said act.

By act of February 18 ,1861 (12 U. S. St., p. 130), from all judgments and decrees of any Circuit Court, a right of appeal or writ of error was granted to the Supreme Court of the United States in all cases of controversy in law or equity regarding copyright or patent claims under the laws of the United States, without regard to the amount in controversy.

By act of August 2, 1861 (12 U. S. St., p. 285), the Attorney General of the United States was given superintending control over District Attorneys and Marshals in all the Districts of the United States and they were required to give to him an account of the official proceedings. By an act of July 1, 1862 (12 U. S. St., p. 432), to provide for the collection of internal revenue for the support of the government and the payment of interest on the public debt, and acts amendatory thereof, additional jurisdiction was conferred upon both the District and Circuit Courts of the United States for the recovery of penalties and inflicting punishments for violations of said acts. On July 15, 1862 (12 U.S.St., p. 576), a new arrangement of circuits was enacted by Congress, by which the districts of Missouri, Iowa, Kansas and Minnesota constituted the Ninth Circuit, and Associate Justice of the Supreme Court Samuel F. Miller was assigned to this circuit thus organized. On July 16, 1862 (12 U. S. St., p. 588), the laws of the State in which United States Courts are held were to govern as to the competency of witnesses. By act of Congress of July 23, 1866 (14 U. S. St., p. 209), the districts of Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas and Arkansas were to constitute the Eighth Judicial Circuit, and Associate Justice Samuel F. Miller, was assigned to the Eighth Circuit. The act of Congress of July 27, 1866 (14 U. S. St., p. 306), provides for the removal of causes from State Courts to United States Courts where the suit is against an alien, or a citizen of another State, where the sum involved

exceeds $500 exclusive of costs, and points out the mode of making such removal and conducting said suits in the United States Courts; and in the same volume, page 385, act of February 5, 1867, the Courts of the United States and the judges of such Courts were authorized to grant writs of "habeas corpus" where persons are restrained of their liberty in violation of the constitution or any treaty or law of the United States, and to hear and determine the same. By act of March 2, 1867 (14 U. S. St., p. 517), by a bankrupt law then passed, the United States District Courts were constituted Courts of Bankruptcy, to hear and adjudicate all cases of bankruptcy, with right of appeal to the Circuit Courts. Similar jurisdiction in bankruptcy cases has been conferred on the United States District Courts by acts of April 4, 1800, and of August 9, 1841.

On April 10, 1869 (16 U. S. St., p. 44), the Supreme Court of the United States was to consist of eight Associate Justices, and provision was made for the appointment in each of the nine existing Judicial Circuits of Circuit Judges residing in their several circuits, who were clothed, within their respective circuits, with the same power and jurisdiction as the Justice of the Supreme Court allotted to the circuit, and the Justices of the Supreme Court were required to attend at least one term of the Circuit Court in each district during every period of two years. It was further provided by said act that any Judge of any Court of the United States who had held his commission as such at least ten years, after having attained the age of seventy years, might resign his office and thereafter, during his natural life, receive the same salary that was payable to him at the time of his resignation. Under this act, the Hon. John F. Dillon was appointed December 22, 1869, the Circuit Judge of the District in which Missouri was included. Said Circuit Judges so appointed were to receive a salary of $5,000 per annum. On May 21, 1872 (17 U. S. St., p. 135), terms of the Circuit Court for the Districts of Missouri were to commence on the third Mondays of March and September in each year.

On June 1, 1872 (17 U. S. St., p. 196) it was enacted that where the Judges differed in opinion, that of the presiding Judge should prevail and that upon a certificate of difference of opinion, either party may remove the case to the United States Supreme Court, and that writs of error or appeals to the Supreme Court must be taken within two years from the entry of judgment, and that practice, pleadings, etc., — except in admiralty and equity cases — should conform, as near as may be, to those existing in the State Courts, etc. In the same volume, page 282, on June 8, 1872, a Circuit Court in the Western District of Missouri was required to be held at Jefferson City on the third Monday of April and November of each year, and also in the Eastern District, in St. Louis, as already provided by law, and said Courts in both Districts were to be held by the Justice of the Supreme Court allotted to the Eighth Judicial Circuit, and the Circuit Judge of said Eighth Circuit, and the District Judge of such districts respectively, or any one of them, in the absence of the remainder. The Clerk, District Attorney and Marshal of the existing Circuit Court were to remain and act in the Circuit Court of the Eastern District, and a Clerk for said Western District was to be appointed by the Court, and the existing District Attorney and Marshal of said Western District were to act as such for the Circuit Court in the Western District of Missouri.

By act of February 25, 1873 (17 U. S. St., p. 476), the Circuit Court in and for the Eastern District of Missouri is made the successor of the late Circuit Court, and was to try and dispose of all suits pending in the late Circuit Court for the Districts of Missouri, and two terms of the District Court in said Eastern District were established, to be held on the first Mondays of May and November of each year. By act of March 3, 1875 (18 U. S. St., p. 470), the Circuit Courts are given original jurisdiction, concurrent with the Courts of the several States, in all suits of a civil nature at common law and in equity where the amount involved, exclusive of costs, exceeds $500, arising under the constitution, laws or treaty of the United States, or in which the United States are plaintiffs, or in which there is a controversy between citizens of different States, or between citizens of the same State claiming lands under grants of different States, or a controversy between citizens of a State and foreign States, citizens or subjects.

By act of January 21, 1879 (20 U. S. St., p. 263), the Western District of Missouri is divided into two divisions, to be known as the Eastern and Western Divisions of the

Western District of Missouri. The Western Division to include the counties of Andrew, Atchison, Barton, Bates, Buchanan, Caldwell, Carroll, Cass, Christian, Clay, Clinton, Daviess, DeKalb, Gentry, Grundy, Harrison, Holt, Jackson, Jasper, Lafayette, Linn, Livingston, Mercer, Nodaway, Platte, Putnam, Ray, Saline, Sullivan, Vernon and Worth. The remaining counties in said District constituted the Eastern Division thereof. The terms of the District and Circuit Courts of the Western Division were fixed on the third Mondays of May and October in each year, at Kansas City, and the terms of the District and Circuit Courts for the Eastern Division were to be held at the terms already prescribed by law, at Jefferson City.

Congress, by act of February 28, 1887 (24 U. S. St., p. 424), declared that the city of St. Louis and the counties of Franklin, Gasconade, Jefferson, Crawford, Washington, St. Francois, Ste. Genevieve, Dent, Iron, Madison, Perry, Bollinger, Cape Girardeau, Shannon, Reynolds, Wayne, Scott, Carter, Oregon, Ripley, Butler, Stoddard, New Madrid, Mississippi, Dunklin, Pemiscot, Montgomery, Lincoln, Warren, St. Charles, Macon, Adair, Audrain, Clark, Knox, Lewis, Madison, Monroe, Pike, Ralls, Schuyler, Scotland, Shelby and Randolph shall constitute an Eastern Judicial District of Missouri, and all of the remaining counties of the State shall constitute the Western Judicial District of the State. The Eastern Judicial District of Missouri was divided into two Divisions, to be known respectively as the Northern and Eastern Divisions of said District. The Eastern Division to embrace the city of St. Louis and the counties of St. Louis, Franklin, Gasconade, Jefferson, Crawford, Washington, St. Francois, Ste. Genevieve, Dent, Iron, Madison, Perry, Bollinger, Cape Girardeau, Shannon, Reynolds, Wayne, Scott, Carter, Oregon, Ripley, Butler, Stoddard, New Madrid, Mississippi, Dunklin, Pemiscot, Montgomery, Lincoln, Warren and St. Charles, the Courts for which, as thereby established, were to be held and continued at St. Louis. The remaining counties within said Eastern District were to constitute the Northern Division of said District, and the Courts therefor were to be held at the city of Hannibal. The Western Judicial District was divided into four Divisions, to be known as the St. Joseph, the Western, the Eastern, and Southern Divisions. The counties of Clay, Ray, Carroll, Chariton, Sullivan, Jackson, Lafayette, Saline, Cass, Jackson, Bates, Henry, Vernon, Putnam, Caldwell, Livingston, Grundy, Mercer, Linn, Barton, Jasper and St. Clair were to constitute the Western Division, the Circuit and District Courts for which were to be continued at Kansas City. The counties of Atchison, Nodaway, Holt, Andrew, Buchanan, Platte, Clinton, Harrison, Daviess, DeKalb, Gentry and Worth were to constitute the St. Joseph Division, and the courts therefor were to be held at St. Joseph. The counties of Cedar, Polk, Dallas, Laclede, Pulaski, Dade, Greene, Webster, Wright, Texas, Lawrence, Christian, Douglass, Howell, Newton, Barry, McDonald, Stone, Taney and Ozark were to constitute the Southern Division of said Western District, the courts for which were to be held at the city of Springfield. The remaining counties in said Western District were to constitute the Central Division of said District, and the Courts, Circuit and District, were to be continued and held at Jefferson City. Thereby was established a District and Circuit Court of the United States in each of the several Divisions of the said Eastern and Western Districts thus created, except the Southern Division of the Western District, in which a District Court only was created. In each of said Divisions there were to be held two terms of the District and Circuit Courts in each year, except in said Southern Division, in which were to be held two terms of the District Court in each year. The times of holding said terms of Court in St. Louis, Kansas City and the city of Jefferson were to be the same as already established by law, and in the other Divisions therein named, the times of holding terms of Court were to be, at Hannibal, on the first Mondays of May and November, and at the city of St. Joseph on the first Mondays of April and October, and at Springfield on the first Mondays of February and August. The counties of Cedar, Polk, Greene, Dade, Lawrence, Newton, McDonald, Barry, and Stone were atached to the Western Division of the Western District for Circuit Court purposes in all cases and proceedings.

The District Judges for the Eastern and Western Districts, each in the division of his proper District, and the Circuit Judge of the Eighth Judicial Circuit were required to hold

said Courts. All suits brought in the Courts of the United States in Missouri, not of a local nature, were to be brought in the Division having jurisdiction over the county where the defendants, or one of them, resided. If there were more than one defendant and a part of them resided in different Divisions or Districts, plaintiff might sue in either Division or District. Appointment of Clerks in the new Divisions created by said act was provided for, and the District Attorney and Marshal of the Eastern and Western Judicial Districts were to act as Marshal and District Attorney of their respective Districts, and receive the fees as allowed by law. Before the Judge was to hold terms of Court at St. Joseph, Hannibal and Springfield, he was to have satisfactory evidence that the County Court Judges in the counties where said towns were located had set apart, in said towns a court room, clerk's office, marshal's office, and district attorney's office free of rent to the United States, to be used and occupied until the completion of public buildings by the United States.

Thus it will be seen that Missouri is well provided with United States Courts, conveniently located in different parts of the State, there being four Courts in the Western District and two in the Eastern. It is believed that no other State has so many United States Courts within its borders.

On the 19th of April, 1888 (25 U. S. St., p. 88), the times of holding the District and Circuit Courts at Hannibal were fixed for the fourth Monday of May and the first Monday of December of each year, and in the same volume, page 497, by act of September 26, 1888, the Circuit Court of the Western Division of the Western District was to be held at Kansas City on the first Mondays of March and September of each year; and the District Court for said Division was to begin at Kansas City on the first Mondays of May and October annually; and the Circuit and District Courts for the St. Joseph Division were to begin and be held at said city on the first Mondays of April and November annually; and both Circuit and District Courts in the Central Division of the Western District were changed to the third Mondays of April and November annually; and the terms of the District Court of Springfield were to begin on the third Mondays of May and October annually.

By act of October 1, 1888 (25 U. S. St., p. 498), the county of Audrain was detached from the Northern Division of the Eastern Judicial District of Missouri and attached to the Central Division of the Western Judicial District of Missouri.

By act of May 14, 1890 (26 U. S. St., p. 106), Congress amended the act of February 28, 1887, so as to establish both a District and Circuit Court in each of the several Divisions of the Eastern and Western Districts, and in each of the several Divisions two terms of a Circuit Court were required to be held in each year. Those at St. Louis, Kansas City and Jefferson City were to be held at the times designated by the original act, and in other Divisions they were to be held at Hannibal on the first Mondays of May and November; at St. Joseph on the first Mondays of April and October; and at Springfield on the first Mondays of February and August. The District Judges for the Eastern and Western Districts of the State, each in the Divisions of the proper District, and the Circuit Judge of the Eighth Judicial Circuit were required to hold the said Courts. Juries were to be summoned as then directed by law, and whenever the Circuit and District Courts in either of said Districts or Divisions should be held at the same time and place, jurors should not be summoned for each of said Courts, but for both Courts, and they were to act accordingly as grand and petit jurors for both of said Courts. Again, on the 29th of August, 1890 (26 U. S. St., p. 369), changes were made in the times of holding Circuit and District Courts, as follows, to-wit: At Kansas City, on the first Mondays of March and September annually; at St. Joseph, on the first Mondays of April and November, annually; at Jefferson City, on the third Mondays of April and November annually; and at Springfield on the third Mondays of May and October annually. All process was to be deemed returnable to the terms thereby created, and all recognizances were to be taken to have reference to the respective terms thereby established.

By act of March 3, 1891 (26 U. S. St., p. 826), Congress made provision for the appointment, in each Circuit, of an additional Circuit Judge, with the same qualifications, power and jurisdiction that the Circuit Judges of the United States then had under existing laws, and to have the same compensation as

the Circuit Judges then had in their respective circuits. Said act also created in each circuit a Circuit Court of Appeals, to consist of three Judges, of whom two should constitute a quorum, which should be a court of record, with appellate jurisdiction. Said Court was to prescribe the form and style of its seal, and the form of writs and other process, conformable to the exercise of its jurisdiction, and could appoint a Marshal and a Clerk, who should exercise the same duties and powers within its jurisdiction as were then performed by the Clerk of the Supreme Court of the United States. The salary of the Marshal was fixed at $2,500 per annum, and of the Clerk at $3,000, to be paid in equal proportions quarterly. The Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court assigned to each circuit, and the Circuit Judges within each circuit, and the several District Judges within each circuit were competent to sit as judges of the Circuit Court of Appeals, within their corporate circuits. The Chief Justice, if attending said Court of Appeals, was to preside, and an Associate Justice if attending, was to preside in the order of seniority of their commissions. A term was to be held annually, and the Court in the Eighth Circuit was to be held at St. Louis on the second Monday of January, 1891, and thereafter at such times as the Court should fix. No appeal or writ of error could thereafter be taken from District Courts to existing Circuit Courts, and no appellate jurisdiction was thereafter to be exercised by existing Circuit Courts, but all appeals by writ of error or otherwise from District Courts were subject to review in the Supreme Court, or the Circuit Court of Appeals thereby established. Appeals or writs of error could be taken from District Courts or existing Circuit Courts direct to the Supreme Court in cases in which the jurisdiction of the Court alone was involved, in cases of final sentence and decrees in prize cases, and in cases of capital or infamous crimes, and where the construction or application of the United States laws were involved, or where the constitutionality of any law or treaty of the United States was in question, or where the constitution or law of a State is claimed in contravention of the constitution of the United States. The Circuit Courts of Appeals were to exercise appellate jurisdiction on appeals or writs of error on final decisions in the District Courts or existing Circuit Courts in all cases other than those above mentioned, and their judgments or decrees were to be final in all cases in which the jurisdiction is dependent entirely upon the opposite parties to the suit being aliens and citizens of the United States, or citizens of different States; also in cases arising under patent laws, under revenue laws, and under criminal laws; and in admiralty cases, excepting that in every subject within its appellate jurisdiction the Circuit Court of Appeals may certify to the Supreme Court questions or propositions of law for its instruction. Said act of Congress sets forth provisions and regulations for the guidance of said Circuit Courts of Appeals, which it is not necessary to specify in detail.

On April 19, 1892 (27 U. S. St., p. 20). Congress again changed the times of holding the Circuit and District Courts of the United States in the Western District of Missouri after the 1st of July, 1892, by declaring that the terms of said Courts should begin at Kansas City on the fourth Monday in April and the first Monday in November annually; at St. Joseph, on the first Monday of March and the third Monday of November, annually; at Springfield, on the first Monday in April and the first Monday in October, annually; and at Jefferson City on the third Mondays in March and October annually.

On July 23, 1894 (28 U. S. St., p. 115), the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, is required to appoint an additional Circuit Judge in the Eighth Judicial Circuit, who shall possess the same qualifications and exercise the same powers and jurisdiction as then prescribed by law for Circuit Judges.

By act of February 8, 1896, of the first session of the Fifty-fourth Congress, the jurisdiction of the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Eighth Judicial Circuit is extended to all suits at law or equity then pending therein upon writ of error or appeal from the United States Court in the Indian Territory.

By act of January 28, 1897 (p. 502, of Acts of Second Session of the Fifty-fourth Congress), the county of Audrain in Missouri is detached from the Western Judicial District of Missouri and is attached to the Eastern Judicial District. It is a curious fact that the county of Audrain, which was first placed in the Eastern District, from the time of the

division of the State into two districts, at almost every session of Congress was transferred from the Division in which it was first placed to the other, and then back again. It might be called a traveling, or locomotive, county. Congress played foot-ball with it and kept it moving backward and forward between the different Districts or Divisions.

The above compilation of the acts of Congress shows, in brief, the action of the Government in reference to the powers and jurisdiction of Federal Courts in the State of Missouri, whether granted by special or general acts. The gentlemen, who, at different times, have held the position of Judges of the District and Circuit Courts in Missouri and the Associate Justices of the United States Supreme Court, assigned to the Missouri Circuit, have all been men of eminent ability and learning and will compare favorably with any Judges of other Federal Courts throughout the country, both as to legal learning an integrity of character. The following are the Judges of the United States Courts in Missouri:

Judges of the District Court: James H. Peck, commissioned Judge of the District Court of Missouri April 5, 1822, and retired March 8, 1836; Robert W. Wells, commissioned June 27, 1836, and died September 22, 1864, while still in office; Samuel Treat, commissioned March 3, 1857, for the Eastern District of Missouri, and resigned March 5, 1887; Arnold Krekel commissioned for the Western District March 9, 1865, and died in office June 8, 1887; Amos M. Thayer, commissioned for the Eastern District in February, 1887, and appointed United States Circuit Judge August 9, 1884; John F. Philips, commissioned for the Western District June 25, 1888, and still in office; Henry S. Priest, commissioned for the Eastern District August 9, 1894, and resigned May 13, 1895; Elmer B. Adams, commissioned for the Eastern District December 9, 1895, and still in office.

Circuit Court Judges: John Forest Dillon, commissioned December 22, 1869, and resigned September 1, 1879; George Washington Mc Crary, commissioned December 9, 1879, and resigned March —, 1884; Henry Clay Caldwell, commissioned March 7, 1890, and still in office; David Josiah Brewer, commissioned March 31, 1884, and appointed Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States December 20, 1889; Walter B. Sanborn, commissioned March 17, 1892, and still in office.

Associate Justices of the United States Supreme Court assigned to the Eighth Judicial Circuit in Missouri are included: John Catron, March —, 1837, and continued until 1862, when he was transferred to the Sixth Circuit; Samuel Furman Miller, commissioned July 16, 1862, and assigned first to the Ninth Circuit, in which Missouri was then included, and afterward, when Missouri was placed in the Eighth Circuit, he was assigned to that Circuit and so continued until his death, October —, 1890; David J. Brewer, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, after the death of Justice Miller was assigned to the Eighth Circuit.

Many important questions have arisen in the Federal Courts of Missouri under the treaty by which the United States acquired of France the Louisiana Territory, which by appeals or writs of error have been carried to the Supreme Court of the United States. Their decision by this latter Court has established principles in reference to land titles that have controlled similar questions that have arisen in Florida, acquired of Spain, and in Texas, New Mexico, Arizona and California, acquired of Mexico. Constitutional questions have also arisen in the Missouri United States Courts that have had a national bearing, notably the Dred Scott case, whose decision by the United States Court aroused public attention and discussion throughout the whole country and was one of the causes that contributed to the late civil war. The test oath cases, under the Missouri constitution of 1865, involved principles of civil liberty which were passed upon and settled by the United States Supreme Court.

MELVIN L. GRAY.

United States Engineer's Office.—This office was established in St. Louis in 1872 and has charge of the engineering operations incident to the improvement of the Mississippi river between the Ohio and Missouri rivers. The object of this improvement is to obtain eventually, a minimum depth, at standard low water, of six feet from the mouth of the Missouri to St. Louis, and of eight feet, at the same stage of water, from St. Louis

to the mouth of the Ohio river, the natural depth being in many cases from 3 1-2 to 4 feet. The plan adopted contemplates a reduction of the river to an approximate width of 2,500 feet below St. Louis, the natural width being in many cases from one to one and one-half miles. The method employed is the building up of new banks out to the line desired, from the solid matter brought down by the river and which is collected by means of hurdles constructed with piles, brush and rip-rap stone. The banks, both old and new, are revetted where necessary. Other means are also employed occasionally for completing or hastening the depth required. Portable jetties and dredge boats are also employed, wherever necessary, to deepen the channel, and afford temporary relief to navigation. This work has been in progress since 1872, under appropriations made by Congress, from time to time, aggregating $8,033,333.32, the total amount expended from that period to June 30, 1897, being $7,072,766.50, which resulted in extending the improvement in a partially completed condition to Red Rock, Missouri, eighty-seven miles below St. Louis. The plant used in the work and belonging to the United States consists of the tow-boats "General Gillmore" and "General F. L. Casey," and the tow boat and dredge-boat "General H. L. Abbot" with 2 dredges, 7 steam fenders, 56 model barges, 8 quarter barges, 10 quarter boats, 4 office and survey boats, 35 pile-drivers, 2 derrick boats, derricks, machine-shop, supply depot, and ways, foot of Arsenal street; 413 small boats, portable quarters, portable jetties, boarding outfit and other minor tools and appliances, the approximate total value of which, on June 30, 1897, was $635,367.47.

By act of Congress, approved September 19, 1890, the sum of $182,000 was appropriated for improvement of the St. Louis harbor. Of this appropriation, the sum of $150,762.03, was expended by June 30, 1892, in the construction of a series of hurdles between the Eads Bridge and Merchants' Bridge, for the purpose of contracting the waterway between those bridges to a width of about 2,000 feet, in order to concentrate the flow upon a number of middle bars that impeded navigation and thus cause scour to the depth desired. This work resulted in extensive deposits of sediment along the lines of hurdles and considerable increase in channel depth. The Engineer's office is also charged with the duty of removing snags and wrecks from the Mississippi river, from the mouth of the Missouri to New Orleans. This work is carried on by snag-boats belonging to the United States under an annual appropriation not to exceed $100,000, made by act of Congress approved August 11, 1888, and the total amount expended from that date to June 30, 1897, was $788,777.73, or an annual average expenditure of $87,641.97. WILLIAM FAYEL.

United Workmen, Ancient Order of—The Ancient Order of United Workmen was founded by John Jordan Upchurch, at Meadville, Pa., on the 27th day of October, 1868. He was at that time engaged as a machinist in the Railroad shops of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, now the Erie, and had become the presiding officer in an organization at that time existing in Pennsylvania, known as the "League of Friendship, Supreme Mechanic's Order of the Sun." The conduct of this order having proven unsatisfactory, to the membership of the Lodge to which he belonged, he proposed to it the surrender of the Charter and abandonment of the Order, and the establishment of a new one on a plan which he had been several years in maturing. His proposition was accepted and the Lodge appointed a committee of seven consisting of J. J. Upchurch as Chairman, Wm. W. Walker, J. R. Umberger, M. H. McNair, Henry DeRoss, A. Klock and J. R. Hulse, to mature the new plan and report at a subsequent meeting. At the same time the Charter of the existing Order was surrendered and that Lodge became defunct. The membership was called together on the 27th of October by the Committee, at which time there were present 14 members including Upchurch and the first Lodge of the Ancient Order of United Workmen was instituted, Upchurch acting as the instituting officer. This Lodge was called Jefferson Lodge No. 1 of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and is still a prosperous and flourishing Lodge of the Order in Meadville. Upchurch prepared the first ritual and wrote the first code of laws. The society was designed as a Mutual Protective Association for working men, professional men and especially lawyers being excluded from membership in the original constitution. It was a fraternal society very much

of the style of the Mason's and Odd Fellows, then the leading fraternities of the country, and added an additional feature of social and educational work. The first code of laws did not provide for the protective feature of the Order, but did make provisions that such a feature should be added whenever there were 1000 members. Just one year afterwards Upchurch proposed the article which established this feature of the Order.

From the first the Order was popular and grew rapidly, extending into the adjoining States. Soon a Grand Lodge was organized in Pennsylvania followed in a short time afterwards by another in Ohio and another in Kentucky. In Feb. 1873 these three Grand Lodges elected representatives to form a Supreme Lodge,and for this purpose they met in the city of Cincinnati on the 11th day of February of that year and the Supreme Lodge of the Order was instituted. Its growth thereafter became much more rapid as there was a central power to direct the work of extension, and one by one Grand Lodges were established in other States and Territories and in the Provinces of Canada, until at the present time there are about thirty-six Grand Lodges and about five thousand Subordinate Lodges, the total membership being 343, 295 on January 1st. 1898. Since the establishment of its beneficial features it has distributed to widows and orphans the sum of $81,108,819.27.

The Order was introduced into Missouri in 1875, the first Lodge having been instituted in the city of St. Louis on the 12th day of May of that year and known as St. Louis Lodge No. 1. It is still an active and prosperous Lodge. The Order was introduced in the State by R. L. Miller, acting then as Deputy Supreme Master Workman, now the Senior Past Grand Master Workman of the Jurisdiction. After its introduction into the State it grew rapidly, especially up to about the year 1891, by which time it had completely occupied the State. The Grand Lodge of Missouri was organized in the city of St. Louis on the 25th of April, 1876, with R. L. Miller as Past Grand Master Workman; Henry Kramer, as Grand Master Workman; E. Raband as Grand Foreman; Wm. Brennecke, as Grand Overseer; J. O. Hubler, Grand Guide; Dr. Wm. C. Richardson, Grand Recorder; E. F. Schreiner, Grand Receiver; R. L. Mueller, Grand Watchman. Following the institution of the Grand Lodge the progress in Missouri was rapid. On the first on January of the year, 1898, there were 68 lodges in St. Louis and 450 in the State, containing about 21,065 members in all. The jurisdiction was set apart by the Supreme Lodge as an independent beneficiary jurisdiction in September, 1878. From the introduction of the Order in Missouri to the first of January, 1898, it had disbursed to the widows and orphans of this State the sum of $7,499,900.38. The present headquarters of the Order are in the City of St. Louis, the three active officers being Grand Master Workman Wm. H. Miller; Grand Recorder Henry W. Meyer; and Grand Receiver Dr. John D. Vincil.

WILLIAM H. MILLER.

Unity Club.—A Club organized in 1883 at the Church of the Unity, under the leadership of Rev. John C. Learned, pastor of that church. This notable Club originated in meetings held informally at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Learned, for "conversations" on Emerson and other authors. Ever since its formal organization, it has maintained its place as one of the foremost literary and ethical societies of St. Louis. For over fifteen years it has met fortnightly, on Sunday evenings from October to April. Its object is the culture to be derived from a common study of what is best in literature, and membership is open to all, regardless of creed, who are interested in its objects and willing to bear their part in the work. Among the authors selected have been Emerson, Browning, Homer, Wordsworth, Shelley, Milton, and Dante. The Old Testament has also been carefully studied. Under the leadership of Mr. Learned's successor, Rev. Frederick L. Hosmer, the works of Shakespeare, Aeschylus, Lowell and Tennyson have been chosen. The work of the Club has been painstaking and of solid worth. The ethical and religious, as well as the intellectual and historical, value of such courses of study, together with the variety and many-sidedness of treatment, have maintained keen interest and a permanent and growing membership. Essays, selected readings from the author under consideration, followed by comment, questions, and open discussion, furnish entertainment, as well as instruction. Both men and women take part and many of the papers and addresses are of marked ex-

cellence. The officers for 1898 were Mr. William S. Curtis, Dean of the Law School, president; Miss Jennie Jones, vice president; Mrs. C. V. Mersereau, secretary; Mr. G. L. Stevens, treasurer; Rev. F. L. Hosmer, Miss Laura Hinchman, Mrs. W. S. Curtis, directors. Among those actively participating in the work of the Club are Prof. C. M. Woodward, Mrs. J. C. Learned, Prof. J. B. Johnson, Mr. Frederick M. Crunden, and Mrs. Henry Blattner. MARTHA S. KAYSER.

Unity Study Club.—This Club was formed in 1885 as Auxiliary to the Women's Western Unitarian Conference, and as such consisted for several years of members of the Church of the Messiah and the Church of the Unity. Later, the members of the Church of the Messiah withdrew, forming the Eliot Society within their church organization; and when the Women's Western Unitarian Conference disbanded in 1895, the women of the Church of the Unity re-organized under the present name; and as it now stands, it exists for the study of religious, educational and philanthropic subjects. It welcomes to its membership all interested in its work, which is earnest and thorough in character. The subject for the year 1896-97 was a "Study of Certain Phases of Penal Institutions and Eleemosynary Work", and for 1897-98, some phases of the question of "government." The membership numbers about fifty, but as the meetings are open, the assemblages are often very large. The work is advanced, and the subjects and their manner of treatment and many features of the meetings have been adopted by other clubs. Among the leading workers of the Club are Mrs. J. C. Learned, Mrs. John Green, Mrs. Gustave Baumgarten, Mrs. George Durant, Mrs. J. B. Case, Mrs. William S. Curtis, Miss Laura Hinchman, Mrs. J. B. Johnson, and Mrs. William Bouton.
MARTHA S. KAYSER.

University Club.—On the afternoon of the 30th of December, 1871, twenty-two college graduates met in the office of Garland & Greene, No. 203 North Third Street, to take the preliminary steps toward the formation of a University Club. The colleges represented were the following: Harvard, Yale, Dartmouth, Amherst, Williams, Brown, Hamilton, Oberlin, Kenyon, and Aberdeen Scotland. The meeting was an enthusiastic one, although no one seemed to have any very definite idea as to matters of detail. Before the meeting adjourned, however, it was decided to call the new organization The University Club, and the next few weeks were spent in drafting a constitution and arranging details. After a good deal of discussion the first building occupied by the Club as its home was agreed upon. It was the so-called Tilden House, a three-story brick dwelling the site of which is now covered by the western portion of the Century Building. Ninth Street was a long way west in those days, and the opposition to this location was very strong; but after the Club got settled they all agreed that it was just the place.

The Club may be said to have really begun to live when its first president, the Hon. Thomas Allen, was inaugurated, in June, 1872, and the club-house was thrown open to members. The intention at first was to confine the membership to graduates of universities and colleges, but after some debate it was provided that one-fifth might be non-graduates. In 1874 the provision requiring graduation was abandoned so that no restriction of that sort remained and the membership was placed upon the same basis as in any other social club. The spirit of the early days has however, always dominated the life of the University Club, and it is the natural rallying place of all college men in St. Louis.

The aims of the Club were very modest in the days of the Tilden House. The initiation fee was at first but five dollars, although it was soon raised to ten dollars. In 1856 the initiation fee was raised to fifty dollars and the annual dues in 1878 to the same amount. At present the initiation fee is fifty, and the annual dues seventy-five dollars. In 1874 the Tilden House was getting too small for the increasing membership and the expanding wants of the Club, and a lease was taken of the Harrison House, No. 1125 Washington Avenue. Here the Club remained until the summer of 1882. This period of its life was a happy and prosperous one. The membership was large and the spirit that pervaded the Club one of hearty good fellowship. The club offered many pleasant and varied entertainments to its members from the formal lecture to the art exhibition and the evening reception. In

many ways the Club entered into the social life of St. Louis of that day as an important factor, and it has also a life of its own among the members that is looked back upon with great pleasure by the older members.

In 1882 the down-town party in the Club, which had been gaining strength for some time, prevailed, and a lease was taken of the upper stories of the Jaccard Building on the northeast corner of Broadway and Olive Street. Here for a time the Club enjoyed an apparent prosperity. Numbers increased and the down-town party was elated at the Club prospects; but after awhile it was found that the revenue of the Club was insufficient for the largely increased expense attending the furnishing and carrying on of the Club, and the difficulties seemed to grow heavier month by month. The membership began to fall away until in the fall of 1885 it was clearly seen that some radical step must be taken to relieve the Club of its burden. It was decided finally to give up the lease of the house and to seek less expensive quarters farther uptown. Only about one hundred members were left when the Club at last was able to settle up all of its indebtedness and remove to its next abode, the Walsh Mansion No. 2721 Pine Street.

Here the Club remained until August, 1896. The house was an old-fashioned, comfortable dwelling, with a large extent of ground and the life of the Club returned to the good fellowship and spirit of the days of the Harrison House. This was its home until in 1896 the westward movement of the population had made its location too inconvenient for the members and serious losses of membership were threatened unless some changes were made. Fortunately an opportunity now offered itself for the Club to purchase the Allen House on the north west corner of Washington and Grand Avenues, and by the energy and activity of the officers and directors this was accomplished, and since the summer of 1896 the Club has occupied its own home. The limit of membership has been reached since this last step was taken, and the future of the Club seems brighter than ever before. It is still true to its name, although the university test is not demanded; and the college men of St. Louis look upon the University Club as their natural place of union.

The Club has had but four presidents since its organization in 1872. Hon. Thomas Allen, the first president, died in 1882, having served the Club from its beginning. He was succeeded by Judge Samuel M. Breckinridge, who also continued to hold the office until his death in 1891. In January 1892 the vacancy was filled by the election of Mr. Marshall S. Snow, who served until January 1896, when he retired, and Mr. Benjamin B. Graham was his successor, who was reelected in 1897. Since its organization the University Club has had on its roll of members many of the most prominent of the citizens of our city, in all walks of life, and it has played no mean part in the social and literary life of St. Louis; although its chief claim to notice is as a social institution.

PROF. MARSHALL S. SNOW.

Unzaga, Luis De.—Governor of Louisiana, was born in 1720 and died in 1790. He entered the Spanish military service in early life and after a campaign with "Charles of Naples", in his operations against Austria, was made a Brigadier General. He succeeded O'Reilly as Governor of Louisiana, in 1769, and adopting a conciliatory policy, soon established friendly relations between the Creoles and the Spanish authorities. He was made Captain General of Caracas, in 1776, and Governor of Cuba in 1783. In 1785 he returned to Spain and died there.

V

Vagrants, Sales of—At one time in the history of St. Louis, vagrants, or persons with no visible means of support, generally loafers, gamblers and thieves, were sold at public auction for six months to the highest bidder. There were a number of such sales in front of the Court House along in the "forties." "The Reveille" of July 29, 1847, gives an account of the sale of a white man named Jack Bowers, to a livery-stable keeper, on Sixth street. The price given is not stated. The law had a wholesome effect in ridding the town of disreputable characters.

Vahlkamp Henry, manufacturer, was born June 26, 1845, in the City of Lippstadt, Province of Westphalia, Prussia. His parents were Henry and Henrietta (Blankenburg) Vahlkamp, and his father was a man of prominence in Lippstadt. After graduating from the gymnasium in his native town, Henry Vahlkamp served a year in the Prussian army, and at that time had fine prospects of becoming permanently connected with the Government Civil Service. Like many other young Germans of that period, however, he became embroiled in the political controversies of the day in such a way as to incur the displeasure of the government, and in consequence of this he left Germany and went to the city of Brussels, in Belgium. There he was employed for a year and a half in a wholesale dry goods house and then, in the year 1867, came to this country. He arrived in New York City and remained there three months, after which he went to the Pacific coast by way of the Isthmus of Panama. For two and a half years thereafter, he was engaged in mining and mercantile pursuits in California, leaving there in 1870 to come to St. Louis. Determining to make his home in this city, he first connected himself with the lumber business, but at the end of a few months, quit this employment to enter the office of William J. Lemp, who had then just fairly entered upon the career which has made him one of the best known, as well as one of the wealthiest manufacturers in the United States. Beginning as general clerk in the office of what was then a modest brewing plant, he grew up with this business, taking full charge of all the office affairs until 1892. In that year, the W. J. Lemp Brewing Company was organized and incorporated, and he was then made secretary and manager of the corporation. This position he still retains, and to no one of the able men whom he has gathered about him does Mr. Lemp give greater credit for the success which has attended his enterprise than to Mr. Vahlkamp. When he became connected with the brewery, its annual output of beer was fifteen thousand barrels, whereas, at the present time, its annual output is five hundred thousand barrels. This is a remarkable record of commercial and industrial development, and all who have contributed to it may well feel proud of the accomplishment. Throughout this period, Mr. Vahlkamp has sustained a close and confidential relationship to Mr. Lemp and has been regarded by him as one of his ablest lieutenants. The admirable system which prevails in the conduct of all the commercial affairs of the brewery is largely his creation, and the vast extension of its trade is due in no small measure to his keen foresight and sagacity. In social life he is much esteemed, and through his connection with all the leading German societies and the Order of Odd Fellows he is known to a large circle of acquaintances as a genial and accomplished gentleman. In politics, he has been nominally a Democrat, but both his views and action have been liberal in character, and his votes have been cast for men and measures, rather than for the maintenance of any political organization. Mr. Vahlkamp married December 10, 1872, in St. Louis, Miss Helen Hay, who died a few years later, leaving two children, Henry R. and Clara W. Vahlkamp. September 20, 1879, he married Miss Caroline Hay, also of St. Louis. Their children are Charles G., Martha, Hulda K., Emile C.; Caroline M., Gustav E., Paula E., and Oscar A. Vahlkamp.

Valle, Francis, was born April 9, 1829, in Ste Genevieve, son of Francis Valle, the third of that name, and belonging to one of the oldest French families in Missouri. His father who was born in 1779, was educated in Newark, New Jersey, and in the spring of 1797

returned to his home in Missouri, traveling on foot and by wagon to Pittsburg, then called Fort Pitt, Pennsylvania, and down the Ohio River by flat-boat to Louisville, Ky. There he was met by men in "pirogues," who brought him to his home at Ste. Genevieve, of which place his father, Francis Valle, the second, was then Commandant under the Spanish government. Francis Valle, the third, was made a lieutenant of militia in 1798 and was at the head of a company in his father's command on an expedition to New Madrid to punish the Indians for depredations against the white settlers. After Louisiana passed under American domination and in the year 1810, this Francis Valle was appointed by Governor Meriwether Lewis a lieutenant of Rangers, and in 1811, by President Madison, a lieutenant in the 24th Infantry Regiment, United States army. He served through the war of 1812, a part of the time under Maj. Zachary Taylor—afterward President of the United States—and was with him on his expedition to Rock Island in 1814. In 1817, he resigned his commission in the army and in 1822 was elected Sheriff of Ste. Genevieve County, defeating Henry Dodge, who was later Governor of Wisconsin and United States Senator from that State. The second Francis Valle, grandfather of Francis Valle, of St. Louis, was Commandant at Ste. Genevieve from 1780 until Louisiana was transferred to the United States. The first Francis Valle came from Montreal, Canada, to Kaskaskia, Illinois, about the year 1730. He was Commandant at Fort Chartres, on the Mississippi and afterward Commandant at Ste. Genevieve until succeeded by his son. Francis Valle, the fourth of the name, who represents the family in St. Louis, received an academic education at the institution conducted by Joseph Hertish, and at which Senators Jones and Dodge, of Iowa; Lewis V. Bogy, of Missouri; and many other men of note were educated. Mr. Valle came to St. Louis in 1846 and studied law in the office of Hon. John F. Darby. He continued to reside here until the breaking out of the civil war, when he espoused the Southern cause and served in the Confederate army until the close of the war, surrendering with the last Confederate troops at Shreveport, Louisiana, June 9, 1865. As a result of his devotion to the cause of the Confederacy, he lost a handsome estate, suffering much both in person and property. Since the war, he has been a resident of St. Louis. For several years, he was cashier of the bank of Darby & Co.; from 1871 to 1876, was deputy clerk of the Court of Criminal Correction; and since that time, has been a notary public. He married, in 1854, Miss Columbia Holden, daughter of Col. Edward M. Holden, a well known lawyer of Perry County, Missouri.

Valle, Jules F., physician, was born in St. Louis, December 28, 1859, son of Jules and Isabella (Sargent) Valle. The family to which he belongs is one of the old French families of Missouri, and his great-grandfather, Francis Valle, was commandant of the post of Ste. Genevieve under both French and Spanish dominations. His father was born at Ste. Genevieve, was long president of the Iron Mountain Company and of the Choteau, Harrison & Valle Iron Company, and died March 4, 1872. His mother, who was born at Prairie du Rocher, died in 1889. Dr. Valle was educated in the public schools of this city and at Washington University. He then began the study of medicine, and after being graduated from St. Louis Medical College, continued his preparation for the medical profession during a period of three years by a course of study and practice in the hospitals of this country and Europe. He then engaged in the practice of his profession in this city splendidly equipped for its duties and responsibilities, and, although still a young man, has achieved well merited distinction and taken high rank among his contemporaries as a practitioner. He is a member of the medical staff of St. Luke's Hospital, of this city; an instructor in obstetrics at the St. Louis Medical College; chief of the obstetrical clinic of that institution, and physician to the Missouri School for the Blind. With the last named institution, he has been officially, as well as professionally connected, having served for four years as a member of its Board of Managers. He has co-operated with leading members of his profession in promoting the development of medical science, improving methods of practice, and advancing professional interests through associations of medical men, and is a member of the American Medical Association, the St. Louis Medical Society, the St. Louis Obstetrical and Gynaecological Society, and the St. Louis Hospital Alumni. His political affiliations are with the Republican

Party, and he is an Episcopalian churchman. Dr. Valle married, in 1881, Miss Mary A. Clover, daughter of Judge Henry A. Clover, of St. Louis. Their children are Jules F. Valle, Jr., Grace Elizabeth Valle, and Mary Isabella Valle.

Valliant, Leroy B., lawyer and jurist, was born June 14, 1838, at Moulton, Alabama. His father was Denton Hurlock Valliant, descended from French and English families, blended first in London and transplanted later to the United States. During the reign of Louis XVI., Jean Vaillant, French gentleman, transferred his place of residence to London, and there married an English woman. Within a generation his name was anglicized by the transposition of an "i" from the first to the last syllable, and its pronunciation was changed to that which it has since retained. John Valliant, the son of Jean Vaillant, who was the progenitor of the American family, immigrated to the Colonies in 1658 and settled in Caroline County, Maryland, where many of his descendants still reside. In this country, the family became blended with the Hurlock family, descended from Jonathan Hurlock, an Englishman, who came to the Colonies in 1716, and also settled in Maryland. His descendants of the present day reside chiefly in Dorchester County and in the city of Baltimore, in that State. Judge Valliant is descended from these two families in the paternal line, and through his mother, whose maiden name was Narcissa Kilpatrick, a strain of Scotch-Irish blood has been handed down to him. He was reared in the South and completed his academic course of study at the University of Mississippi, from which institution he was graduated in the class of 1856. Immediately after his graduation from college he matriculated at Cumberland University Law School, of Lebanon, Tennessee, and was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Laws, in 1858. A year later he was admitted to the bar of Greenville, Mississippi, and was practicing there when the Civil War began. The war temporarily changed the course of his life, and carried him away from professional pursuits. Entering the Confederate military service with a Lieutenant's commission, in Company I, of the Twenty-second Mississippi Infantry he was later promoted to Captain, and in the battle of Shiloh, commanded his regiment after all the regimental officers outranking him had been either killed or disabled. At the close of the war, he returned to Greenville, Mississippi, and resumed his law practice at that place, remaining there until the beginning of the year 1875. He then came to St. Louis, a well-seasoned, well-rounded lawyer, admirably equipped for practice in a broader and more remunerative field. His brilliant talents quickly obtained recognition and he not only impressed his individuality strongly upon the bar of the city, but became recognized as one of the ablest and most attractive political orators in Missouri. After practicing with marked success for eleven years and demonstrating his fitness for the exercise of judicial functions in many hard fought legal contests, he was in 1886 nominated for a Circuit judgeship on the Democratic ticket, was elected in November following, and at the beginning of the year 1887, took his place upon the Circuit bench. At the close of his first term of six years, he was unanimously re-nominated by his party, and to such an extent had his administration of the affairs of the Circuit Court commended itself to the public that, notwithstanding the fact that his political opponents, carried the city for the State and national tickets, he was re-elected by a majority of more than 5,000 votes. Reviewing his career on this bench and the work of the Court over which he presided, an eminent member of the St. Louis bar has recently written of him as follows: "The Circuit Court of the city of St. Louis has the highest original civil jurisdiction, and before it comes the great mass of litigation incident to St. Louis becoming a great metropolis. Hence, there have come to Judge Valliant, in quick succession, numerous cases affecting not only large property interests, but also the most intricate and important phases of State and municipal laws. Special mention should be made of the various mandamus and injunction cases against executive and legislative officers that have come before him and afforded him an opportunity in a marked way to exert great influence in shaping the policy of our laws. His decisions have made it clear that these extraordinary writs, which in late years have become so much more in use than formerly, should be used with great good judgment, learning and care: that there should be no hesitation to apply them with courage and effect when they are rightly demanded, but care should be taken to avoid use of them.

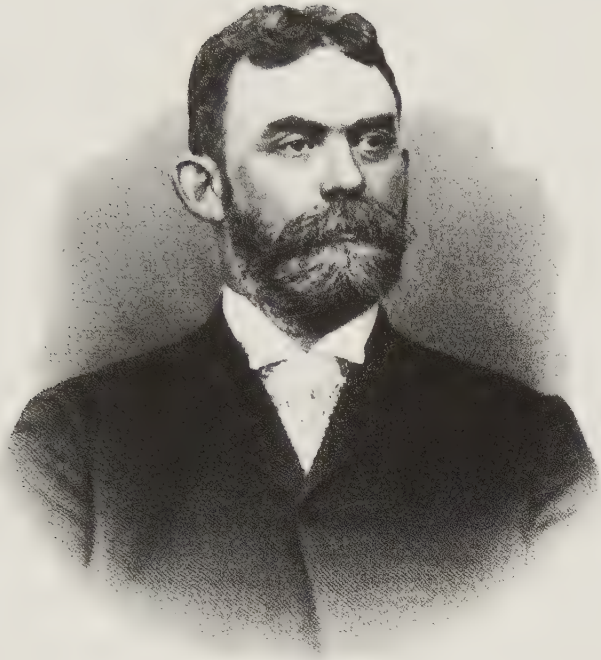
to which the tendency of the times would lead. He has been particular to leave ministerial and other officers to the full use of the discretion with which the law clothes them, careful to define the officer's responsibility and hold him to the performance of his duty in a proper case, yet at the same time careful not to trench on the constitutional or legislative prerogatives. That has occurred with election officers, Board of Health, Municipal Assembly, Police Commissioner, State Treasurer, State Bank Examiner, Supervisor of Building Associations, etc. In State ex rel Wear vs. Francis, the Board of Police Commissioners was by mandamus compelled to rescind an order it had made declaring that the police would not enforce the Sunday dram-shop law in St. Louis, and was ordered to enforce the law; it was contended that there was no precedent for the exercise of such a power by the judiciary, but the court held that if a precedent was wanting, one should be made, and the ruling was sustained by the Supreme Court. But in Neiser vs. Williams, the danger of recognizing authority in a chancellor to control by injunction an election officer in issuing a certificate of election is pointed out, and instances of the abuse of the power cited. In the recent case of the appointment of a receiver for the Mullanphy bank on application of the Secretary of State, as head of the State Bank Inspection Department, a decision was given sustaining the right of the Secretary of State to name the receiver, and so elucidating the construction to be placed upon the bank inspection law that the decision is regarded throughout the State as placing the law upon a popular and enduring foundation. In the still more recent case of State ex rel North & South Railway vs. Meier, President of the City Council in which it was sought by a mandamus to compel a legislative officer to sign a bill which it was claimed had passed the Council, but which the President refused to sign, the boundary lines between the co-ordinate departments of the government were drawn, the powers of the judiciary over the others defined, and the danger of the abuse of the power pointed out. His opinions in these cases of a public character, as well as those effecting property rights of the individual, have been written with the same degree of care, not only as to be clear expositions of legal principle, but also as to elegance of diction, as if they were to appear in regular printed reports. Having had experience prior to coming to St. Louis in presiding over a court of chancery for a full term in a State where the old chancery practice was still in vogue, he has been particularly distinguished as a Chancellor in handling the intricate and delicate questions arising in equity jurisprudence. Noteworthy has been his influence in directing the judicial mind in the City and State against the unwarranted use of mandatory injunctions in prelminary hearings. His high moral character, courteous bearing, unflinching courage and marked learning have distinguished him on the bench and shown to be natural his effort to dignify the Court and Bar; to make the young lawyer feel at home in his court; to impress upon members of the Bar their high duties, not merely as advocates of their clients' cases, but as officers of the Court, assisting in the administration of justice; to treat lawyers as men whose words should always be above question and whose aim should be to aid and not to mislead the Court. Of the several thousand cases decided by him, there have been appealed to the Supreme Court of the State only 187 cases, and of these only thirty-nine, or one in five, have been reversed, while there have been appealed to the St. Louis Court of Appeals only 228 cases, of which only fifty-five, or less than one in four have been reversed. And a number of the reversals were on minor points, the main points being approved. It is doubtful if there has ever been a better record on our circuit bench By profession, a lawyer; by religion, a Methodist; by fraternity, Knight Templar; by application, a scholar; by favor of the people, a judge; by nature, a modest gentleman; and, as has been said of others of the Scotch-Irish race, 'full of grit and grace.' "

In 1898, his eminent fitness for the exercise of the highest judicial functions caused him to be elevated by the vote of the people to the Supreme bench of Missouri, which position he now occupies. Judge Valliant married, in October, 1862, Miss Theodosia Taylor Worthington, daughter of Judge Isaac Worthington, of Mississippi, a veteran of the war of 1812 and a son of a soldier of the Revolution. He has three talented sons, one of whom is a lawyer.

Van Blarcom, Jacob Craig, banker, was born in Bergen County, New Jersey, June 1, 1849, son of Jacob V. R. and Euphemia (Dixon) Van Blarcom. His name indicates the origin of his ancestors, who came from Holland to New Jersey in 1621 and settled in what afterward became Bergen County, of that State. Mr. Van Blarcom grew up in New Jersey, was educated at the schools of Paterson and at Rutger's College, of New Brunswick. In 1866 he came to St. Louis and entered the employ of Peterson, Hanthorn & Company, wholesale saddlery, hardware and leather merchants, and in the fall of that year was sent out to represent this firm as traveling salesman. Cholera was raging in the city at the time of his arrival here, and the panic incident to the advent of the dread disease had operated to create many vacancies in the commercial houses of the city. To this, perhaps, was due, in part, Mr. Van Blarcom's assignment to a position not usually filled by one so young as he was at the time, but he quickly demonstrated that he was well qualified in every way to represent with credit a large commercial establishment. He remained with the firm mentioned above until 1870, and, at the age of twenty-one, was invested with a power of attorney to liquidate all the firm's business and close up its affairs. After discharging this duty he was, in July of 1870, elected head accountant of the Bank of Commerce,and thus began his connection with the banking interests of St. Louis. In January of 1877, when he was twenty-eight years of age, he was made Cashier of the bank, and has held that position up to the present time,proving himself a most admirable executive officer. His cashiership of this great financial institution extended over a period of twenty-two years, and within that time, the bank has advanced from the rank of fourteenth to that of first among the banks of St. Louis in amount of deposits and volume of business done each year. Its deposits have grown from $1,000,000 to $25,000,000, and with the exception of a single bank in Chicago, it is to-day the largest banking house in the West. To the building up of this institution, Mr. Van Blarcom has given more than a score of years of intelligent effort, in a position of great responsibility, and results attest the value of his services to the public. As a citizen of St. Louis, he has kept in close touch with all its business interests, and with the social organizations closely allied with, and, in a measure, representative of these interests. He is a member of the St. Louis, Commercial and Noonday Clubs, of this city, and a member also of the New York Club, the Union Club, the Adirondack Club, and the Holland Society, of New York City. He married, January 19, 1871, Miss Mary Gamble, of Blomington, Illinois, whose social and domestic graces have made their home one of the charming society centres of St. Louis.

Van Buren's Visit. — Ex-President Martin Van Buren visited St. Louis in June of 1842 and was given a public reception, incident to which was a parade of military organizations and civic societies.

Van Cleave, James Wallace, manufacturer, was born July 15, 1849, near Lebanon, Marion County, Kentucky, son of Henry Mason and Eliza J. (Burks) Van Cleave. The family to which he belongs is of low Dutch origin, and came to this country from Holland. The name "Van Cleave" was taken from the River Klaver, on the border of France. Cleave means Klaver and Van means from and "from Claver," is the meaning of the name, according to translations transmitted to this time. The founder of the family in the United States was Aaron Van Cleave, the great-great-grandfather of James Wallace Van Cleave. This immigrant ancestor came to America and settled in Roan County, North Carolina, between the forks of the Yadkin River, where he died about 1776 at a good old age. The line of descent is through Aaron Van Cleave, the second, Carey Aaron Van Cleave and Henry Mason Van Cleave to James W. Van Cleave. In the latter part of the eighteenth century the sons of the Cavaliers, who had settled the Carolina coast, felt the necessity of freer action. They had been brought up in that school of thought which declared against interference with their personal or political rights by the British Government. As young men, they had witnessed the revolt against the "Stamp Act," and the destruction of the stamped goods in Charleston harbor. They had also witnessed the framing of the Mecklenberg Declaration of Independence prior to any thought of the document adopted later at Philadelphia. These men came over the mountains from North Carolina, led by Boone, Kenton and others

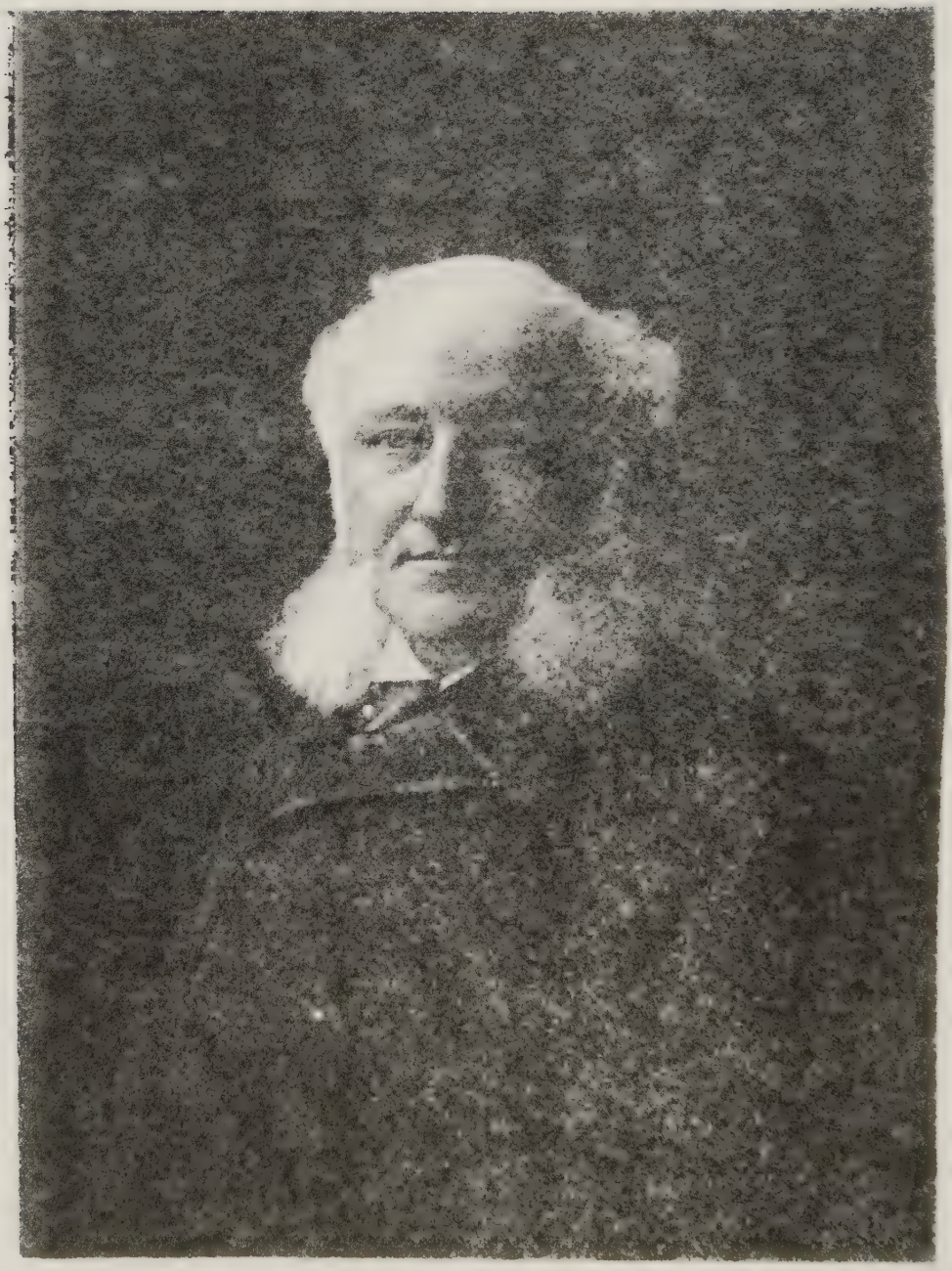


and settled in what was known afterward as the "Dark and Bloody Ground." They carved the State of Kentucky from a wilderness and planted emigration there with the original thought of an independent empire. Aaron Van Cleave, the second, who married into the famous Brent family, of Kentucky, came to that State with his brothers, Ben and John, Squire Boone and others, in 1790. They settled in what is now Shelby County, and in Bear Grass Valley, near the site of the present City of Louisville. James W. Van Cleave was reared in the grand old commonwealth, which his ancestors had helped to build up and was educated in the common schools and at Springfield Academy. In 1862, when he was a boy only thirteen years old, he attached himself to the Confederate Army, then in Kentucky, took part in the battle of Perryville, fought in October of that year. Afterward he was with the famous Southern cavalry officer, Gen. John H. Morgan. He remained with Gen. John Morgan's command until the close of the war, and then began his business career in Louisville, Kentucky. In 1867 he became connected with the noted stove manufacturing firm of J. S. Lithgow & Co., of Louisville, and this connection continued until 1888. He then came to St. Louis and entered the Buck's Stove & Range Co., of which he has since been Vice-President and General Manager. He has been conspicuous for his success as a business man and is numbered among the thoroughly progressive men of affairs in St. Louis. Coming of a sturdy stock which apparently has never known what it was to fail in any enterprise, he has moved forward steadily, and success has crowned his efforts. A man of firm and positive friendships, the bent of his mind is philosophical, and he never allows himself to cherish hatreds. When he ceases to be the friend of a man, that man passes out of his life. Having the courage of his convictons there is little of diplomacy in his nature, but positive statement and the honest, open and frank expression of his opinions may be expected from him under all circumstances. He was reared in the Presbyterian faith, and is naturally in sympathy with the Democratic party, politically. In 1896, however, he rejected the silver coinage plank of the platform adopted by his party, and announced himself with characteristic candor and courage, an advocate of the gold standard. March 23, 1871, Mr. Van Cleave married Miss Catherine Louise Jefferson, daughter of Thomas L. and Elizabeth (Creagh) Jefferson, of Louisville, Kentucky. The children born to them have been Edith Corrine, who married James Humphrey Fisher, Hiram, who died in infancy; Giles Belle, Wallace Lee, Harry Fones, Wilhelmina Born and Brenton Gardner Van Cleave.

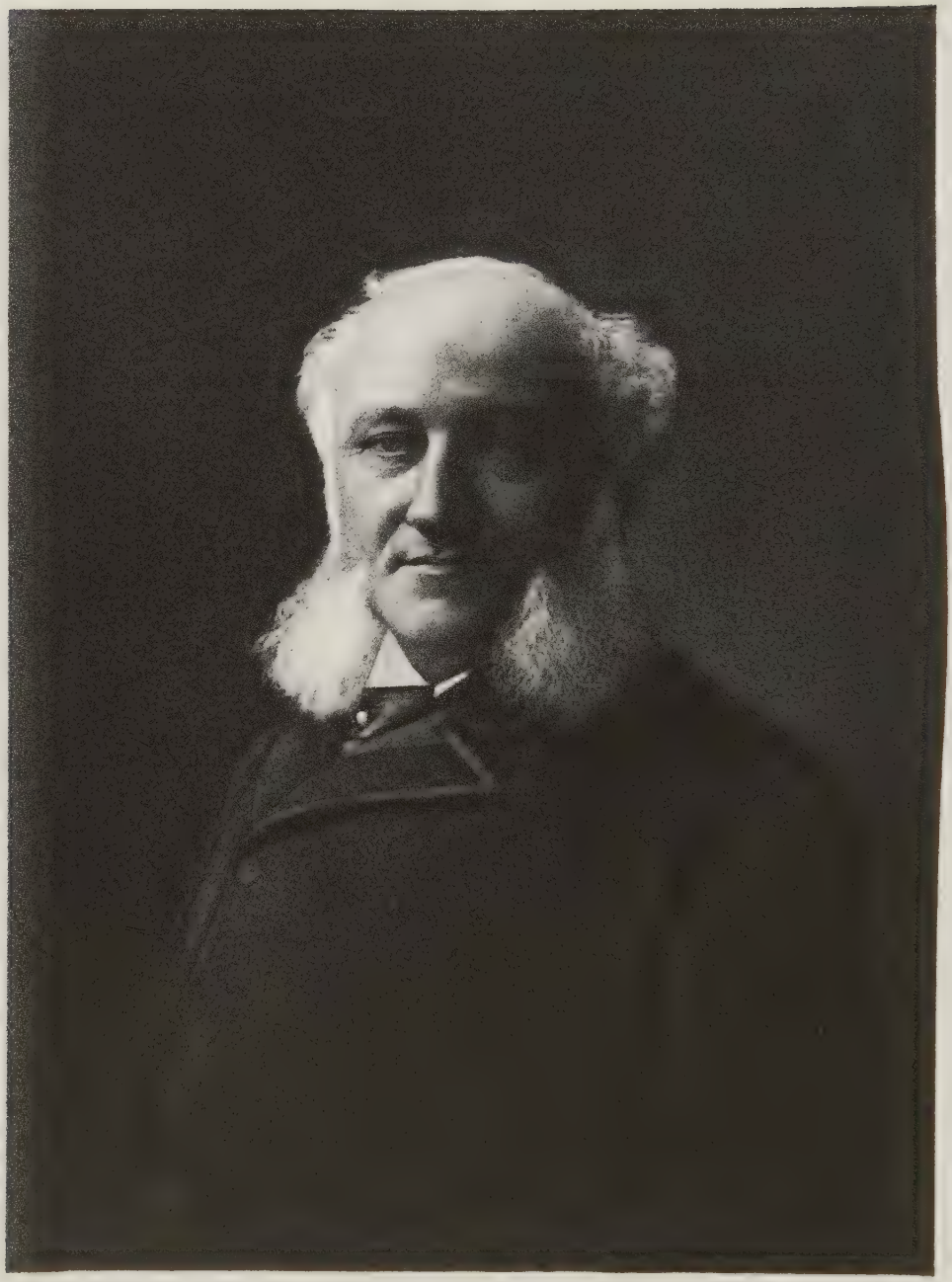
Van Dillen, William C., manufacturer, was born in Amsterdam, Holland, February 6, 1830, son of Wm. and Mary (Driesen) Van Dillen. When he was seven years of age he accompanied an uncle to the United States, crossing on a sailing vessel, which landed them in the city of New York. In the public schools of that city he obtained a moderate education, and later removed with his uncle to Buffalo, New York, regarded in those days as a Western city, which they reached traveling by way of the Erie Canal. When he was fifteen years old, he began serving an apprenticeship to the machinist's trade in the Buffalo Iron Works, and, having mastered this trade, went to Cincinnati in the year 1849, memorable as one of the years in which this country suffered from an epidemic of cholera. After working for a time as a journeyman in Cincinnati, he went to New Orleans and remained there until 1851, when he came to St. Louis. After working for several years at his trade in this city, he became master mechanic for the Charles Belcher Sugar Refinery, a position which he held for thirteen years. Quitting the sugar refining company, at the end of that time, he went to Leavenworth, Kansas, to superintend the erection of the Kansas Grape Sugar Works at that place. When this work was completed, he returned to St. Louis and entered the employ of the Collier White Lead & Oil Company, serving that corporation six years as superintendent of machinery. For three years thereafter he was superintendent of the Kansas Castor Oil Company, and then became interested in manufacturing on his own account as half owner of the Laclede Brass Works, now located at No. 307 Cedar Street. This is a prosperous and growing enterprise, engaged in the manufacture of brass work for brewers, distillers, coppersmiths, cotton mills, linseed and castor oil mills, and tobacco works and also of bronze and aluminum castings. Numbered now among the substantial business men of the city and regarded by all who know him as a

most worthy and upright citizen, Mr. Van Dillen is indebted for his success in life to untiring industry and intelligent effort, and the comfortable fortune which he has accumulated has been self-made. He has from time to time taken an active interest in politics and public affairs, and has served as a member of the City Council of St. Louis, having been a member of the House of Delegates when the "Scheme and Charter" was adopted. In fraternal circles, he is known as an influential member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and of the Order of Knights of Honor. He was married in 1853 to Miss Mary J. Haskins, of this city, whose father came to St. Louis when it was still a mere trading-post. Their children are Mrs. Jenny Newbegin, of Brooklyn, New York; Mrs. Josephine Peters, of St. Louis; John J. Van Dillen, William Van Dillen and Edward S. Van Dillen.

Vandervoort, William L., merchant, was born in Baltimore, Maryland, March 18, 1830, son of Robert B. and Eliza (Durham) Vandervoort. He comes of an old Knickerbocker family the male members of which had been merchants for a hundred years before his time and some of whom were famous among the old merchants of New York. His great uncle, Peter L. Vandervoort, was head of the historic house of Vandervoort & Flanders, celebrated dealers in dry goods in their day who were in business in 1798, hard by where old Trinity Church stands, in New York, and theirs is said to have been the first "one price" dry goods house in America. Peter L. Vandervoort imported the first Camel's hair shawls to this country. This first importation consisted of four shawls of rare beauty, which were sold to the four wealthiest ladies in New York. Closely related to the Vandervoort family were the Seymour and Ledyard families, the first named of which has given to our country such distinguished men as Governor Horatio Seymour, Bishop George F. Seymour and others; while to the last named family belonged Col. William Ledyard, the gallant defender of Croton, Connecticut in the Revolutionary war, and the eminent traveler, John Ledyard. The mercantile instinct came to William L. Vandervoort as a legitimate inheritance and it never occured to him to follow and other calling. It followed naturally that he was educated and trained for this business and had his early experience in it when he was only twelve years old. He began at that age to make his own living, working first in a Baltimore dry goods store for a dollar a week and "table board." Hard times caused a reduction of his wages to fifty cents a week, but by what seemed to him then an extraordinary stroke of good luck he soon got another situation at a salary of two dollars a week and "full board." In those days, he worked from 5 o'clock in the morning until 10 o'clock at night, swept the store, "dusted" goods, carried parcels and made himself generally useful. He had years of this kind of work, but in 1848, when he was eighteen years old he made a marked step forward and was given a position in the dry goods house of Seaman & Muir of New York, at twenty-five dollars a month. At that time Seaman & Muir were the chief competitors of A. T. Stewart, who was then becoming famous as a merchant. In 1852, this house failed and Mr. Vandervoort, who had by this time become an accomplished salesman, entered the employ of A. T. Stewart & Co., taking a position in the wholesale silk department of that celebrated establishment, and remaining with Mr. Stewart until 1859. During these years he was brought into close contact with Stewart and now entertains his friends with many interesting reminiscences of the man who was, in his day, the most famous merchant in America. Leaving Stewart in 1859, he accepted a position with the large silk house of E. Lambert & Co. The following year, Stewart paid him the high compliment of sending for him personally and asking him to re-enter his employ, assuring him at the time that only once before had he ever asked a man who had left his house to come back. At the time this offer came to him, Mr. Vandervoort had under consideration, a proposition to link his fortune with that of Messrs. McClelland and Scruggs, in the conduct of a dry goods house in St. Louis and, declining to connect himself with Mr. Stewart he transferred his interests to this City, a decision which he has never had cause to regret. The house thus founded was first William L. Vandervoorst & Co., later Vandervoort, McClelland & Co., and then Scruggs, Vandervoort and Barney, which was, in turn succeeded by the present wealthy corporation, the Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney Dry Goods Co. When he began business on his



Vandercoort, William L.



Wm L Vanderwoort

own account, Mr. Vandervoort carried into his merchandising operations the distinctive characteristics of the Vandervoorts of New York and "one price" has been the rule, from which there was "neither variableness or shadow of turning" in the great St. Louis dry goods house with which he has now been identified for thirty-nine years. The combination of commercial talent brought together by the association of Messrs. Vandervoort, McClelland and Scruggs in 1860, was a peculiarly strong one, each of these gentlemen being master of his calling and each supplementing the efforts of the others in the way which was productive of good results. Mr. Vandervoort became the buyer of the silks and fine goods for the house and after a time the purchaser of all its foreign goods and importations, going to New York, which City has since been his home. Having spent much time abroad and having traveled extensively, he is a cosmopolitan in his tastes and manners as well as a fine type of the modern American merchant. Once or twice each year, he visits St. Louis to look after his business interests in this City, charming old and new friends alike with his "savoir-vivre" and geniality. A bachelor and hence untrammeled by family ties, he is a member of all the leading social clubs of New York and of the St. Louis Club of this City. Loving the history and traditions of the land which gave birth to his ancestors, he is also an active member of the Holland Society of New York.

Van Studdiford, Henry. Physician, was born at Parcipenny, Morris county, New Jersey, April 2, 1816, and died in St. Louis, August 1, 1886. He was of a Presbyterian family, and it was the desire of his parents that he should be a minister and his early education was directed to this end; but when he left the academy of his native town, with a fair education, he manifested inclinations in another direction and was allowed to go to Philadelphia to enter the Pennsylvania University. He graduated from that famous institution and at once entered upon the practice of medicine in Madison, in his native State. After remaining there for a year, the enterprising, independent spirit in him asserted itself, and he determined to seek a wider field of action in the growing West. He came to St. Louis in 1839, where he found opportunities and conditions suited to his tastes and talents, and he began a professional career marked by honor and usefulness. In the forty odd years in which Dr. Van Studdiford practiced medicine in St. Louis, it was the home of many practitioners, teachers and writers who did much for the profession and whose names are held in high honor—and he occupied a position in the front rank with these. His associates were Pope, McDowell, Linton, Pallen, Beaumont, Boisliniere, Hogden, Moore, Gregory and Johnson; and he was continually called by them in consultation in critical and difficult cases. His great skill in diagnosis was universally recognized in the profession, and his opinion as to the nature of a malady was rarely at fault. After an active and unusually successful practice of twenty-five years, he withdrew from the routine of daily visits and confined himself mainly to an office practice, which became extensive and lucrative. He had the sagacity to foresee, from the begining, the wonderful future that awaited St. Louis, and the investments he made in real estate proved judicious and, in the end, yielded an ample fortune. He was tall and commanding of person, gracious and affable of manner, and so regular in his mabits of walking from his residence to his office and back, stopping occasionally at certain places on the way, that he might be found without trouble any hour of the day. He seldom used a buggy, preferring to walk, and for many years he was a familiar figure on Olive street, between Fourth and Seventeenth, away from which he was rarely seen. Dr. Van Studdiford married Miss Margaret Thomas, second daughter of Col. Martin Thomas, who established and was first commandant at the United States Arsenal after it was established and one of the most popular officers of the old army.

Vandreuil, Pierre Francisco.—Gov. of Louisiana from 1743 to 1752, was born in Quebec, Canada, in 1698, and died in Paris, France, October 20, 1765. He entered the French military service in his young manhood and attained the rank of Major in the Marine Corps. He was appointed the Governor of Three Rivers in 1733, and ten years of service as Governor of that Province. In 1755, he became Governor of Canada and capitulated to the British General Amherst, at Montreal, after the capture of Quebec, in

1760. Charges preferred against him by the French General Montcalm caused him to be imprisoned after his return to France, but a trial before the Chatelet de Paris resulted in his being absolved from all blame in his administration of the affairs of Canada.

Vauxhall Gardens.—In 1823 and for a number of years afterward, a noted public resort in St. Louis, famous for its demonstrations on the Fourth of July and similar occasions, was known as Vauxhall Gardens, it being named after the popular and fashionable London resort formerly situated on the Thames above Lambeth. The first of the St. Louis resorts called by this name surrounded one of the oldest brick residences in the city—situated on the west side of Fourth Street and between Plum and Poplar Streets—which had been built and previously occupied by Thomas C. Riddick. Some years later, a second resort, also called Vauxhall Gardens, was established at the old Soulard residence, on Carondelet Avenue, south of Miller street.

Veiled Prophet.—Early in the spring of 1878, a goodly number of choice and congenial spirits, met and agreed that an association fashioned on the order of the Southern Mystic Societies would flourish in this latitude, and since the fall of that year, the Veiled Prophet has made his annual appearance in his beloved City of St. Louis. The history of this transplanted southern flower of Fancy, and its steady growth, shedding perfume in response to the willing hands that have nurtured it, is reflected in these pages, reviving and recalling the pageants of the past, with which much of the progress of this city and its forward movement is interwoven. For twenty years the Veiled Prophet and his faithful followers have appeared on the streets of St. Louis in a pageant of magnificence and splendor, "casting sunshine and flowers" to the multitude. For twenty years the annual ball of the Veiled Prophet has been given, eighteen times at the Merchants' Exchange, and twice at the large hall of the St. Louis Exposition. On these two occasions, tableaux of merit and bewildering effect were shown. Only once in its history has an entertainment been given on a day other that that on which the parade took place and then a concert and tableaux were given at the Olympic Theater on the evening after the pageant and ball. The belles and beaux of the earlier days of the Veiled Prophet's balls will remember them with pleasure and recall their enjoyment. The belles and beaux of today, look forward with pleasant anticipation to the coming of the Veiled Prophet Ball.

The people whom the Veiled Prophet and his retinue particularly wish to please are loyal and true and appreciate this contribution to their pleasure. For them the pageants are given and no expense is spared in their preparation. The object of the promoters is only to please, without hope of reward or pay, except to feel that men are made happier by this expenditure of time and money. From year to year, the Veiled Prophet has given the Nocturnal Illuminated Pageant on the first Tuesday of the first week in October of each year, since 1878. Ask the people if they want it? Consult every movement for the city's advancement and see if the inspiration did not originate and the prosecution of the work to a successful termination did not depend upon the Veiled Prophet and his faithful followers, unknown among their fellow mortals and colaborers.

This retrospect would be incomplete without a word for the members of the Veiled Prophet organization. Not all the good fellows belong to it—but none but good fellows do. Expecting no reward, no word of praise, not permitted to make any acknowledgement or give any sign of recognition to those who are willing to bestow it, they falter not in their duty and are willing to persevere. Its charm, and its success are in its secrecy.

The invitations to the ball, and the programmes, always tasteful and appropriate are very much sought after each year. Specimens of them are deposited in the Missouri Historical Society for preservation, to be a reminder and a remembrance after years have lapsed. A resume of the pageants was formed into an anthology and distributed as a souvenir in 1891, to the guests of the Ball. In 1894 a float previously represented in each parade was made to serve the subject of that year, being the "History of Mystic Societies in the United States," particularly in Mobile, Ala., that being the oldest city in which these carnivals have been given, and the City of New Orleans, La., also famous in the annals of Mystic Society celebrations. Particular mention is made of these two pageants, for the purpose of mak-

ing easier the study of the panorama of the Veiled Prophet's history in St. Louis.

Following is a skeleton sketch of each pageant, giving the subject of the parade—the representation of each float, and the number of floats represented in the parade. In the year 1878 "The Festival of Ceres" was given, showing seventeen floats.

1. Glacial Period of Winter; 2. Chariot of the Sun; 3. Primitive Animals; 4. Fiends of Darkness; 5. The Centaur; 6. Flora; 7. Proserpine and Pluto; 8. Golden Globe; 9. Demeter; 10. Triptolemus; 11. Plowing; 12. Fruits; 13. Bacchus; 14. Industry; 15. Wealth; 16. The Veiled Prophet; 17. Silenus.

1879—Progress of Civilization, 22 Floats.—1. Volcano; 2. Cave of Cyclops; 3. Pottery; 4. Wood Carving; 5. Sculpture; 6. Music; 7. Weaving; 8. Painting; 9. Architecture; 10. The Wheel; 11. Ship Building; 12. Engines of War; 13. Glass; 14. Implements of Artificial Light; 15. Instruments of Measuring Time; 16. Printing; 17. Astronomy; 18. Steam; 19. Electricity; 20. Cauldron of the V. P.; 21. Their Dinner Set; 22. The Veiled Prophet.

1880—The Four Seasons, 22 Floats.—1. The Veiled Prophet; 2. The Nomadic Era; 3. Spring Land; 4. Spring Life; 5. The May Queen; 6. Flora; 7. Egyptian Summer; 8. Alhambra; 9. Summer Lands; 10. Rustic Sunshine; 11. Autumn Land; 12. Greek Autumn; 13. Demeter; 14. Age of Chivalry; 15. Autumn Princes; 16. The Farmer's Joy; 17. Winter's Nights or the Fates; 18. Grotto; 19. War in Winter; 20. Peace in Winter; 21. The Arctic; 22. The Frost King.

1881—"A Day Dream of Woodland Life 21 Floats.—1. The Veiled Prophet; 2. The aboriginal Indian; 3. The Flower; 4. The Ant; 5. The Farm; 6. The Garden; 7. The Hunt; 8. The Dinner; 9. The Bee; 10. The Spider; 11. The Locust; 12. The Supper; 13. Recreation; 14. The Shower; 15. Courtship; 16. Marriage; 17. The Revel; 18. The Concert; 19. The Ball; 20. Rest; 21. The Dream Ends in Fairy Land.

1882—The Veiled Prophet's Travel Around the World, 23 Floats.—1. The Veiled Prophet; 2. The V. P.'s Land Conveyance; 3. The V. P.'s Water Conveyance; 4. China; 5. India; 6. Persia; 7. Egypt; 8. Greece; 9. Europe; 10. Italy; 11. France; 12. Russia; 13. Germany; 14. England; 15. Scotland; 16. Ireland; 17. America; 18. The Ballot Box; 19. The Indian; 20. The Plantation; 21. Jolly Flatboatmen; 22. Uncle Sam.

1883—Fairy Land, 23 Floats.—Household of the Veiled Prophet, The Veiled Prophet and High Priests, Fairyland, Fairies of Perfume, Fairies of the Wind, Fairies of Light, Fairies of Eungi, Gnome Fairies, Fairies of Malaria, Fairies of Winter, Fairies of the Month, Fairies of the Fountain of Many Colors, Fairies of Mid-summer Night, Fairies of Good Luck, The Sleeping Beauty, Bonny Kilmeny, The Swan Maiden, Lorelei, The Magic Mirror, The Magic Cage, Fairies of the Household, Jack the Giant Killer, Mother Goose.

1884—The Return of Shakespeare, 22 Floats.—The Return of Shakespeare, The Team of Hecate, The Wooing of Troilus, The Forest of Arden, Orlando's Magnanimity, Benedict Entrapped, Jessica's Elopement, Shylock Foiled, Hamlet in the Churchyard, Macbeth in the Witches Cavern, Falstaff and the Recruits, Bosworth Field, Angincourt, Coriolanus Honored, Anthony and Cleopatra, The Incantation, The Finding of Hermione, The Portents before the death of Ceasar, Petrucio Carries off Kate, Host of the Garter as Peacemaker, Malvolio's Foliy, The Veiled Prophet.

1885—Arabian Nights, 22 Floats.—King of the Jinn bearing the V. P., The Fairy of Poetry and Romance, The Modern Story-Teller of the Orient, The Genii and the Lady, The Three Ladies of Bagdad, The Story of the Barber, The Fisherman and the Jinnee, Noureddin and the Fair Princess, The Court of the Khaleefeh, Alladin and his Wonderful Lamp, Alladin and his Slaves with Jewels, Beder and Giauhare, The Halt in the Desert, Sinbad, the sailor and the Dwarfs, Sinbad in the Tomb, The Great One-Eyed Giant, The Roc's Egg, The Flying Horse, History of Prince Zeynalasnan, Prince Ahmen and the Fairy Banou, Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves, The Fair Scheherazade.

1886—Scenes from American History, 21 Floats.—America, Discovery of Northmen, Landing of Columbus, Columbus received by Ferdinand and Isabella, Ponce De Leon and the Fountain of Youth, Meeting of Cortes and Montezuma, King Nezahualcoyotl at Tezcoco, De Soto Discovering the Mississippi, Pocahontas and John Smith, Henry Hudson, Burning of the Dutch Village, Landing of the

Pilgrims, Washington Crossing the Delaware, The Heroes of '76, Daniel Boone, Hunting the Buffalo, Statute of General Jackson, Westward Ho, King Cotton, Missouri, Veiled Prophet.

1887—History of the Bible, 22 Floats.—Veiled Prophet and High Priests, Michael and Lucifer, The Expulsion, Cain and Abel, Abraham Offering Isaac, Joseph Sold into Egypt, Joseph Giving Corn to his Brethren, Moses in the Bullrushes, Moses on Mount Sinai, The Golden Calf, Sampson's Betrayal, David and Goliah, Prosperity of the Godly, Solomon and the Queen of Sheba, Ascent of Elijah, Jonah Cast into the Sea, Jonah Calling Ninevah to Repentance, Death of Josiah, Capture of Tyre, Judith and Holofernes, Belshazzar's Feast, Daniel in the Lion's Den.

1888—Children's Lore, 22 Floats.—Mother Goose, Ding Dong Bell, Old King Cole, Cinderella at the Palace, Little Red Riding Hood, Who Killed Cock Robin, Cherry and Fair Star, Bluebeard—The Feast, Bluebeard—The Rescue, Robinson Crusoe and Friday, Alladin in the Cave, Humpty-Dumpty's Misfortune, Day in Fairyland, Alice's Dream—A Long Tale, Alice's Dream—Pig and Pepper, Alice's Dream—Queen's Croquet Grounds, Killing the Jobberwock, Alice and the Cheesmen, Baron Munchausen and Friends, Uncle Remus' Tar Baby Story- Santa Claus on the Roof Tops, The Veiled Prophet.

1889—Comic Opera, 22 Floats. — The Veiled Prophet, Grand Duchess, The Mascot, Girofle Girofla, Chimes of Normandy, Pinafore, Patience,, Nanon, Olivette, Orpheus and Eurydice, Beggar Student, Evangeline, Boccacio, Queen's Lace Handkerchief, Mikado, Little Tycoon, Pearl of Pekin, Trip to Africa, Conrad the Corsair, Erminie, Nadji, Monte Christo, Jr.

1890—Nonsensical Alphabet, 22 Floats.—The Veiled Prophet, The Darwinian Idea, Bull and Bear, Cat Concert, Some Bizarre Costumes, Flowers and Fairies, The Glutton, The Craze for Titles, Japanese Caste, Knights and Lovers, Beauty and the Beast, Palm and Prisoner, Music Hath Charms, A Rural Collection, The Beautiful Snow, The Tattooed Man, The National Game, Venus and Vampire, The Watermelon, The Yacht Xerxes, Zulus and Zoo, The Passing Show.

1891—Ten Most Popular Authors, 22 Floats.—The Veiled Prophet, Ten Most Popular Authors, 2000 Leagues under the Sea, The Submarine Forest, Grace and the Indians, The Night Attack, The Old Southern Home, Uncle Tom's Cabin, The Carnival, Market Day at Perugia, The Mill on the Floss, Dumas Sinbad, Mr. Pegotty's Home, The Shipmeek in Copperfield, Uriah Heep's Office, Kenilworth, The Tournament, Meeting of Cortez and Montezuma, Death of Montezuma, Ben Hur's Chariot Race, The Head of the Ethiopean, An Elephant Hunt.

The Ten Authors Selected.—Jules Verne, Capt. Chas. King, Mrs. H. B. Stowe, Nathaniel Hawthorne, Geo. Elliott, Alex Dumas, Chas. Dickens, Sir Walter Scott, Lew Wallace, Rider Haggard.

1892—History of Louisiana Territory, 22 Floats.—America, Europe, Asia, Africa, Mexico, South America, Oceanica, Missouri, Veiled Prophet, Father of Waters, Death of De Soto, Arrival of Pontiac, Reception of Marquette and Joliet, La Salle taking possession of Louisiana Territory, Founding of the City of St. Louis, Lieut. Govs. of Upper Louisiana, Purchase of the Territory of Louisiana, Incorporation of St. Louis, Govs. of Louisiana, First Missouri State Officials, Visit of Lafayette to St. Louis, Native Missourian Inaugurated President of the United States.

1893—Storied Hollidays, 22 Floats.—Veiled Prophet, The Lord of Misrule Storied Holiday, New Years Day, 411 Night or Kings Day, Mardi Gras, Pancack Tuesday, Candlemas or Ground Hog Day, St. Valentine's Day, Washington's Birthday, April Fools Day, May Day, World's Fair Day, Whitsuntide, St. John's Day, Fourth of July, Exposition Day, St. Louis Fair Day, Columbus Day, Hallowe'en, Harvest Home Festival, Thanksgiving Day, Chrismas Day.

1894—Mystic Societies, 22 Floats.—The Cowbellion De Rakin, Strikers Club, Comus, Rex, Proteus, Felix Imperator, The Veiled Prophet, Music, Aurora, Marriage of the Rose and the Butterfly, The Prophet's Land Conveyance, Fairyland, Shakespeare, Arabian Nights, America, Solomon and the Queen of Sheba, Mother Goose, Comic Opera, Zoology, Ten Most Popular Authors, Missouri, Storied Holidays.

1895—Flight of Time, 22 Floats.—Veiled Prophet, Flight of Time, Sunday, Monday,

Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday. January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December, Zodiac.

1896—Art, Sculpture and Painting.—The Veiled Prophet, Origin of Art, Ancient Art. Warfare of Nimrod, Bacchanal Procession, Roman Wedding Ceremony, Art of the Middle Ages, Apollo and Aurora, Eulenspigel, Apotheosis of Louis XIV, Modern Art, Sappho, Fete in Venice, The Card Players, After the example of the Gods, The Angelus, Evening, The Revellers, The Garden of Love, Police versus Gladiator, Circe, The Fairies Chariot.

1897—Old Time Songs, 22 Floats.—The Veiled Prophet, Old Time Songs, "Comin' Thro' the Rye," "Old King Cole," "The Little Fisher Maiden," "Kathleen Mavourneen," "The Old Oaken Bucket," "A Life on the Ocean Wave," "Listen to the Mocking Bird," "The Water-Mill," "Way Down in Dixie," "Shells of the Ocean," "The Last Rose of Summer," "I Dreamt I Dwelt in Marble Halls," "Columbia, The Gem of the Ocean," "The Indian's Death Song," "Die Wacht am Rhein," "The Campbells are Comin'," "The Marseillaise," "Beautiful Snow," "Home, Sweet Home," 'Star Spangled Banner."

"Our revels now are ended, These our actors
As I foretold you were all spirits, and
Are melted into air, into thin air:
And like the baseless fabric of this vision,
The cloud-capped towers, the gorgeous palaces,
The solemn temples, the great globe itself,
Yea all which it inherit shall dissolve—
An like this insubstantial pageant faded,
Leave not a rack behind. We are such stuff
As dreams are made on; and our little life
Is rounded with a sleep."

Who composed and who are now members of the Veiled Prophet organization is what the reader would like to know? What the subject of the next parade will be—Well! wait for next October, for the pageant and ball. Who were and who are the members—Well! many have gone, more are here, good men, good citizens.

A notable feature of the Veiled Prophet's Ball has been the Veiled Prophet Quadrille, which is the first dance on the programme immediately after the parade by the Krewe on the ball-room floor. The first dance is by the Krewe and the lady guests only, gentlemen guests not being permitted to participate in the dance. The Veiled Prophet, his two High Priests and the Almoner always form the Imperial Quartette, and they select their partners from among the lady guests. From 1878 to the year 1884 record was kept of the lady who was selected to dance with the Prophet, and who was thus made Queen of the Ball. In 1884 the function began to grow in importance and every one was curious to know upon whom the distinction had been conferred. In that year Miss Virginia Joy was selected; In 1886 Miss Lulu Scott. In 1887 the Ball was graced by the presence of the President and Mrs. Cleveland and on that account the crowd was so great that it was impossible to dance the Veiled Prophet's Quardrille, and it was omitted and no Queen selected. In 1888 Miss Louise Gaiennie was made Queen of the Ball; in 1889 the record is a blank. In 1890, the first year of the Veiled Prophet's departure from giving the Ball at the Merchants' Exchange, and the first year of the tableaux, the ball was given at the Music Hall, Exposition Building, and Miss Kate Hill was selected. In 1891 the Music Hall was again selected and tableaux again given; Miss Julia Thomson was selected as Queen. In 1892 the Veiled Prophet returned to the Merchants' Exchange and the tableaux were omitted and Miss Ellen Sturgis was made Queen. In 1893, the year of the World's Fair, Commissioners visited St. Louis, and were invited to the Ball; Miss Florence was the Queen. In 1894 more extensive preparations were made, crowns were prepared for the Queen and garlands for the Maids of Honor, and a Lady Patroness and Maids of Honor were selected thus making it a great event, forming the Court of Honor, and investing the forming of the Imperial Quardrille with more ceremony; that year Miss Hester Laughlin was crowned Queen of the Ball; in 1895 the same ceremony was repeated, and Miss Bessie Kingsland was crowned Queen, but the lady patroness and Maids of Honor were omitted. In 1896 Miss Mary Louise McCreery was crowned Queen; in 1897 Miss Jane Dorothy Fordyce was crowned Queen and Maids of Honor were chosen.

Begining in 1888, the Veiled Prophet presented to the Queen and her Maids of Honor, at the ball, a slight token similar to the Re-

ception Committee Badge. In 1895 a beautiful token was given to the Queen and the Maids of Honor, entirely different and more costly than the Reception Committee Badge. A token was also given to the Queen and Maids of Honor in 1896 and in 1897.

FRANK GAIENNIE.

Verdin, James,—manufacturer, was born in the family homestead at the corner of Olive and Fifth Streets, in St. Louis, October 2, 1816. His parents were Nicholas and Letitia Verdin and his father, who was a carpenter and builder by trade, came to this country from France. He was educated in the Catholic parochial schools of this City and learned the wagon makers trade with Henry Harrington, an old time wagon maker, whose shops were on Fourth Street opposite the Court House. In 1837, he went to New Orleans and remained there two years, thereafter, working at the carpenters trade. He then returned to St. Louis and in 1840 engaged in the manufacture of wagons, establishing shops on Third Street, between Walnut and Elm Streets. In 1850, he removed to the corner of Eleventh and Market Streets where he engaged extensively in the manufacture of wagons for the Government and for the frontier trade. When the Civil war began he suspended his manufacturing operations temporarily but resumed in 1863 and continued in business until 1865, when he disposed of his wagon manufactory and established the first hardwood lumber yard in St. Louis. In 1878, he associated with him, his son, B. M. Verdin, and later John N. Verdin also became interested in the enterprise, which was incorporated as the James Verdin Hardwood Lumber Co. Of this corporation James Verdin became President. He retired from active business in 1880 and died in St. Louis, September 4, 1888. He was one of the liberal contributors to the building of the Missouri Pacific Railroad and was an enterprising and useful citizen. Liberal minded and thoroughly public spirited, he was esteemed and respected by all who knew him. He was at one time Captain of the famous old military Company, known as the St. Louis Greys and also served as Captain of the old Washington Volunteer Fire Company. He was an ardent Catholic churchman and did much to advance its interest, being a prominent and useful member of the St. Vincent de Paul Society and other Catholic organizations. February 2, 1845, he married Miss Margaret Flood, daughter of Michael J. Flood, who was one of the pioneer merchants of St. Louis. The surviving members of his family are Mrs. Verdin, and their children, Louis Verdin, of Leadville, Colorado; John N. Verdin, of St. Louis; Josephine, wife of William H. Swift and Harriet Verdin.

Veteran Volunteer Fireman's Historical Society.—A society which was organized in the rooms of the Missouri Historical Society, November 17, 1888, the founders being John E. Liggett, Isaac S. Smythe, Joseph E. Edgar, Capt. Joseph Boyce, Capt. Henry Guibor, John Maguire, Peter Wonderly, Joseph Sycamore and Thomas Lynch. The membership is composed of persons who belonged to the old Volunteer Fire Department of St. Louis. The objects are social, rather than beneficiary; the members meet to talk over old times, and to gather and preserve relics and material of the old system. Unfortunately, nearly all the records have been either lost or destroyed, only about one-third remaining, and these, together with the old hand engines, trumpets, firemen's suits, banners, portraits, pictures of fire scenes and other relics of the Volunteer Department are carefully arranged and preserved in the rooms of the Historical Society. The organization has had as many as eighty-four members, but the number is steadily diminishing, as there are no recruits. Judge Hugo S. Jacoby, of Kirkwood was the first President; L. L. Kitchen, Vice-President; and Thomas Lynch Secretary and Treasurer.

"Vide Poche."-A name given to Carondelet by the early inhabitants of St. Louis, in a spirit of good natured railery, its significance being due to the fact that the inhabitants of Carondelet were agriculturalists, rather than traders, and seldom had any money. The term "Vide Poche"—Empty Pocket—was therefore deemed appropriate to their condition and the village was called by that name.

Vigo, Francis.-A St. Louis merchant of Italian origin, who rendered important services to General George Rogers Clark in connection with his operations in the Illinois country. Thoroughly committed to the Amer-

Chas. L. Pozel.

Ville de Paris.

Vinegar Hill.

Virginia Society of St. Louis.

Vogel, Charles F.

ican cause, he was intelligent, patriotic and resourceful, and when Gen. Clark reached Kaskaskia with his scantily supplied army, Vigo furnished them with food and clothing to the value of twenty thousand dollars, taking his pay in Virginia Continental money. By the depreciation of this money and the confiscation of his property by Governor Hamilton, the British Commandant, he was made poor. When Clark determined to capture Hamilton at Vincennes, he sent Vigo, accompanied by only one man, to reconnoitre the fort. Vigo was arrested as a spy when he was within seven miles of Fort Vincennes, but being a Spanish subject, was released and returned to St. Louis. He soon rejoined Clark and was with him when he captured Vincennes. Later, he sustained an intimate relationship to General William Henry Harrison, for whom he frequently acted as interpreter on important occasions. Born in Sardinia in 1747, he came to America as a private in the Spanish Army, quitting the army in 1772 to come to St. Louis, where he engaged in the fur trade. Pierre Menard, who was afterward the first Lieutenant Governor of Illinois, was in his employ as a fur trader, and together they visited General Washington at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, in 1789 to consult with him in reference to the best means of defending the Western frontier. Vigo died near Vincennes in 1835.

Ville de Roberts.—The name given by the early French settlers to the settlement which subsequently developed into the town of Bridgeton, St. Louis county.

Vinegar Hill.—This name was given to an elevation at Franklin Avenue and Eighteenth Street, in St. Louis, many years ago—probably by some one having in mind the bloody battlefield of the Irish Revolution of 1798—and the name stuck to the locality long after its character and topography had been entirely changed.

Virginia Society of St. Louis.—This Society was organized Jan. 23, 1897, was incorporated February 18, of the same year. The first officers of the Society were: James O. Broadhead, president; Henry L. Edmonds, First Vice-President; Henry T. Kent, Second Vice-President; D. W. B. Yost, Secretary; Robert McCulloch, Treasurer; Directors—J. L. Ford, M. H. Alexander, T. T. Fauntleroy, Jr., John D. Vincil and Edward Cunningham, Jr. The objects of this Society are to bring together Virginians and descendants of Virginians who reside in Missouri in friendly and fraternal relations, and to promote a closer union among them; to meet together, from time to time, to discuss the annals and traditions of Virginia and become better acquainted with the lives and achievements of her great men; to celebrate, on fitting occasions, memorable events in her history; and to welcome and entertain distinguished men from Virginia. The Society was organized with a membership of twenty-five.

Vogel, Charles Frederick, who was for many years a public official of St. Louis and is now prominently identified with the real estate and financial interests, was born March 22, 1845, in the City of Neuchatel, Switzerland. His parents were John and Anna (Christinger) Vogel, who came to this country in 1849 and for many years conducted a tailoring establishment on Second Street. Other members of the family came here in 1855. The elder Vogel died in 1896. Charles F. Vogel completed his education at the Christian Brothers College of St. Louis and the public schools, and when fifteen years old became clerk in the office of Julius F. Schneider, a noted old time Justice of the Peace of St. Louis. In 1861 he succeeded Gen. Joseph Conrad as clerk in the office of Justice Thomas H. McVicker, of this City, who was a brother of J. H. McVicker, the noted theatrical manager of Chicago. Fired with military enthusiasm at the breaking out of the Civil War he enlisted as a drummer boy in the Second Regiment United States Reserve Corps, Missouri Volunteers, organized for the three months' service. He was on duty until mustered out at the end of the term for which he had enlisted. In August of 1862, Justice McVicker, his employer, organized what became Company "E" of the Twenty-ninth Regiment of Missouri Volunteer Infantry. Mr Vogel, then only seventeen years of age, enlisted in this Company as a private and went into active service with the Regiment, which was commanded by Col. John S. Cavender and assigned to the Brigade commanded by Gen. Frank P. Blair. He served until the close of the war, being mus-

tered out of service June 12, 1865. In 1866 he studied law for a time in the office of Jecko & Clover and then became Clerk of the Police Court at that time presided over by Judge Charles F. Cady. After filling this position four years, he was appointed Deputy Clerk of the County Court of St. Louis County, during the administration of Clerks F. C. Schoenthaler and Fred L. Garesche. This position he held until the City was separated from the County under the "Scheme and Charter." In April of 1877 he was made Secretary of the upper branch of the Municipal Assembly, the first Council elected after the adoption of the present City Charter. In November of 1878 he was elected Clerk of the Circuit Court of St. Louis and re-elected to that office in 1882, holding it in all eight years. In 1887 he engaged in business as a real estate and financial agent and has since represented various large interests in that connection. Both as public official and as a man of affairs he has earned and enjoyed the esteem of the people among whom he has lived since early childhood. He is an enthusiastic member of the Grand Army of the Republic and was Commander of Frank P. Blair Post No. 1 of the Department of Missouri of which he is a member, in 1897. His political affiliations are with the Republican party and although trustee of two Methodist Churches he is independent in his religious views, contributing liberally to all churches and Christianizing agencies promotive of the advancement of civilization. He is a Past Master of Missouri Lodge No. 1 of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, that being the oldest lodge of Masons West of the Mississippi river and he has been Treasurer of this lodge for the last eighteen years. He is also a Royal Arch Mason, a Knight Templar and a Scottish Rite Mason and Noble of the Mystic Shrine, having affiliated with the various branches of Masonry for thirty years and served a term as D. D. Grand Master of the St. Louis District. At the same time, he is a member of Benton Lodge No. 275 of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of Wildey Encampment No. 1, was Grand Patriarch of the State of Missouri and Grand representative from Missouri to the Sovereign Grand Lodge. He was the first Brigadier General of the Patriarchs Militant, commanding the Department of the Mississippi which included a number of States and Territories. He is also a member of the Legion of Honor, of the Mercantile and Union Clubs, Merchants Exchange, the Turners, Liederkranz, Liedertafel, Orphans Home, and other German Societies, the Helvetia Aid Society and the Provident Association. He is a Director of the Real Estate Exchange and German Mutual Fire Insurance Company and a member of the Board of Trustees of the Federal Soldiers' Home at St. James, Missouri, having been Treasurer of this Board since its organization. Mr. Vogel married, September 22, 1869, Miss Laura Fisher, daughter of F. C. Fisher, a well known citizen of St. Louis. Their children are Estella, wife of Stephen Saum, Oliver C. and Edna Vogel.

Vogel, John C., one of the worthiest of the German-American citizens of St. Louis, was born in 1816, and died in this city in 1884. His birth-place was the old town of Kleinlangheim, situated not far from the city of Kitzingen, in the Kingdom of Bavaria, Germany. His parents were Johann and Marie Magdaline (Mueller) Vogel, intelligent and well-to-do people, both natives of Germany and residents of that country, to the end of their lives. After obtaining a good education in the German schools, John C. Vogel was apprenticed to the baker's trade and when he had completed his apprenticeship, he came to the United States a youth nineteen years of age. His intention was, at the time, to return to his native land after seeing something of the country to give to the German Government the military service required of its young men. In 1836, he came to St. Louis and began working at his trade, prospering to such an extent that he made up his mind not to return to Germany. Being conscientious, however, to a remarkable degree, he felt that the obligation to render to the country in which he was born and reared the military service which would have been exacted of him had he remained there still rested upon him, and notwithstanding the fact that he was fitting himself to become an American citizen, he arranged to have a substitute enter the German army, paying for the service thus rendered the sum of four hundred florins. Meanwhile, he prospered and made friends in St. Louis, and in 1843, having become a naturalized citizen of the United

States, he was appointed to the office of City Weigher, which he held for three years. He then entered the government service as a postal clerk and filled that position for a year, retiring from the service in 1847 to establish the first omnibus line operated on Franklin Avenue. This proved to be a highly successful business enterprise and, within a few years thereafter, he became a man of comfortable fortune. From 1851 to 1858, he was a Justice of the Peace in St. Louis, gaining distinction as a capable and efficient magistrate. From 1855 to 1861, he was also a member of the City Council, and at different times, he served acceptably in other official capacities, holding the office of Sheriff of St. Louis County for two terms, beginning with 1862. In 1851, he became connected with the St. Louis Fire and Marine Insurance Company and later was elected to the presidency of that successful corporation,an office which he continued to fill for twenty-five years. He was always a conspicuous figure in local political circles during the years of his active life and had large influence especially with the German-Americans of St. Louis. He was a great admirer of Thomas Benton, and his earliest political affiliations were with what was known as the Benton Democratic party in Missouri. Being opposed to slavery, however, he later became a Republican and continued to act with the party as long as he lived He was a staunch Unionist during the war period and served three months as a volunteer soldier in the Fourth Regiment of Missouri Infantry. At one time, while making a strong Union speech, he was assailed by Southern sympathiers, who declared that the speech was incendiary in character. General Fremont was then in command of the Department of Missouri, and Mrs. Fremont was in attendance at this meeting. When an attempt was made to sieze the manuscript of the speech, she took it from Mr. Vogel's hand and prevented it from falling into the hands of those who sought to use it to incite a secession uprising. Sturdiness of character, rigid honesty and exact rectitude were distinguishing features of his career both as a public official and a business man. Reared in the Evangelical Lutheran faith, he was a devout churchman of that denomination and contributed largely to the advancement of its work and the up-building of its institutions in St. Louis, acting for many years as president of Holy Ghost Church. He was one of the pioneer members of the Order of Odd Fellows in this city and one of the founders of Wildey Lodge No. 2, of this beneficent brotherhood, and was also a member of the Masonic Order. He was one of the originators of the organization which later became the Liederkranz Society, and an early member of the Missouri Historical Society. He was among the public-spirited citizens who secured for the city Lyon Park and was instrumental in having the monument to the patriot soldier erected. In the old days when volunteer firemen protected St. Louis against the fire fiend, he was one of the men who gave their services free of cost to the city and who placed all classes of citizens under lasting obligations to them. December 27, 1840, Mr. Vogel married Miss Sophia Wilhelmina Franke, daughter of Christian H. and Marie Louise Franke, both natives of Prussia. Four children were born of their union, but none of them are now living, and Mrs. Vogel is the only surviving member of his family. In 1848, 1869 and 1873, Mr. Vogel re-visited his native land and, accompanied by his family, he traveled extensively at different times both in this country and abroad. Successful in life, he knew also how to enjoy life and found happiness in making those about him happy.

Vogeler, Julius, merchant, was born January 18, 1836, in Minden, Germany, son of Carl and Wilhelmina (Mueller) Vogeler. The elder Vogeler was a revenue officer in the service of the German Government, and the son was well reared and educated in his native land. He came to this country in 1850, a young man fourteen years of age, and soon after his arrival in the United States became a resident of St. Louis. He began his business career here as a clerk in a drug store, and some time later took a similar position in one of the notion stores of the city. He was connected with this business for fifteen years thereafter as an employe and then established himself in a notion store of his own, on Fourth Street, between Locust and St. Charles Streets. The business of merchandising proved to be one to which he was well adapted and, although he had comparatively little means to begin with, he progressed steadily toward a place among the leading merchants of St. Louis. In 1863, he engaged

in the wholesale and retail grocery and commission business and has since been conspicuously active as a merchant both in the wholesale and retail trade. He has been for many years an honored member of the Merchants' Exchange and, in addition to his merchandising operations, is connected with other enterprises as a director of the Provident Building Association, and also of Security Building Association No. 2. He has taken a prominent part in building up various fraternal and beneficiary orders in St. Louis, and is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Knights of Honor, and of the Royal Arcanum. He is also a member of the Liederkranz and other German societies. During the Civil War, Mr. Vogeler served as a member of one of the companies of the United States Reserve Corps of Missouri, which rendered good service in behalf of the Union. November 16, 1865, he married Miss Lena Fuchs, daughter of Major F. W. and Helena Fuchs, of St. Louis. They have three children, one son and two daughters.

Vogelsang, Henry, Bernard, was born April 4, 1842, in Lienen, Germany, son of Rudolph and Mary Vogelsang. He came to this country in 1857 and completed an education, the foundation of which had been laid in Germany, at the German-American school of St. Louis, and at Webster Public School and Jones' Commercial College. At the end of a few months in the St. Louis schools, he had learned to speak the English language easily and fluently and was well fitted to enter upon a business career. He served his apprenticeship to commercial pursuits in the grocery store of Beckman Bros., and then became bookkeeper for William Hake & Bro., retaining the last named position four years. At the end of that time, he went into business for himself, becoming junior member of the firm of Norp & Vogelsang. Three years later, Mr. Norp died, and F. W. Brockman, late president of the St. Louis School Board, became Mr. Vogelsang's business associate and partner in the business which he had established, under the name of Vogelsang & Brockman. This partnership connection lasted two years, and at the end of that time, Mr. Vogelsang sold his interest to Mr. Brockman and established himself in the produce and commission business. He was engaged in this trade five years, at the end of which time he sold the business which he had built up to his cousin, John H. Vogelsang, and went into the grain commission business with the Howard-Bartlett Commission Company. He is still interested in this well known business house and is vice-president of the corporation controlling and directing its affairs. His business career has been an eminently successful one, and having acquired large wealth, he has been interested in many enterprises in addition to those already mentioned. He was the largest stockholder in and vice-president of the old Dougherty Crotch Drug Company, and at the present time — 1898 — is a large stockholder in the Meyer Bros. Drug Company. For several years, he was identified with the brewing business in St. Louis, also, as one of the owners and managers of the Columbia Brewery. While he has given close attention to matters of trade and commerce, he has found time also for the cultivation of aesthetic tastes, and at his beautiful home in Windermere Place, he devotes much time to the cultivation of flowers and rare and beautiful plants. During the Civil War, Mr. Vogelsang served as a member of Company D, of the Fifth Regiment of Home Guards, under Col. Stifel, and belonged to the famous "body guard" of Gen. John C. Fremont. Politically, he has been identified with the Republican party since he cast his first vote, and while he has taken no active part in politics, has from time to time wielded an important influence in the councils and campaigns of his party. He is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen and a Free Mason of the Knights Templar degree. November 7, 1867, he married Miss Lena Knehaus, of St. Louis. Their children are William H., Louis E., Clara E., and Edward J. Vogelsang.

Vogt, William C., manufacturer, was born in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, August 15, 1839, son of William and Mary J. Zoeckler Vogt. His father, who was an architect, died in Wheeling, West Virginia, when the son was a small boy, and his mother removed to St. Louis in 1848. Here, he obtained a good practical education in the public schools and then served a three years' apprenticeship to the cooper's trade. Shortly after he attained his majority, he went to Illinois and for several

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Vogt, William C., [illegible] born in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, August [illegible] 1831, son of William and Mary J. Zo[illegible] Vogt. His father, who was an architect in Wheeling, West Virginia, when the [illegible] a small boy, and his mother removed to St. Louis in 1848. Here, he obtained a good [illegible] education in the public schools [illegible] years' apprenticeship [illegible] carpenter's trade. Shortly after he [illegible] majority, he went to Illinois and [illegible]

Henry B. Vogelsang

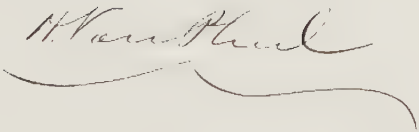
years followed the occupation of farming in Marine, Madison county, in that State. In 1868, he returned to St. Louis and, in company with his brother, established himself in the cooperage business at 4205 North Second Street, the style of the firm in the beginning being J. F. Vogt & Bro. Their manufacturing enterprise prospered under good management and in 1886 was incorporated as the Union Cooperage Company. William C. Vogt is now president of the corporation, and the manufacturing plant which conducts its operations under his supervision furnishes employment to about seventy-five men during its working season. Standing high in the community in which he grew up, and with which he has been identified as a manufacturer for so many years as a business man, Mr. Vogt enjoys also the high esteem of those who have been associated with him as neighbors and in other walks of life. He is a member of the North St. Louis Turnverein, a Republican in politics, and is independent in his religious beliefs. He married, in 1870, in St. Louis, Miss Margaretta Schussler, who was a native of Germany. Their children are William L. Vogt, Mrs. Annie E. Kraft, Julius O. Vogt, and Clara M. Vogt.

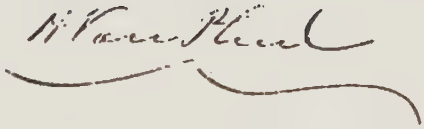
Vollrath, Charles, who has been a part of the musical life of St. Louis for many years and who has gained much more than local renown as a musician, was born October 12, 1840, at Bingen on the Rhine, in the Duchy of Hesse Darmstadt, Germany. His parents were Philip and Martha Vollrath, and his father was a school teacher and professor of music, locally renowned as an organist. Being comfortably situated in life, the elder Vollrath educated his children carefully, and the musical talents of his son Charles, the eldest of his sons, were especially well cultivated. In 1848 Philip Vollrath was a participant in one of the revolutionary movement which, from time to time, in the middle of the present century, convulsed Germany—then divided into more than a score of Kingdoms, Grand Duchies, Duchies, and Free Cities—and which struggles for freer government failing to achieve their purpose, brought to this country many patriotic and liberty-loving men, to become in later years ideal American citizens. Forced to flee from Germany as a result of his having been a revolutionist, Philip Vollrath came with his family to the United States and, in the beginning of the year 1855, settled near New Athens, in St. Clair county, Illinois. After living there two years, he removed to Belleville, Illinois, where both he and his wife died in 1857. Charles Vollrath continued his musical education and was connected with local musical organizations until July of 1861, when he enlisted in the Eighth Regiment of Missouri Volunteer Infantry for service in the Union Army during the civil war. He was assigned to duty as leader of the regimental band and served in that capacity until mustered out at Atlanta, Georgia, August 3, 1864, at the end of the three years' term for which he had enlisted. He soon afterward re-enlisted in the Forty-third Illinois Infantry Regiment, in which he served until December of 1865, when he was finally mustered out of the military service at Little Rock, Arkansas. After leaving the army, he continued for a time to reside at his old home in Belleville. From there he was called to Kansas City, Missouri, to become leader of the Orchestra for the Kansas City Turnverein, and during three years thereafter, he held that position and also led his own orchestra in the Coates Theatre, of that city. After spending eight years in Kansas City, he returned to St. Louis and formed the Vollrath Military Band and Orchestra, which has since become one of the most famous in the country and to the leadership of which he has since given the greater part of his time and attention. In 1881, he was called to Quincy, Illinois, to take charge of the musical part of the programme of the District Turnfest held there in that year, and in 1886, he attended with his band, the National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, held at Columbus, Ohio. In May of 1897, the National Bundesfest of the United American Turners was held in St. Louis, and Mr. Vollrath was selected to lead the Band for gymnastic exercises and also to furnish all the concert music for the occasion. In February of 1897, he took charge of the musical programme incident to the Carnival festivities at Mobile, Alabama, and on many other occasions he has conducted musical functions of similar character. For twenty-one years, he has conducted the musical entertainments of the St. Louis Turnverein, and on the 11th of April, 1898, at the head of a band of one hundred pieces he led the proces-

sion of city officials from the old to the new City Hall on the occasion of the formal removal of the city offices to the new structure. He is a member of the St. Louis Turnverein, the Socialer Singing Society, Frank P. Blair Post of the Grand Army of the Republic, the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Treubund, and Order of Harugari, and was one of the first members of the Old Settlers Association of St. Louis County, organized in 1885. He was one of the promoters of the St. Louis County Fair Association and helped to build up that institution, which, in later years, has become the pride of the county. In 1867, he married Miss Augusta Sonnenschein, of St. Louis, and two children have been born of their union. His son, Emil Vollrath, is known as an accomplished violinist, and his daughter Olga is one of the popular vocalists and choir singers of St. Louis.

Volunteers of America.—When the separation took place in 1896 between Gen. William Booth, of the Salvation Army, and his son, Ballington Booth, commanding the Army in the United States, with headquarters in New York, the latter organized what was called the Volunteers of America, on a similar plan, and for similar work to the plan and work of the Army. In several large cities where the Salvation Army was large and active, some of its corps officers followed Ballington Booth and cast their fortune with him in the Volunteers movement, his following being greatest in Chicago, where the Army was strongest. The falling away in St. Louis was not general, but sufficient to form two corps. These maintained their position for a year or more, in the face of great discouragements in the way of luke-warm support and arrears of rent, but were finally forced to give up the struggle, and in 1897 the one that held out the longest was disbanded.

Von Court, Benjamin Jackson, pioneer, was born in McVeytown, Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, December 20, 1820, son of Benjamin and Mary (Lindsey) Von Court. His father was for many years a merchant at McVeytown, but in 1842 came to St. Louis. The son received a common school education and while still a youth, engaged with his brother, Alexander Von Court, in the hotel and grocery business at Hollidaysburgh, Pennsylvania. In 1839, he came west to Rock Island, Illinois, and was proprietor of the Rock Island Hotel, in that city, until 1841, becoming well known among the pioneer Western hotel-keepers. In 1841, he went to Portsmouth, Ohio, in company with the brother already mentioned, and for a year thereafter was proprietor of the American House, in that city. In 1842, he came to St. Louis and took charge of the old National Hotel, in its day one of the most famous of Western hostelries. Four years later, he became the proprietor and manager of the Missouri Hotel, also a noted old-time public house. Thereafter until 1850, he was actively identified with the business interests of St. Louis and was especially well known to the traveling public. The epidemic of cholera in 1849 and the continued prevalence of the disease in 1850 caused him to dispose of his hotel interests, and in 1852 he married and went to California on his wedding trip. Reaching the Pacific coast, he concluded to make his home in that region for the time being and settled in San Francisco. He embarked in farming and cattle raising on an extensive scale in California and also operated one of the earliest saw-mills established on Bear river. The McCormick reaper, with which he harvested his first crop of grain, is said to have been the first harvesting machine shipped to the Pacific coast. His brother Alexander had preceded him to California and there they became associated together in business, as they had been during the greater part of their lives previously. After remaining in California two years, Benjamin J. Von Court disposed of his interests there to his brother and returned with his family to St. Louis. Here he was engaged until 1856 in the purchase and sale of real estate, which he abandoned in 1856 to settle on a farm in St. Clair county, Illinois, on which he lived for thirty-five years thereafter, devoting himself to argicultural pursuits and coal mining operations. He retired from active business in 1895 and returned to St. Louis at the end of a successful career as a man of affairs to enjoy the competency which he had accumulated. He was a member of the City Council of St. Louis in 1854, representing the Sixth Ward, which then comprised all that portion of St. Louis north of Biddle street. He has always been a staunch Democrat in his political faith and an equally staunch Presbyterian churchman.





He was a charter member of St. Louis Chapter No. 8, of Royal Arch Masons; is a member of St. Louis Commandery No. 1, of Knights Templar; and of the Order of Odd Fellows. Mr. Von Court's wife was, before her marriage, Miss Amelia Millnacht, daughter of George Millnacht, a Baltimore merchant, who is said to have originated the custom of selling goods by sample, now so largely practiced by the merchants of the United States. Their surviving children are Mary; Hallie, wife of Edwin C. Poindexter, of Chicago; Amelia, wife of Dr. D. K. Reinhold, of New York; and Carrie V., wife of H. G. Finley, of the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Company.

"Yonder Ahe Kidnapping."—As a result of complicated litigation, growing out of matters pertaining to baseball, Christ Yonder Ahe, known throughout the country as a manager of baseball clubs, was kidnapped in 1898, in St. Louis and forcibly carried away to Pittsburg, Pennsylvania to answer to charges pending against him in the Circuit Court of Allegheny County. Yonder Ahe had been arrested on a capias in a certain suit pending in Pittsburg and at the instance of one W. A. Nimick had been released on a capias bond which prescribed that Yonder Ahe should satisfy consideration, costs, etc., or surrender to the sheriff or in default that Nimick should do so for him. Finding that Yonder Ahe had afiled to pay or surrender, Nimick authorized Pennsylvania officers to execute the capias which they did by force in St. Louis. The arrest, or kidnapping as it was called, attracted much attention at the time in legal circles, the procedure in this case being altogether unusual. An opinion prevailed that requisition proceedings were the only proper means by which a person could be arrested and removed from one state to another. The Pennsylvania Court held, however, that under certain circumstances, bailers have the right to arrest their principals wherever found and remove them to the forum from which they have been released and to which they have obligated themselves to surrender. Yonder Ahe's arrest being held to be legal, the disputes which had led up to it were settled and the excitement in legal as well as baseball circles quickly subsided.

Von Phul, Henry, one of the most distinguished of the pioneer business men of St. Louis, was born August 14, 1784, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and died in St. Louis September 8, 1874. He was the son of William Von Phul, a native of Westhofen, in Central Pfalz, Germany, who, when twenty-five years of age, came to this country, arriving here in the year 1764. William Von Phul, who came of a noble family, was not without means when he arrived in this country and fixing upon Lancaster, Pennsylvania, which had been mainly settled by Germans, as his place of residence, he embarked in business at that place. In 1775, he married there, Catharine Graff, whose father was one of the wealthiest Pennsylvanians of his day. Eight children were born of this marriage, of whom Henry Von Phul was the fifth. His father largely increased the fortune which had come to him by inheritance and as the estate of his wife, and throughout his life, was a man of great prominence and influence in the portion of Pennsylvania in which he lived. An old family Bible which has come down to his descendants contains a portrait of him, drawn on the baptismal page, in which he is represented in the uniform of a Continental dragoon, standing erect, with his right hand resting on his sword-hilt, underneath which is written the words: "Although of foreign birth, I have fought for freedom and my adopted Country." The truth of this statement is attested by the military records which show that he enlisted as a private soldier July 16, 1776, in the company commanded by Capt. Andrew Graff, who was his brother-in-law. September 11, 1776, he joined Captain Joseph Wright's company of Colonel Mathias Slough's battalion, of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, with which he afterward served in the Jerseys. Both he and his wife were devout members of the Moravian Church, and besides many gifts made to the Church during his life-time, William Von Phul left at his death one thousand pounds to re-build a mill which had been burned at Bethlehem, the parent colony of the Moravians in Pennsylvania. The year 1792 is memorable in the history of Philadelphia as one in which yellow fever visited the city and became epidemic there. Among those who fell victims to the disease was William Von Phul. After his death his wife and family removed to Lexington, Kentucky. His

father's estate, which consisted largely of lands and other property, was left in care of a conservator, and as the elder Von Phul had left little ready money, his capital having been invested and lost in a brewery of which business he had no practical knowledge, the son and daughter, who had been used to every luxury of that day, found it necessary to materially change their mode of life and were put to many inconveniences and subjected to many embarrassments as a result of their orphanage. Evidencing then, as in later years, self-reliant manhood, Henry Von Phul determined to come West and carve out a career for himself, and in the year 1800, he came with his mother and sisters to Lexington, Kentucky. They took with them to that place the household effects which they had inherited from their parents, among these being a dinner and tea set of solid silver. The tea set, which had been a family possesion for generations, was afterward brought by Mr. Von Phul to St. Louis and constitutes a highly valued treasure which had passed to his descendants. He remained in Lexington ten years and, during a portion of this time, was in the employ of Thomas Hart, who was a brother-in-law of Henry Clay. In the interest of Mr. Hart, he made numerous trips down the Ohio and Mississippi rivers in charge of keel-boats and flat-boats loaded with flour, lead, bagging, and rope, and thus learned the river trade in which he afterward became so conspicuous a figure. It was his custom to take a cargo of goods to New Orleans and, after disposing of the goods and the boat, to return on horse-back to Kentucky, adventures which exposed him to numerous dangers and perils, and thoroughly tested his courage and endurance. In 1811, having at that time means to engage in business on his own account, he came to St. Louis for the purpose of establishing himself in what had become the most important trading post in the Southwest, although only a village in size. Soon after he reached this place, his health broke down, as a result of the hardship and exposure which he had endured in the years immediately preceding his coming, and a pioneer physician advised him to travel, as a means of recovering his health. River travel was about the only kind of travel indulged in in those days, and he concluded to combine business with his healthseeking venture, and in pursurance of this plan, loaded a keel-boat with goods and went to New Orleans. After disposing of his goods in that city, he went as super cargo on a merchant vessel bound for the Madeira Islands. Arrived there, he found himself in a delightful climate, which soon restored him to health, and at the end of a year started on his return, by way of New Orleans, to St. Louis, entirely recovered. The vessel upon which he sailed from the Madeiras was a trading vessel, which first visited the coast of Africa and, after landing at numerous trading-posts, brought him to his destination by a round-about voyage which consumed several months of time, although it enriched the young merchant in knowledge of the world and many interesting experiences. From New Orleans to St. Louis, he came on horse-back, arriving here in time to learn that the settlers on the Missouri river had been attacked by Indians and were in extreme danger of being massacred. A body of volunteers was at once raised in St. Louis, which set out to relieve the threatened settlers, under command of Nathaniel Boone, a son of the famous Daniel Boone. Henry Von Phul was made aide-de-camp to Col. Boone on this expedition and served with the rank of Major in the ensuing campaign. Returning then to St. Louis, he established a general store, and his commercial genius soon made him one of the leading merchants of that day. In those early days, he made frequent trips to Kentucky and New York on horse-back for the purpose of purchasing goods, and on all these trips was exposed, more or less, to the danger of Indian attacks. In 1817, he witnessed the landing of the first steamboat at St. Louis, and his quick comprehension of commercial and transportation problems caused him to perceive at once that this new invention would vastly increase the river traffic and cause it to yield rich returns to those engaged in it. He accordingly began making investments in steamboat property, and within a few years thereafter, had become the owner of some of the finest boats on the river. He owned the steamer "Rosalie," named for his wife, and the "Maria," named for his eldest daughter, and the money which he quickly realized from the operation of these steamers was invested in other boats, until he came to own an interest in almost every steamer which came to St. Louis. For some years, he carried on his merchandising operations without partners

but in later years, he was at different times head of the firms of Von Phul & McGill, Von Phul, Waters & Co., and H. Von Phul, Sons & Co. Under his control and direction, a business was built up which was one of the largest of its day in the West, and such was the financial standing of the house of which Mr. Von Phul was the head that many Western banks carried their St. Louis balances with this house, with Mr. Von Phul as their financial agent in this city. His enterprise, his unswerving recititude and high credit brought vast sums of money to the city to be invested in various ways and it has been said of him that he brought more commerce to St. Louis and more credit to her business houses that any one man of his generation. His integrity was of that rigid character which would not allow him to excuse himself from the performance of any part of an obligation into which he had entered, whatever the hardships the full discharge of such obligations might entail upon him. His rugged honesty and the moral grandeur of his nature were evidenced when misfortune overtook his house in the closing years of his long and eventful life. Through no fault of his own, but as a result of injudicious and very extensive operations of the New Orleans firm of Von Phul Bros., whose obligations he had endorsed, his house was compelled to suspend business in 1872. He was then eighty-eight years of age but turned his attention to the disentanglement of his financial affairs with much of the vigor of earlier years and, against the protest of his attorney, the distinguished Lewis V. Bogy, insisted on paying every dollar for which he was morally or legally obligated, with interest at eight per cent. Final settlement was made in accordance with his notions of right, notwithstanding the fact that it swept away almost entirely his splendid fortune. Mr. Von Phul held many offices of trust and honor in St. Louis and no act of his, official or otherwise, ever brought upon him a shadow of reproach. Thomas H. Benton once said of him that he not only never did a mean act in his life, but never thought of one. In 1817, he and Auguste Chouteau raised a subscription of $3,000 to purchase an engine and erect an engine house for St. Louis. In 1819, he served with Thomas H. Benton as one of the trustees of the village. In 1823 he was elected first auditor of the city. In 1826, he represented the midddle ward in the Board of Aldermen. In 1829 and 1830, he was a director of the Branch Bank of the United States established in St. Louis. In 1831, he was made a director of the Missouri Insurance Company, and in 1832 organized the Union Insurance Company, of which he was made president. In 1837 he organized the Marine Insurance Company, and also became president of that corporation. He was elected vice president of the Merchants' Exchange in 1836, and in 1840 served as president of that body. From 1838 to 1840, he was a member of the City School Board, and in 1855 was made a director of the Iron Mountain Railway. Every enterprise designed to build up the city, to expand its commerce, or to promote its attractiveness as a place of residence received his hearty aid and encouragement, and to the end of his life his loyalty to the best interests of the city was made manifest whenever occasion offered. On the 10th of June, 1816, Mr. Von Phul married Rosalie Saugrain, daughter of Dr. Antoine Saugrain, the most distinguished of the pioneer physicians of St. Louis, whose career is sketched elsewhere in these volumes. On the 10th of June, 1874, he and his wife celebrated the fifty-eighth anniversary of their marriage, an occasion on which they kept open house and entertained the friends who called on them with the generous and charming hospitality which had always been a distinguishing feature of the Von Phul homestead. On that occasion congratulatory letters and messages came to the aged couple from all quarters and from hundreds of people who entertained for them a filial regard. Soon afterward, Mr. Von Phul was taken violently ill, and on the 8th day of September following, passed to a good man's reward, lamented and honored by all classes of his fellow citizens. He died in the Catholic faith, receiving the Sacraments of the Church from Bishop Ryan and Archbishop Kenrick. His death occasioned everywhere in the city manifestations of deepest sorrow, and many glowing tributes were paid to his memory and the great services which he had rendered to the city and State. One of those who knew him best said: "The State of Missouri owes as much to Henry Von Phul as to any other for her prosperity as the commercial center of the Empire of the west. Simple and unostentatious, and retiring in

his disposition, he never sought office or notoriety. Indeed, either was to him exceedingly distasteful, but in the line of his duty, he inaugurated and carried out a commercial policy that is today stamped indelibly on St. Louis. The city owes him a debt, and leading citizens of today may well pay tribute to the man who helped to lay the foundation of her greatness." An orator of the day thus business cares to ocupy his mind, the overflowings of a generous nature were being felt by all around him. Ever a true friend to those who merited his friendship, the circle which will feel the void which death has made, has age and youth, the past and the present. During his illness, many of those among the poor who had been the recipients of his benefactions called to tender their sympathy to the afflicted family. From the house of Mr. Von Phul, the poor never were sent away empty handed, but were provided according to their needs." At a meeting of the Merchants' Exchange of St. Louis, held on the 11th of September, 1874, the following resolutions were adopted:

"The Union Merchants' Exchange of St. Louis, believe that it is not only eminently just, but also a solemn duty that appropriate tributes of respect should at all times be paid to those who perform their allotted duties in life, and realizing that an imperious obligations rests on those who survive to bear full testimony to the virtues of the departed, whose examples are worthy of all imitation and praise, so that the bright memories of these virtues may speak with an ever-living force and influence to the community which deplores and mourns for the lives of those who are dead.

"Therefore, in view of the great loss under which our city is now suffering by the death of Henry Von Phul, whose sixty-three years of business life were spent in this city of his adoption, and whose entire social domestic, and commercial career was marked by the highest order of integrity, untiring industry, and a general kindness and purity of character which seemed to shed a benign and happy influence on all around him; it is

"RESOLVED, That in the death of Henry Von Phul, the oldest merchant of our city, whose integrity, enterprise, purity and single-heartedness constitute a memorial consecrated by the hearts and judgments of those who know him best, we, while bowing reverentially to the rule of Providence in this deprivation, yet may be permitted to mourn the loss of one so near and dear to us."

"RESOLVED, That we tender our heart-felt sympathies and condolence to the bereaved family of our departed friend, with an assurance that the example he furnished in his domestic, social, and commercial life has been highly apreciated by his fellow-men, and will be treasured in their memories forever.

"RESOLVED, That, as a token of respect to the memory of the dead, the hall of this exchange be draped in mourning for the next thirty days."

A still more striking and beautiful testimonial of the feeling of the men who had been commercial associates with Mr. Von Phul was given some time afterward, when a magnificent oil portrait of that distinguished merchant and pioneer was presented to the Chamber of Commerce, Col. Lewis V. Bogy making the presentation for the donors in an eloquent address which was feelingly responded to by Mr. Web M. Samuel, then president of the Exchange. This portrait still adorns the walls of the Chamber of Commerce, and will always serve to keep in mind one of the greatest of St. Louis merchants and business men. The children of Mr. Von Phul were as folows: Maria, who married Thomas M. Taylor; Eliza, who married Judge William M. Cooke; Julia, who married A. T. Bird; Sophie, unmarried; Henry Von Phul, who married Mary Daigre: Fred Von Phul, who married Lizzie Nidelet; Frank Von Phul, unmarried; William Von Phul, who married Mary Williams; Ben Von Phul, who married Martha Lape; and Phil Von Phul, who married Josephine Chatard; his second wife was Josephine Throckmorton..

Voodooism.—This species of demonology has been in vogue from the earliest times among the negroes and especially among the Creole negroes of what was the province of Louisiana under Spanish domination. It is said to have been derived from their ancestors in Africa. St. John's eve is devoted to the mystic rites of the voodoos. On that evening the negroes gather in some secluded spot and there they go through the voodoo dances and contortions accompanied by a rude kind of music. Their magic is said to consist in a knowledge of several very subtle poisons

which produce a slow and lingering death through exhaustion. The power of the voodoos is much feared by other negroes. In the old slave days in Missouri when St. Louis was considerable of a slave market, voodoo doctors or priests were somewhat numerous in this City and many stories are told of how the "stiff leg varmints filled with the spirit of the devil" chased the wicked wretches who had incurred the displeasure of the voodooist. When freedom brought churches and schools to the colored people, their superstitions disappeared to some extent but many of them still believe in the charms of voodooism. At intervals the attention of the public is forcibly attracted to this superstition of the blacks, as for instance in 1892, when there was a furore of excitement among them, caused by the belief that a negro named David Joiner had fallen victim to the voodoo. When dying, Joiner's roommate, Boston, was said to have cursed him for a lack of sympathy, using these words: "May the great voodoo of voodoos strike you dead, and may your body be eaten by serpents and then cast into the darkest pit of torments." Joiner died suddenly a few hours later and the negroes of the neighborhood became panic-stricken as a result. To appease the voodoo, many of them gathered in a negro shanty, built a charcoal fire in the midle of the floor, danced around it singing their weird incantations until they fell exhausted, and then after putting some of the ashes in their shoes went to their homes feeling that they had made their peace with the voodoo charmer. In later years the two best known voodoo doctors or priests in St. Louis have been Ezekiel Wilson, and Benjamin Hicks, each of whom have been held in awe by a certain class of negroes. The negroes believed that each of these doctors could remove the pestiferous spirit put upon a person by the other and both were much sought after as a result.

Voyageurs.—See "Boatmen of the Pioneer Period."

W

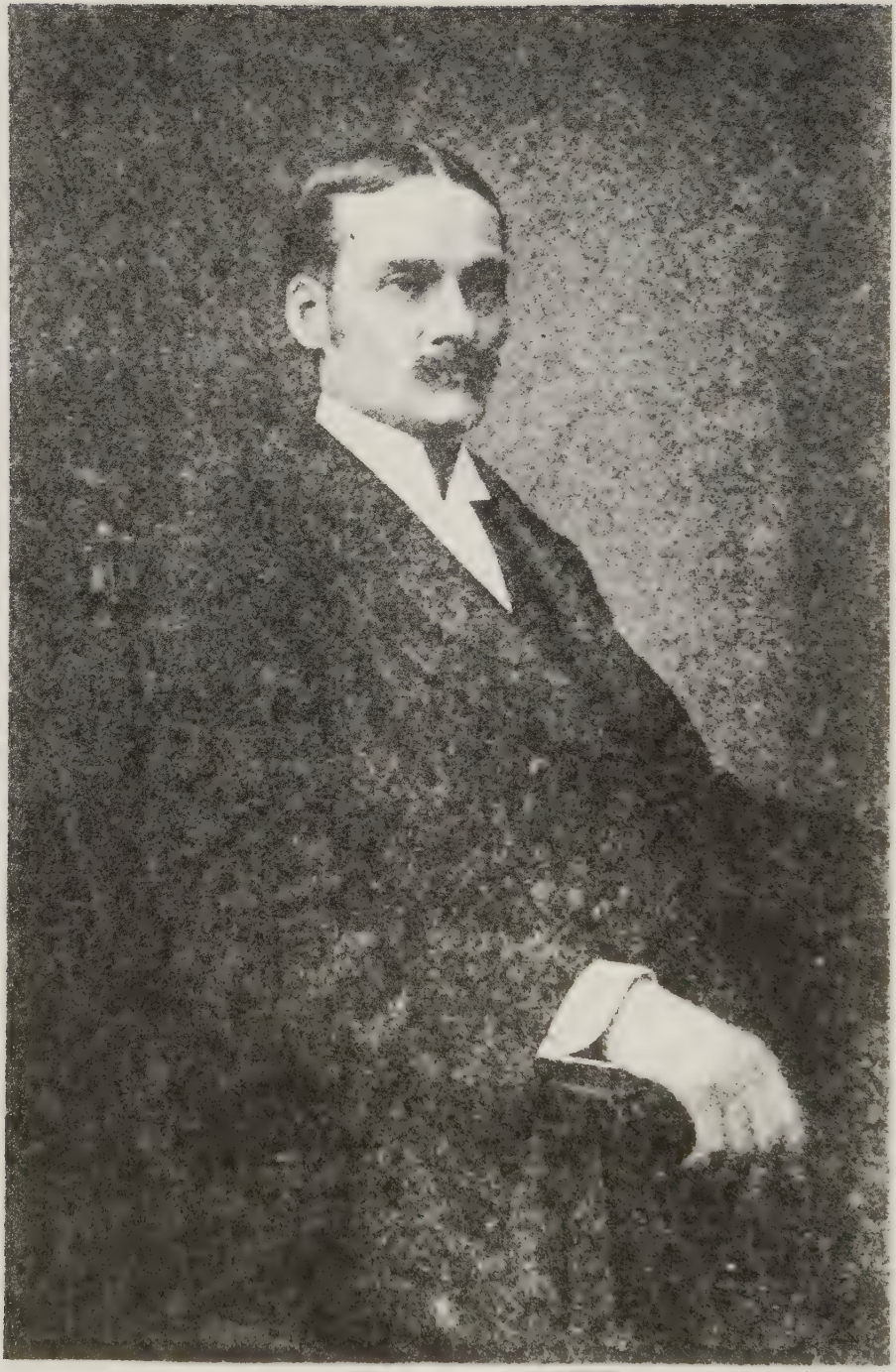
Wabash Athletic Association.—An association organized May 16, 1896, by the clerks of the Wabash Railroad in St. Louis, the founders being W. G. Wilderman, C. M. Hanaway and C. D. Komer. The purpose is recreation and physical culture, for which it has a first-class gymnasium. It holds three outside field meetings a year for running and jumping exercises with premiums.

Wabash Land Company.—An association of English and American capitalists, which purchased from eleven Indian chiefs, through Louis Viviat, a merchant of the Illinois country, more than thirty-seven million acres of land in the Wabash Valley, in 1775. The deed to this splendid domain was obtained from the Indians for a trifling consideration and Congress repeatedly refused to recognize the validity of the companies' claims or confirm its titles to any portion of this Indian land grant. In 1780 the Wabash Company was consolidated with the Illinois Land Company, which claimed a large tract of Illinois land opposite St. Louis by virtue of a similar grant.

Wachter, Emil, merchant, was born September 1, 1839, in Sonneberg, Germany, and died in 1895 at the place of his birth, he having returned to Europe in the hope of improving his health. His parents were Christopher and Johanna Wachter who immigrated to this country in 1852 with their family of five sons and three daughters, all arriving safely in the United States with the exception of one daughter, who died on the voyage thither. The elder Wachter, who came from a town famous the world over for its toy manufacturers, was himself a maker of toys in a small way. He was in good circumstances and his sole purpose in coming to this country was to better the fortunes of his children. Before coming to this country, Emil Wachter had received sufficient education to fit him for a business career and his attendance at school thereafter was limited to the winter months of each year and designed mainly to improve his knowledge of the English language. The family settled on a farm, owned by Dr. Philip Gerber, of London, England, who was a brother of

Emil's mother. This farm was located about twelve miles from Washington, Missouri, in Franklin County. After living there until 1857, they came to St. Louis and here Emil Wachter began the battle of life on his own account. During the first year of their residence in St. Louis, he busied himself with such employment as he could obtain, evidencing the fact that he was a willing worker and that no task, however hard, had any terrors for him. In 1858, he was employed by the firm of Ferdinand Kammerzell & Co., Hardware merchants, then doing business at 1400 South Broadway. He was in the employ of this firm up the time the war broke out and then enlisted in the Union Army as a volunteer for the "ninety days'" service. He was a Lieutenant in a company of one of the Regiments commanded by Gen. Nathaniel Lyon and participated in the battle of Wilson's Creek, where Gen. Lyon was killed. When the term of his enlistment expired, he was discharged, and returning to St. Louis he re-entered the service of his old employers, Kammerzell & Co., and remained with that house until 1864. He then established himself in the notions, fancy goods and toy business at No. 1614 South Broadway and conducted a successful business in this line for about a year and a half thereafter. At the end of that time, he sold out and at the request of Mr. Kammerzell re-entered his store as a partner. A few years later, Mr. Kammerzell died and Mr. Wachter succeeded to the business, of which he became sole owner. In 1874 he purchased the building at No. 1402 South Broadway and removed his business to the building in which it is still continued by his successors. At the time of his death, he had been connected with this house as clerk and proprietor for a period of thirty-seven years except during the short time that he was engaged in the notion and toy trade. He was a sagacious man of affairs and a merchant whose integrity was never questioned. His friends and acquaintances were legion and his joviality and cordial manners endeared him to all with whom he came in contact. From the time he became a voter, he was an ardent Republican, but he had no taste for participating in public affairs and never held any office. Philanthropic by nature and liberal in all his impulses, he was charitable, kindly and benevolent under all circumstances. He was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, of the Legion of Honor, of the Order of Harrugari, and of the Knights of Honor. November 4, 1863, he married Miss Alma C. Biedermann, daughter of George Biedermann, a South Broadway hat merchant. Of four children born to them, one son and two daughters were living in 1899, and the son, Edmund L. Wachter, was conducting the business which his father established.

Wade, Festus J., whose genius for the conduct of real estate business has caused him to become one of the most widely known of western operators in real property, was born in St. Louis in 1860 and grew up in the city. His father was a man of considerable education and sterling moral worth but met with indifferent success in the conduct of business affairs. As a result, the son was compelled at an early age to turn to practical account, his abundant natural energy, industry and resourcefullness. For five years after he began taking care of himself, he was employed, at different times in almost every capacity in which a boy could make himself useful. In 1875 he embarked in the first business venture on his own account, engaging at that time in the manufacture of cider. A year later he sold out this business and became clerk and paymaster for a contractor who was constructing a portion of the present Wabash railroad, extending from Ferguson Station south to the Union Depot. In 1877 Mr. Wade became clerk in the city office of the St. Louis Fair Association, the most famous organization of its kind in the United States. In this position his natural aptitude was given full scope and the excellent training which he received aided largely to develop that ability for the successful conduct of business affairs which has since brought him such well-merited distinction. In 1883 the qualifications of which he had shown himself to be possessed received their first marked recognition in his appointment to the position of Secretary of the Fair Association. He succeeded Mr. G. O. Kalb who had resigned the Secretaryship of the Fair after occupying the position twenty-seven years and was less than twenty-four years of age when he became Secretary and Manager of this important corporation. He held the Secretaryship of the Fair Association until December 31, 1886, and



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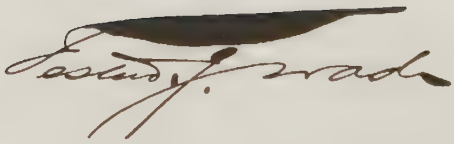
Waite, Festus J., whose [illegible] for the growth of real estate business has caused [illegible] of the most widely known [illegible] real property, was [illegible] in 1866 and grew up in the [illegible] His father was a man of considerable [illegible] moral worth but met with [illegible] success in the conduct of business [illegible] As a result [illegible] was compelled [illegible] at an early age to turn to practical ac[illegible] industry [illegible] For five years after his [illegible] of himself, he was employed [illegible] different times in almost every capacity [illegible] himself useful. In 1875 he [illegible] on the first business venture [illegible] account, engaging at that time [illegible] year [illegible] clerk. A year later [illegible] in this business and became clerk [illegible] who was con[illegible] of the present Wabash [illegible] from Ferguson Station [illegible] Dodge. In 1877 Mr. [illegible] clerk in the city office of the [illegible] one of the most famous [illegible] in the United States [illegible] general aptitude was given [illegible] the excellent training which [illegible] to develop that ability [illegible] the successful conduct of business affairs [illegible] has since brought him such well [illegible] In 1883 the qualifications [illegible] had shown himself to be [illegible] in first [illegible] recognition [illegible] position of Secretary of the Land Association. His [illegible] Secretaryship of the [illegible] company, the [illegible] that [illegible] Secretaryship of the [illegible] November 30, 1889.

[illegible] of the Regents of the [illegible] of the Order of Harugari [illegible] November 4, [illegible] Miss Anna C. Biedermann, [illegible] Germantown, [illegible] South [illegible] Dunn County, Wisconsin. [illegible] two daughters were [illegible] Edmund L. [illegible] the business which [illegible]



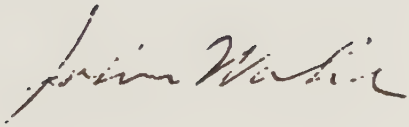
then resigned to accept a similar position with the August Gast Bank-Note and Lithographic Company. He remained in the employ of the Bank-Note Company until July of 1888, but in the meantime he organized, in company with L. E. Anderson, the real estate firm of L. E. Anderson & Company and embarked in a business for which he has shown himself to be admirably fitted. This firm was organized on the 17th of March, 1887, and was succeeded in July of 1888 by the corporation known as the Anderson-Wade Realty Company. When this corporation was formed Mr. Wade resigned his position with the Bank Note and Lithographic Company and since then has devoted all his time and attention to the real estate business. He has been the prime mover in inaugurating enterprises which have resulted in the erection in St. Louis since the year 1890, of more than fifty buildings, among them being the Planters' Hotel, the Rialto Building, the Columbia and Republic office buildings and the business houses occupied by the Hargadine-McKittrick Dry Goods Company, the Roberts-Johnson-Rand Shoe Company, and the Desnoyer Shoe Company. His distinguishing characteristics have been progressiveness, resourcefullness, and intense energy, and his accomplishments have won for him a place among the most useful citizens of St. Louis and an enviable reputation as a man of affairs.

Waddill, James Richard, lawyer, was born November 22, 1842, in Springfield, Missouri, son of John Sevier and Sarah—Kellogg—Waddill, both natives of Tennessee, who settled in Missouri in 1836. His father was a lawyer of much prominence, well read and of much force of character. He served as Circuit Judge in the Rolla and Springfield Judicial districts. His death occurred in 1880. Mr. Waddill's mother was a thoroughly practical home woman, devoted to the careful rearing of her family. She is yet living in the old homestead at Springfield and although in her ninety-second year she enjoys good health and her mental faculties are unimpaired. The five children born to her are all living. The eldest son, Gen. John B. Waddill, was Adjutant General of the State of Missouri, under Gov. Crittenden; Roswel S., is a wholesale clothing merchant in Springfield, Missouri; and James R., the subject of this sketch, is a practicing attorney in St. Louis. The daughters, Mrs. Mary S. Boyd, and Mrs. John H. Gage, reside in Springfield, Missouri. James, the second son, received his education in Springfield, Missouri, in the public schools, and in the Springfield College. He then began reading law under the careful instruction of his father, but before he had finished his fundamental work, the civil war began interrupting all ordinary pursuits. After a time, James, now grown to manhood, renewed his law studies under D. C. Dade, a capable attorney of Springfield, Missouri, and was admitted to the bar in March, 1864. He at once entered upon practice in the courts of that city, and throughout the Judicial District, and was so engaged until 1878. In 1881, he removed to Kansas City, and in that larger field found wider scope for the development of his abilities in his chosen profession, and he remained there until 1893, with the exception of eighteen months, during which time he made his residence on the borders of Mexico, his removal thither being made necessary on acount of the ill-health of his wife. Upon her recovery Mr. Waddill located in St. Louis in 1893 when he was appointed Superintendent of the Insurance Department of the State of Missouri, under Governor Stone. Upon the expiration of his term of office in 1897, he resumed the general practice of his profession, with James E. Hereford, Esq., as a partner, remaining so engaged until March, 1899, when he became senior member of the law firm of Waddill, Ellerbe & Hereford. Mr. Ellerbe had preceded Mr. Waddill as Superintendent of the Insurance Department of the State of Missouri, and Mr. Hereford had served as Attorney for the Insurance Department. The gentleman thus associated, thoroughly equipped lawyers to begin with, in their combined knowledge, derived from actual experience in all matters possibly connected with Insurance, constitute a remarkably strong array of talent for the conduct of litigation arising under this head, and to this they devote their special attention and effort. During the civil war, Mr. Waddill made a creditable record as a soldier. In April, 1861, he was among the first to respond to the call of President Lincoln for 75,000 men, enlisting in a company organized at Springfield, Missouri. The company performed garrison duty at that place and at Rolla, remaining in service for

four months, although their term of enlistment called for but three months. He afterwards re-enlisted as a private in the Eighth Missouri Cavalry Regiment, and served in the arduous campaigns in Missouri and Arkansas, under the leadership of Gen. Herron and Gen. Steele, an incident of this service being the occupation of Little Rock, Ark. During a large part of this time, Mr. Waddill held a commission as First Lieutenant, and commanded his troop in frequent skirmishes and reconnoissances. In October, 1863, he was honorably discharged on account of disabilities incurred in the line of duty. His public service in civil life has been conspicuous. At various times while a practicing attorney, at Springfield, Missouri, he served as City Attorney, and District Prosecuting Attorney. In 1878 he was elected to the Forty-Sixth Congress, from the Springfield district. The district was supposedly Republican, but the vote of that party was so divided between its own candidate, Charles G. Burton, of Nevada, and Judge Ritchie, Greenbacker, of Newtonia, as to make Mr. Waddill's candidacy successful. His service in Congress involved the most arduous labor. It occurred during the administration of President Hayes, when the country was greatly disturbed on account of the presence at the polls of United States Marshals and military forces. Three of the sessions of the Forty-sixth Congress were held during these disturbed years. The district represented by Mr. Waddill, comprised fourteen counties, and an unusual number of pension claims and much other personal business in the interest of his constituents made his labor, outside of his public duties in the House, quite arduous. Upon the expiration of his term, Mr. Waddill was re-nominated by acclamation, but the Republicans and Grenbackers effected a coalition, with Ira Haseltine as a candidate, and Mr. Waddill was defeated by a majority of 107 votes in a total vote of over 47,000. Mr. Waddill has always been a Democrat, and an earnest and forcible advocate of its policies before the people. He has long been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South and was one of the Official Board of the Walnut Street Church in Kansas City, under the pastorate of the Reverend John Mathews, and he has also occupied the same position in Centenary Church of St. Louis, under the same eminent divine. He was married in 1864 to Miss Rowena Emily Leedy, daughter of Josiah Leedy, a Virginian, who was a contractor and builder, and erected the court house at Springfield, Missouri, and other public buildings in that region; his death occured during the war. To Mr. and Mrs. Waddill, have been born four children, all of whom are living.

Wage Workers.—There is no special organization called by this name, but all members of the labor organizations in St. Louis are recognized as wage workers, and when circulars are issued calling for a mass meeting of wage workers, all of these members are addressed and included in the call.

Wahl, John, was born April 15, 1832, in Hesse Darmstadt, Germany, and came with his parents to the United States in 1840 after having been sixty-nine days on the ocean. The elder Wahl settled in St. Louis and when eight years of age, the son began attending the public schools of this city, in which he acquired an education which fitted him for business pursuits. As a boy he entered the employ of Pourier & Linhoff, wholesale and retail grocers, as a clerk, and later worked for a time for F. M. Hill, who was a retail dealer in books and fancy notions, doing business at Market Street and the Levee. In 1849 he became chief salesman for Nourse, Crane & Co., wholesale and retail hatters, with whom he remained until 1850, when the firm dissolved, Mr. Nourse establishing at that time the first exclusive retail hat store opened in St. Louis, his place of business being between Pine and Olive Streets. From 1855 to 1860 Mr. Wahl was a salesman for William Matthews & Co., general commision merchants, and during this time, he thoroughly familiarized himself with all the departments of the commission business. In 1860 he embarked in business on his own account as junior member of the firm of Harlow & Wahl, their establishment being located at 22 South Main Street. Three years later Mr. Wahl purchased Mr. Harlow's interest in the establishment which they had founded and built up together, and conducted the business thereafter under the name of John Wahl & Co., until 1864, when the admission of John Carpenter to the firm caused



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Wage Workers. [illegible]

Wahl, John, [illegible]

its name to be changed to Wahl & Carpenter. The name of John Wahl & Co. was resumed in 1870, when Mr. Carpenter retired, Mr. Wahl purchasing his interest. In 1891 he incorporated this business, which had grown to large proprtions under his management, as the John Wahl Commission Company, with a capital stock of $100,000, fully paid up. Mr. Wahl has since been the president of this corporation, its other officials being Henry Greve vice president, and John B. Wahl secretary and treasurer. For many years, he has been known as one of the largest dealers in lead in the country. In 1867 he sold the first car load of pig-load shipped from the famous Joplin, Missouri, lead district, and since then he has handled vast quantities of pig lead and spelter, his annual sales of these Missouri products reaching in amount as high a figure as six millions of dollars. No house west of New York has done so large a business as has that of which Mr. Wahl is the head in these commodities, and while making a specialty of this branch of trade he has also dealt largely in grain and seeds of all kinds. A large measure of success has attended his commercial ventures and the house which he has built up enjoys an enviable reputation for its strict integrity, financial solidity, and fair dealing. Mr. Wahl has been a director and vice-president of the German Savings Institution for many years, and upon the death of Mr. F. W. Meister, which occurred October, 16, 1898, he succeeded to the presidency of that Bank. He has been a director in the American Central Fire Insurance Company since 1861 and is its Second Vice-President, has served as a director of the Merchants' Exchange for two terms, and was Vice President of that body in 1877 and President in 1879. He has been one of its most active and useful members, and an equally active member of the Merchants' Exchange Benevolent Society. Of this Society, which has been one of the most useful and effective charitable organizations of St. Louis, he has been a director ever since it came into existence and for twenty-one years he has been its president, the membership having increased during his administration from 87 to 1,400. He is a member and Chancellor of the West End Council of the Legion of Honor, and is held in high esteem in that organization. August 3, 1854, Mr. Wahl married Miss Elizabeth A. Braun, of Pike county, Missouri. Their children are John B. Wahl, who is now Secretary and Treasurer of the John Wahl Commission Company; Josephine —wife of Henry Greve, Vice-President of the same corporation; Bertha and Edwin Wahl, the last named of whom is also associated with his father in business.

Wall, George Wendelin, minister of the Evangelical St. Marcus Congregation of St. Louis and Vice-President of the Western Evangelical Synod, was born at Owen, near Kirchheim, in the Kingdom of Wurtemberg, Germany, February 25, 1811. He was carefully educated in his youth and being of a deeply religious turn of mind, he entered the missionary seminary at Basel, in Switzerland, in the year 1830, to prepare himself for missionary labors. He studied there five years, meanwhile attending the academic lectures at that institution. When he had completed his course of study, he was sent, by reason of the fact that he was not very strong physically, to the United States, instead of being assigned to missionary work in a tropical climate. He was ordained to the ministry with his bosom friend, Rev. Joseph Rieger, on the 8th of February, 1836. Both remained for a short time at Hartford, Connecticut, and then, in the autumn of 1836, Mr. Wall came to St. Loui. He was at once made pastor of the German Protestant Church of the Holy Ghost, of this city, he being the first ordained minister of that congregation. He was the beloved pastor of that Church until 1845, when he resigned to form a new Church, which became the parent of the twenty Evangelical Congregations now in existence in St. Louis. From 1845 to 1850, he was pastor of St. Johannes' Congregation, in what was known as the "Gravois Settlement" in St. Louis County, and at the same time officiated at St. Paul's Church, near Maltese Creek. In 1850, he again became pastor of the old St. Marcus' Congregation, which he served thereafter for seventeen years and until his death, which occurred on the 20th of April, 1867. He was one of the first and most prominent German Evangelical pastors in the West, and to him was granted the privilege of preaching the Gospel for nearly thirty-one years. In the sanctuary, at thousands of confirmations and baptisms, at beds of sick-

ness, and burial ceremonies, and at burial grounds, he performed the duties of his high office, leading the members of his flock in the straight and narrow path and administering to them the consolations of the Christian religion. He was not alone active in the limited sphere of his congregational work, but was largely instrumental in promoting the growth of the Evangelical Church throughout the West, and was one of the founders of the present Synod of the West, of that Church. In 1852, he was one of the delegates who represented the American Church at the International Conference of Bremen, and in 1864 he sat as a delegate in the same body at Altenburg, Germany. On the occasion first mentioned, he succeeded in getting the sanction of the Prussian government for the taking up of a collection for the benefit of the Protestant Seminary of the United States. While in Berlin, he was also largely instrumental in organizing a society whose principal duty was to send candidates for the ministry to the Evangelical Church of the West. His private character was an altogether pure and lovely one, and he was honored and esteemed by all who ever came into contact with him. True Christian love was regnant in his household, and when he approached the end of his earthly career, he was regarded by all who knew him as one whose life had fitted him for translation to the realms of bliss beyond the grave. His death occurred on Easter Sunday of 1867, and the large attendance at his obsequies, the deep grief manifested by all on that occasion, and the touching tributes paid to his worth by Rev. Mr. Haeberle, Rev. Dr. John, Rev. Jos. Rieger and Rev. L. Nollau testified to the strong hold which he had upon the affections of his people and his Church. July 12, 1842, he married Miss Julia Turnau, born in the Province of Hanover, Germany, and for twenty-five years thereafter they journeyed through life together in happy union and companionship. His wife was an excellent woman, who aided him greatly in his religious work, sharing with him all the joys and sorrows of his earthly pilgrimage. Of nine children born of their union those now living are Otto A., Louis J. W., Caroline, George W., Clara J., and Richard B. Wall.

Wall, Otto A., physician and educator, was born September 27, 1846, son of Rev. George W. Wall. He was educated in the schools of St. Louis and, when eighteen years of age, began serving an apprenticeship to the drug business under Dr. Enno Sander. In 1868, he was graduated from the St. Louis College of Pharmacy with honors and soon afterward engaged in the drug business on his own account. While thus occupied, he studied medicine and received his doctor's degree from Missouri Medical College in 1870, such famous physicians as Drs. Tuholske and Dalton being among his classmates. After that, he took a post-graduate course at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, of New York City, graduating from that institution in 1871. Returning to St. Louis, he then began the practice of medicine, continuing also in the drug business until 1873. In that year, he sold his drug store and has since devoted all his time to professional labors and to the educational work in which he has been engaged. Immediately after his return to St. Louis from New York City, he was made Professor of Pharmacognosy and Botany in the St. Louis College of Pharmacy, and he has ever since retained that position. Subsequently, he was made Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics in Missouri Medical College and filled that chair for several years. After that he occupied the Chair of Chemistry for three years, and only resigned that professorship to meet the demands made upon him by his growing practice and other duties. In 1882, the Oldberg-Wall Laboratory was organized, and to this Dr. Wall has since given a large share of his attention. He was a member of the United States Pharmacopeia Revision Committee for 1880, and also of the Committee for 1890. He is one of the two authors of the "Companion" to the United States Pharmacopeia, and his work, known as "The Prescription," is the most complete treatise on the subject in the English language. During the years 1883 and 1884, and 1885 he was president of the Missouri State Pharmaceutical Association, and he is widely known as a brilliant lecturer and entertaining conversationalist. June 29, 1871, he married Miss Julia Rieger, of Jefferson City, Missouri. Their children are Dr. Otto A. Wall, Jr., Henrietta F., now the wife of Chester Stith, and Irene Wall.

Samuel Wainwright.

Wainwright, Samuel, manufacturer, was born March 6, 1822, in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Graves) Wainwright. His father, who, in early life, was a well known and wealthy brewer of ale and beer at Yorkshire, England, came with his family to the United States early in the present century and located at Pittsburg, where he was engaged in the same branch of manufacturing to which he had previously devoted his time and attention, to the end of his life. The son received a common school and academic education, and then served an apprenticeship to the brewer's trade under his father's direction, thoroughly mastering every detail of the art of manufacturing ale and beer in accordance with English methods. In August of the year 1846, he came to St. Louis and purchased a small brewery which had previously been known as the Fulton Brewery, located at the corner of Main and Almond Streets. In company with his brother, Ellis Wainwright, he conducted the brewing business thus established under the firm name of Ellis & Samuel Wainwright until 1849, when Ellis Wainwright died. For two years thereafter, the business was conducted under the old firm name, but at the end of that time, Samuel Wainwright purchased the interest of his brother's estate and continued the business alone until a consolidation of brewing interests brought about the formation of a new partnership. In 1848, George Busch had established a malt-house and a lager beer brewery at the corner of Third and Plum Streets, and later, had constructed extensive beer-cellars between Ninth and Tenth Streets, on Gratiot and Cerre Streets. In 1854, he erected what was considered in those days a large brewery on the square of ground under which these vaults had been constructed and, a year later, associated Charles A. Fritz with him in business. Samuel Wainwright purchased Mr. Busch's interest in this plant in 1857, and the firm thus formed took the name of Fritz & Wainwright and, abandoning the manufacture of ale and beer by English processes, engaged exclusively in the manufacture of lager beer. The firm of Fritz & Wainwright continued until 1870, when Mr. Fritz sold his interest in the plant to Lorenz Lampel and Robert Jacob, and the firm name was changed to Samuel Wainwright & Co. Mr. Wainwright thus became head of the firm in name, as well as in fact, and continued to have general charge of its affairs until his death in 1874. Ellis Wainwright, his son, purchased Mr. Jacob's interest in the business in 1875 and it was conducted under the name of Samuel Wainwright & Co. until 1883, when the Wainwright Brewery Company, with a capital stock of $200,000, was incorporated and became successor to the co-partnership which had previously existed. The same year, the present brewing plant was built, between Tenth and Eleventh, Gratiot and Papin Streets. The capital stock of the corporation was increased to $400,000 in 1886, and in 1889 the splendid plant which had been built up on the foundation which Samuel Wainwright and his associates had laid, was sold to the St. Louis Brewing Association, of which Ellis Wainwright became president. Since then, the plant has been operated by the English syndicate which controls so many valuable brewing properties in St. Louis. A man of very superior executive and financial ability, Samuel Wainwright conducted his business operations in St. Louis with rare skill and judgment, and laid the foundation of a fortune which has grown to very large proportions under the management of his son and his widow, Mrs. Catherine D. Wainwright, a lady of exceptional force of character and excellent business ability. Mrs. Wainwright's maiden name was Catherine Dorothy Smith and she was a daughter of George Frederick Smith, who was born in Germany. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Wainwright took place at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, October 1, 1845. Their surviving children are Ellis Wainwright, president of the St. Louis Brewing Association; Katie Wainwright—now the wife of Edward Baker; and John Withnell Wainwright.

Waldauer, August, who has done much for musical culture in St. Louis and who has attained much more than local celebrity as a musician and educator, was born January 6, 1826, in Landau, Germany. His father, Prof. Leon Waldauer, was a musician and became one by destiny. The elder Waldauer was a soldier in the Bavarian Army and was a participant in the bloody battle of Hanau, fought just previous to the battle of Waterloo. In this battle, the Bavarian Army

was nearly annihilated by Napoleon's legions, and as many musicians fell in the discharge of their duty, the Secretary of War issued an order requiring soldiers who possessed some musical talent to step out of the ranks and learn to play a musical instrument in order that the regimental bands might be filled up. Leon Waldauer was one of those who responded to this call and soon became one of the best musicians in the band with which he served. After finishing his term of service in the Army, he settled in Landau and married there a young and handsome lady of very respectable family, whose maiden name was Bach. Their son, August, received a good general education and studied music under the preceptorship of his father until he was twelve years of age. He then became a pupil, in Wuerzburg, of a celebrated violinist named Grisi, who was uncle to the world renowned singer, Giulia Grisi. After studying a year under this preceptorship, he was sent to Molique, recognized at that time as one of the greatest violinists and musicians in Europe, with whom he studied four years. His good mother, a lady esteemed by all who knew her for her admirable social qualities and womanly charms, and who was devoted to the welfare of her son, died while he was studying music at Stuttgart, and a year later, after making a concert tour of Germany, the son and his father came to this country. They landed in New Orleans December 31, 1843, and there August Waldauer made his debut as a musician at the French Opera House. His success as a solo violinist was instantaneous, and he was asked to play at every concert given in that city during the ensuing season. "Sol" Smith, a famous old-time theatrical manager, was then manager of the St. Charles Theatre, in New Orleans, and also of a theatre in St. Louis. He offered Mr. Waldauer an engagement in his orchestra, which was accepted, and a year later, when he had mastered the English language, he was engaged to conduct the orchestras at both the St. Charles Theatre, of New Orleans and the St. Louis Theatre of this city. When Ludlow & Smith retired from the management of these theatres, Mr. Waldauer accepted an engagement with Joe Field, at his new Variety Theatre in this city. Field had engaged a complete operatic, dramatic and ballet troup of first-class artists, and the duties of Mr. Waldauer in this connection were very laborious. At a later date, he was associated with the old-time actor and manager, Ben De Bar, and partly managed his St. Louis theatre, while De Bar gave his attention to the St. Charles Theatre in New Orleans. In 1857, Mr. Waldauer managed the Opera House in St. Louis and continued thereafter to be connected with orchestral affairs and theatrical management until 1861. At the beginning of the civil war, when General John C. Fremont took command at St. Louis, Mr. Waldauer became a member of his staff, with the rank of Captain, and was entrusted with the duty of organizing military bands for the army. He did his duty so well, in this connection, that Secretary of War Stanton complimented him highly on the service he had rendered the government. When General Fremont retired from the command at St. Louis, the officers of his staff were told to go home and await further orders. No orders ever came to Prof. Waldauer and, as he had been sworn into the government military service as a captain and was never discharged, he has since sometimes facetiously remarked that he still considers himself in the United States service. In 1871, he established the Beethoven Conservatory of Music, which is now in the twenty-seventh year of its existence and has enjoyed continuous success under his management. He established, in 1880, in company with Mr. Dabney Carr, the "Musical Union" orchestra concerts. These concerts, which were participated in by the best musical talent of St. Louis, were continued for eleven successive seasons and, doubtless, would still be given regularly had their discontinuance not been necessitated by the failing health of Prof. Waldauer. Feeling that he should have to give up either the Conservatory or the concerts, he chose to give up the latter and sold out his interests in this musical enterprise to the Choral Symphony Society. Besides being a talented musician and a successful teacher of music, Prof. Waldauer has acquired distinction through his contributions to literature. His work in this field has been, in the main, translations from the German and French, and these have met with great success. "Griselda," "Fanchon," "The Pearl of Savoy," and "The Little Barefoot" were contributions to the American drama which made fortunes for Mrs. G. Farren Julia Dean, and Maggie Mitchell, respectively

C. P. Walbridge

C. H. Wheldrake

He has also been successful as a composer for the stage, orchestra, ballads, etc., and several of his compositions have reached a sale of over one hundred thousand each. He is the author, also, of a comprehensive review of the history of music in this city, published in these volumes. Prof. Waldauer married, March 10, 1852, Mrs. Bertha von Happe, of New Orleans. Mrs. Waldauer died July 20, 1896, mourned by all who had known her in St. Louis as one of the most charitable and kindly women of her day and generation. She was also known as a woman of brilliant attainments, and her artistic tastes and happy disposition made her union with Prof. Waldauer an ideal one.

Walbridge, Cyrus, Packard, ex-Mayor of St. Louis, was born July 20, 1849, in Madrid, New York, son of Rev. Orlo Judson and Maria Althea (Packard) Walbridge. He is a great-grandson of Asa Wallbridge who served in the Revolutionary Army during the struggle for American independence, and his grandfather, Franklin Walbridge, a Vermont farmer, was a soldier in the second war with Great Britain. In the maternal line, Mr. Walbridge is a descendant of William Hyde, who was one of the original settlers at Hartford, Connecticut, and one of the founders also of Norwich, Connecticut. The name of that worthy colonist appears on a monument erected at Norwich in honor of the founders of the place. The father of Cyrus P. Walbridge was a Methodist minister and, as the circuit-riding rules of the Methodist Church necessitated frequent removals of the family, the son did not enjoy the best educational advantages as a boy. His parents removed to Northern Illinois in 1854, and he obtained the rudiments of an education in the common schools of that State. In 1861, they went from Illinois to Minnesota, and established their home on a farm near Northfield. There Mr. Walbridge grew to manhood, dividing his time between farm labor and attendance at Carlton College, of Northfield. While working on the farm, he also learned the carpenter's trade and later turned his mechanical skill to good account as a means of earning money to continue his education. He also added to his resources by teaching school in the lumber regions of Michigan, and finally worked his way through the law department of the University of Michigan. Immediately after being admitted to the bar, he opened a law office at Minneapolis, Minnesota, but after remaining there a short time, came to St. Louis in 1876. Here he had, to begin with, a struggle with adversity, such, indeed, as young lawyers in straightened circumstances are by no means unused to, but none the less trying, for all that. He began to enjoy the sunshine of prosperity when J. S. Merrell placed the legal business of the J. S. Merrell Drug Company in his hands. Thereafter, he prospered professonally and in a commercial way, and in the course of time became interested as a stockholder in the J. S. Merrell Drug Company, of which he has now been president for several years. Soon after his coming to St. Louis, Mr. Walbridge became connected with the National Guard of Missouri, and for eight years thereafter took an active part in local military affairs. He was mustered into the State military service as a private and had attained the rank of lieutenant-colonel of the First Regiment when he resigned from the service in 1885. In 1881, he was elected on the Republican ticket as a member of the House of Delegates of St. Louis and represented the Tenth Ward in that body until 1883. When his term expired, he refused a renomination and devoted himself attentively to the business of the drug company with which he was identified, never relaxing, however, his active interest in the politics of the city. In 1889, he re-entered politics conspicuously, becoming a candidate for President of the Council, and notwithstanding the fact that the Democratic candidate for Mayor was elected that year, Mr. Walbridge who is a Republican, was also elected. In 1893, at the expiration of his term as President of the Council, he received a unanimous nomination to the Mayoralty and was chosen to that office by a flattering majority, the first Republican Mayor elected in eight years. His term as Mayor expired in April of 1897, and he retired from the public service after having given the city one of the best administrations in its history. He was the first Mayor of St. Louis to appoint women to offices in places which he thought them peculiarly well qualified to fill. The spirit of progressiveness, which characterized him in all his official actions, caused him to appoint ladies to membership of the Public Library

Board, the Board of Charity Commissioners, and the House of Refuge Board, and he also aided the Humanity Club to introduce a woman guard into the City Jail to care for female inmates. As Mayor of the city, he dispatched business rapidly, dealt with all with whom he was brought into contact in a frank, open and straight-forward manner, applied business methods to the conduct of public affairs, entertained the city's guests with grace and dignity, and has left a most lasting impress upon the city's history. As a public speaker, Mayor Walbridge gained enviable fame. His mastery of his subject, the concise directness of his utterances, the simple naturalness of sentiment and of humor, and the classic purity of his style, always perfectly adapted to the subject and occasion, have been a source of pride to the city he has so ably represented both at home and abroad. An earnest and consistent churchman, he is a member of the First Congregational Church and President of the Congregational Club of St. Louis. He has fraternal connections with the Masonic Order, the Knights of Pythias, the Legion of Honor, and Woodmen of the World, and has interested himself in promoting the welfare of all these organizations. October 9, 1879, Mr. Walbridge married Miss Lizzie Merrell, daughter of Jacob S. Merrill, well known as a wholesale drug merchant and from 1881 to 1885, City Treasurer of St. Louis. He has one son, Merrell Packard Walbridge, born September 5, 1884.

Walhalla Hunting and Fishing Club, a club organized in January, 1899, with thirty members and with W. G. Bollinger for president; Wm. Atwood for vice-president and Joseph Silvers for secretary. The object is pastime in the woods and waters.

Walker, Benjamin, a distinguished soldier of the United States Army, was born in Clarendon, Vermont, May 14, 1797, and died in St. Louis May 28, 1858. His father was Dr. Samuel Walker, a graduate of the medical school of Harvard University, and his mother was Sarah Muzzy before her marriage. Both parents were natives of Bradford, Massachusetts, and in the paternal line Major Walker was descended from Richard Walker, who came to America from England with the Salem colony in the year 1630. This Richard Walker was one of the three colonists appointed by the Crown to divide the lands of Massachusetts and he was also a charter member of the "Ancient and Honourable Artillery" formed in 1636, which was the first military organization formed in New England. The son of the colonist, Richard Walker, established the leather trade in this country at Haverhill, Massachusetts. Major Walker was fitted for college in the schools around Hanover, New Hampshire, and then entered Dartmouth College, leaving that institution to enter West Point Military Academy as a cadet. His career after leaving the military academy has been briefly sketched in Brigadier-General George W. Cullum's "Biographical Register of the Officers and Graduates of the United States Military Academy at West Point," and this record shows that he was graduated from the Academy in the class of 1819 and assigned to duty July 1, of that year, as a third lieutenant of ordnance. He was promoted to second lieutenant December 31, 1819, and served on ordnance duty from July 1, 1819, to June 1, 1821. On the re-organization of the army at the date last named, he was transferred to the Third Infantry Regiment and was on duty at Ft. Sullivan, Maine, during the remainder of the year 1821. He was then on frontier duty at Ft. Howard, Wisconsin, during the year 1822; on recruiting service in 1823; and on garrison duty at Detroit, Michigan, from 1824 to 1826. He was made first lieutenant of the Third Infantry Regiment October 13, 1823. Thereafter was on recruiting service from 1826 to 1827; on commissary duty at the cantonment at Leavenworth, Kansas, from 1827 to 1829; on garrison duty at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, from 1829 to 1830; again on recruiting service from 1830 to 1832; on frontier duty at Ft. Jessup, Louisiana, from 1832 to 1836; and at Camp Sabine, Louisiana, during the year 1836. From August 31, 1833, to September 20, 1836, he was also acting paymaster and captain and continued to serve in that capacity until February 28, 1839. He was on garrison duty at Ft. Jessup, Louisiana, from 1838 to 1839, and paymaster in the United States Army during the year last named. He served in the Florida war from 1840 to 1842, and in the war with Mexico from 1846 to 1847 as chief paymaster of the forces under command of Brigadier-General Stephen W. Kearney. He came to Jefferson

D. D. Walker

Walker, David Davis.

Walker, Jesse

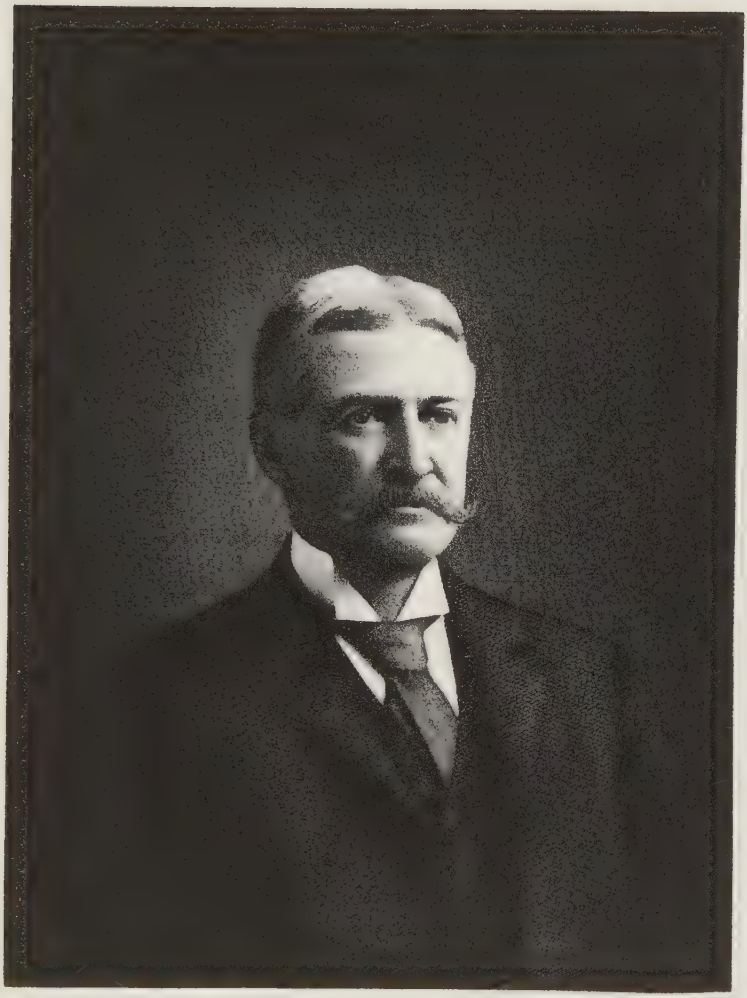
Barracks from Ft. Jessup, Louisiana, about the year 1842 and returned to the Barracks after the Mexican War, being ordered to St. Louis as chief paymaster of the Army. Thereafter, he resided in this city until his death, a conspicuous figure both in military and social circles, honored by all with whom he was brought into contact as he deserved to be honored by reason of his distinguished services as a soldier and his admirable qualities as a man and a citizen. The instincts of a soldier were inherent in his nature and he was all his life a patriot in thought and action. While he was still a school boy, he took part in the repulse at the mouth of Otter Creek, May 14, 1814, of the British fleet attempting to sail past that point for the purpose of destroying Captain McDonough's fleet on Lake Champlain. He was not only a brave man, but a Christian gentleman and during all the years of his mature life he was a communicant of the Episcopal Church and a staunch churchman. He married in 1822, Miss Mary Houston, and four children were born to their union. Three of these children were daughters, the eldest of whom, Sallie A. Walker, married John R. Triplett, of Missouri. The second daughter, Annie M. Walker, married Dr. R. S. Holmes, a prominent physician of this city, and after his death, Mr. William Fryer, of New York. The youngest daughter, Harriet L. Walker, married first Edward G. Atkinson, of St. Louis, and after his death, General H. G. Gibson, of the United States Army. The son, Benjamin E. Walker, married a daughter of George K. McGunnegle, of St. Louis. He was an exceedingly popular young man and it used to be said of "Ben" Walker, as he was always called, that the number of his friends included his entire list of acquaintances. He was the organizer and for some years the captain of the "Young American Greys," one of the most popular military organizations which has ever had an existence in St. Louis.

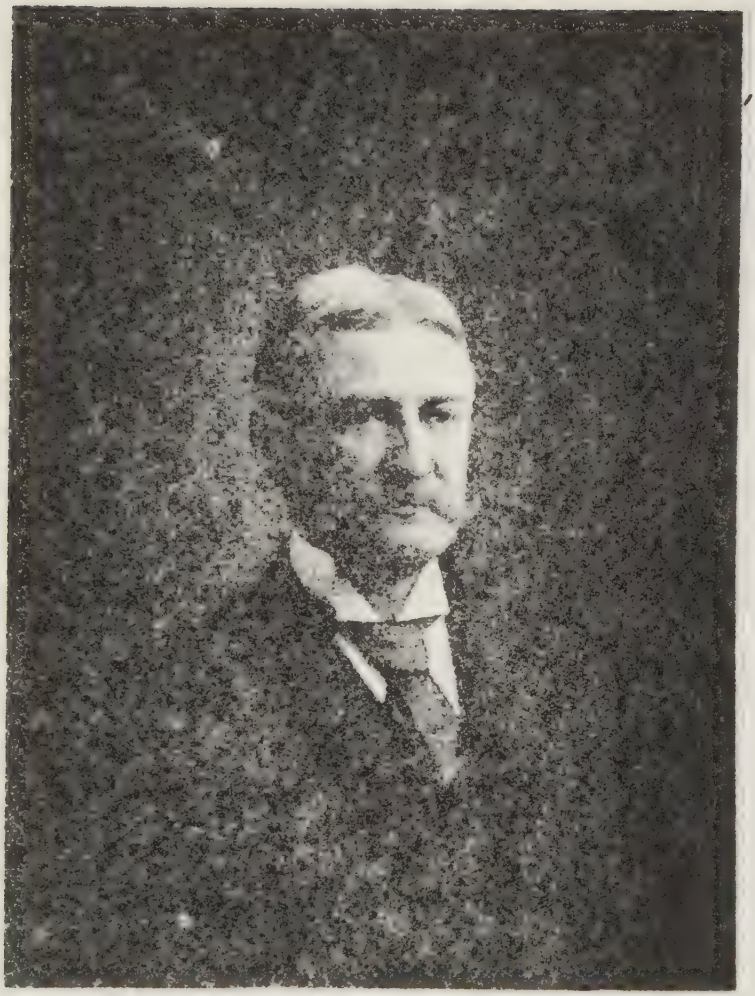
Walker, David Davis, merchant, was born July 19, 1840, near Bloomington, Illinois. His father was a native of England and his mother of Maryland, and both died on the farm near Bloomington on which they resided for many years, the father passing away in 1875 and the mother three years later. David D. Walker was reared on this farm and obtained his rudimentary education in country schools. He then attended, for a time, Beloit College of Beloit, Wisconsin, and in 1857, while still a youth, came to St. Louis, to enter upon a practical course of training for the business of merchandising. The firm of Crow, McCreery & Company was then conducting the largest wholesale dry goods house in the city and Mr. Walker entered the employ of this house as an office boy. He soon demonstrated that he had a genius for merchandising and advanced from one position to another until in 1865, eight years after he entered the employ of the house, he was admitted to a partnership. His intense energy and activity caused him to overtax his strength and as a result he was compelled to withdraw from this business in 1873 and devote the next two years to rest and the recovery of his health. In 1880, having regained his physical vigor, he resumed merchandising forming at that time with Frank Ely and others, the firm of Ely, Walker & Company. The house thus founded by young and progressive men at once took a prominent position in the trade and the expansion of its business brought about the organization and incorporation of the Ely & Walker Dry Goods Company, in 1883. The record of this house has since been one of constant progression and it has become one of the famous mercantile institutions of the West. Mr. Walker has from the beginning of his career been a student of every phase of merchandising and of all the markets in which he has been either buyer or seller. He was trained to the business under the preceptorship of Wayman Crow, one of the most thoroughly accomplished merchants who were ever identified with the trade in St. Louis and his success has done credit to his training. Mr. Walker married in 1862, Miss Martha A. Beakey, daughter of Joseph Beakey of St. Louis. The children born to them have been Rose Marion, Joseph Sidney, William H., David D. Jr., George Herbert and James Theodore Walker. Three of the sons are associated with their father in business.

Walker, Jesse, clergyman, was born and reared in North Carolina and migrated to Tennessee and settled a few miles from Nashville in the beginning of this century. He became an itinerant preacher in the Metho-

dist Episcopal Church in 1802 and was sent into North Missouri in 1807 after a year in Illinois. The next thirteen years were divided between the two territories. In 1820 he established himself in St. Louis as a Missionary and operated in the old Court House for a year. In that time he had organized a Methodist Society and procured the erection of a small frame church at Fourth and what is now Clark Avenue. He subsequently traveled and preached extensively in Illinois. Part of the time he was laboring among some of the Indian tribes then in Illinois. He did Missionary work in and adjacent to Chicago when the population was sparse and introduced Methodism into that town in 1832. Having a society of ten members a deed was secured to a lot on which a church in time was erected and the ground is now covered by the Methodist Block, in the midst of which is the Clarke Street or First Methodist Church. He died in Cook county, Illinois, in October 1835. He was a plain man in person, preaching and dress. A white cravat encircled an uncollared neck, drab woolen coat, pants and vest covered his person, and a fur hat of same color with spacious brim covered his head. No two cities of Methodism owe so much to one man as St. Louis and Chicago owe to Jesse Walker.

Walsh, Edward, merchant, manufacturer and man of affairs, who occupied a prominent place among the builders of St. Louis, was born in the County Tipperary, Ireland, December 27, 1798, and died in this city March 23, 1866. His boyhood was spent in the rich agricultural region in which he was born and, being one of a family of eleven children and the son of parents not in affluent circumstances, his industrial training began at an early age. His school days ended when he was twelve years old, but during the few years which had been allotted to him for scholastic training, he laid a broad foundation for the acquisition of practical knowledge and his education was completed in the school of experience. After quitting school, he served an apprenticeship of four years to the business of merchandising in one of the stores of Tipperary County and then another four years' apprenticeship to the milling business, both of which trades he appears to have thoroughly mastered if one may judge of this from his success in merchandising and milling enterprises in later years. Soon after he was 20 years old, the ambition inherent in his nature prompted him to come to this country, Louisville, Kentucky, to which place a friend and relative had preceded him, being the city in which he expected to begin life on his own account. When he arrived there, however, he failed to find awaiting him the longed-for opportunities, and the result was that he continued his journey westward to Missouri. Settling in Ste. Genevieve county in 1818, he built a flouring mill there and conducted it successfully until 1824, when he disposed of it and removed to Madison county, Missouri, where he inaugurated another milling enterprise. Some time later, having accumulated capital enough to enable him to engage in business on a somewhat larger scale, he came to St. Louis and established his residence permanently in this city. Here he engaged in the business which he had first learned—that of merchandising—being associated with his brother in a general store, conducted under the firm name of J. & E. Walsh. He had a genius for trade and his career in St. Louis was a record of continuous progress, constantly expanding enterprise and constantly increasing usefulness as a man and citizen. In 1831, he became the owner of a St. Louis flouring mill, which had been erected in 1827, and under his conduct and management, it soon became the largest flour manufacturing establishment in the city. Later, he became the owner of two other mills and his operations were carried on, on what was considered in those days a gigantic scale. He was one of the founders of the milling industry in St. Louis and helped to set on foot the movement which caused this city to become famous as one of the great flour manufacturing centers of the world. His mind was always active, his energies intense, and withal, his efforts were deliberatly and wisely directed toward the accomplishment of the desired aim. As his wealth increased, he sought new fields of investment for his surplus capital and thus became prominently identified with the Western river traffic, investing half a million dollars in steamboats and other river craft and being interested, at one time, in more than a score of vessels plying on Western waters. In the golden era of Galena lead mining, he was a member of the firm which had





a practical monopoly of the carrying trade between St. Louis and these mines, and gathered rich returns from this investment. In a thoroughly practical way, he was always public-spirited and progressive. He was one of the first men in St. Louis to favor the construction of street railroads and, although he had large river interests, he was one of the earliest promoters, also, of steam railway enterprises. He was a member of the first board of directors of the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company and was an original subscriber, also, for the stock of the Ohio and Mississippi and the North Missouri Railroad Companies. With the inception and development of the street railway system of St. Louis, his name is indissolubly connected. He was one of the builders of the first lines of street railway and was long identified with these enterprises thereafter as a shareholder in, and official of companies operating them. He was also one of the founders of the Old State Bank of Missouri and of the Merchants' National Bank, and was a stockholder and director in the Missouri Insurance and Union Insurance Companies. The number of enterprises and industries which felt the vivifying effects of his business sagacity, energy and liberality during his business career in St. Louis were legion, and big, broad development followed in the pathway of his efforts. Prosperity added to the comprehensiveness of his views, broadened his sympathies and continually extended his usefulness. At the same time, he remembered always his past, and the struggles of his early life disposed him generously toward those who had like obstacles to contend with in gaining a foothold in the business world. He had a practical way of helping young men to help themselves, many of whom found in him a most valuable friend and advisor. He was the warm personal and political friend of Senator Thomas H. Benton and, while he always declined political preferment of any kind, was closely allied with Senator Benton in some of his most notable contests. Mr. Walsh was twice married. First, in 1822, to Miss Maria Tucker, and, after her death, in 1840, to Miss Isabelle de Mun, daughter of Jules de Mun, of St. Louis. Six children survived their father. His daughter, Ellen, became the wife of Solon Humphreys, of New York, at one time president of the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway Company; Marie C., another daughter, became the wife of B. M. Chambers, of St. Louis county; and his three sons, J. A. Walsh, Edward Walsh, Jr., and Daniel E. Walsh, have all contributed largely to the upbuilding of St. Louis. Of Julius S. Walsh, another son, who has achieved unusual distinction, extended personal mention is made in the following sketch.

Walsh, Julius S., financier, was born in St. Louis December 1, 1842, eldest son of Edward and Isabelle (de Mun) Walsh. Reared in the city of his birth, he was educated in part in the schools of St. Louis and St. Louis University, and completed his academic course of study at St. Joseph's College, of Bardstown, Kentucky, from which institution he was graduated in the class of 1861. Returning then to St. Louis, he began the study of law under the preceptorship of Hon. John M. Krum, a distinguished member of the bar, and later matriculated in the Law Department of Columbia College, graduating from that institution with the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1864. The same year, he was admitted to practice at the bar of New York State and in 1865, St. Louis University conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts, in recognition of his scholarly attainments. While he was admirably fitted, both by nature and education, for a successful career at the bar, he was constrained to devote a large share of his attention to the important business enterprises in which his father was engaged, and the death of his father in 1866 probably changed, to a considerable extent, the course of his life. Understanding, better than anyone else, the character of the enterprises in which his father had been engaged and having demonstrated his ability to care for these interests properly, he was made administrator of the estate of his father and in his young manhood assumed responsibilities of large magnitude. Taking his father's place as a member of the directorates of various banking, railroad and street railway corporations, he evidenced at once his genius for financiering and became a potent factor in shaping the policies and controlling the affairs of the corporations with which he was connected. In 1870, he was made president of the Citizens' Railway Company, and about the same time became president also of the Fair Ground and Sub-

urban Railway Company. In his administration of the affair of these corporations, he not only demonstrated that he had executive ability of a high order, but made it apparent to all those who took note of his operations that his views were liberal and comprehensive and that he was planning wisely and judiciously to keep pace with the growth of the city in the development of intramural transit. Extending his interests in street railway enterprises, he was made president of the Union Railway Company in 1873 and continued thereafter to occupy a prominent position among the men who have built up in St. Louis the greatest railway system in the world. In 1877, he became president of the People's Railway Company and also of the Tower Grove and Lafayette Railway Companies, and in 1885 built the Northern Central Railway, purchasing, about the same time, a controlling interest in the Fair Grounds and Cass Avenue Railway Company. He became president of each of the companies, owning and operating these lines of railway, and the corporations of which he was the head operated in all something like seventy-five miles of street railroads. Important as were the results which attended his operations in this field, his activities were in part only limited to enterprises of this character. Some time prior to 1875, he became interested in the improvement of the Mississippi river and especially in the plan of deepening the channel at the mouth of the river through a system of jetties. In the year last named, he was chosen president of the South Pass Jetty Company and acted in that capacity until the desired results were obtained in the creation of a channel at the mouth of the river thirty-two feet in depth. From 1875 to 1890, he served also as president of the St. Louis Bridge Company and in 1889 was elected to the presidency of the Municipal Electric Light Company. In 1895, he was made vice-president of the St. Louis Terminal Association, and in 1896 succeeded to the presidency of a corporation which controls the terminals of twenty-two railroads now entering St. Louis and property worth thirty millions of dollars. In addition to acting as president and chief executive officer of the corporations to which reference has been made, Mr. Walsh has been officially connected also as a director with the Third National Bank, the Laclede National Bank, the Merchants Laclede Bank, the North Missouri Railroad Company, the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railroad Company, the Wabash & Western Railroad Company, the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad Company, and the Baltimore, Ohio & Southwestern Railroad Company. Public enterprises other than those in which he had a financial interest have also received a large share of his attention and derived profit and benefit from his sagacious management. In 1874, he was elected president of the St. Louis Agricultual and Mechanical Fair Asociation, and during the four years that he retained that position, it enjoyed a golden era of prosperity. He inaugurated the project of making the Fair Grounds an attractive place of resort at all seasons of the year, instead of during the week of the Fair only. Under his supervision, the grounds were beautified and embellished, an art gallery was erected and a zoological garden was established, which at one time contained some of the rarest specimens of the animal kingdom and was one of the leading attractions of St. Louis. He also erected a "natural history" building and the adornments of art were combined with natural scenic beauties to make the place one of rare attractiveness. To the financial acumen and organizing ability of Mr. Walsh, St. Louis is indebted for a monetary institution which has become famous throughout the West, which controls vast interests and which wields large influence in the financial affairs of the city. In 1890, he organized the Mississippi Valley Trust Company, of which he became president, a position which he has since retained. Trust companies were at that time comparatively unknown in the West, but Mr. Walsh's connection with this enterprise inspired confidence and quickly brought to it large patronage. The corporation now has a capital of $3,000,000, and its surplus and profits at the beginning of the year 1898 aggregated $750,000. To accommodate this institution, a splendid building, specially adapted to the purpose for which it was designed, has been erected, and both the building and the institution are monuments to the enterprise and ability of Mr. Walsh. He was married January 11, 1870, to Miss Josie Dickson, daughter of the late Charles K. Dickson, of St. Louis.

Walsh, William, one of the most distinguished members of the Catholic Clergy of St. Louis, for many years, was born October 5, 1829, in the parish of Abingdon, County Limerick, Ireland, and died in St. Louis, December 14, 1898. He was designed for the priesthood by his parents and at an early age, evinced an aptitude for religious teaching. After attending the parish school, he pursued his studies under the preceptorship of eminent priests at Cahir Conlish. In 1851, he began missionary work and soon afterwards sailed for America. The same year he arrived in Chicago, Illinois, and there continued his theological studies for a short time. November 1, 1852, he came to St. Louis and completed his divinity studies, at the old Theological Seminary in Carondelet. He was ordained to the priesthood in 1854 and immediately afterward took charge of a Church at Jefferson City, Missouri, by appointment of Archbishop Kenrick. Ten years later, he returned to St. Louis, to become pastor of St. Bridget's Church. He found this parish heavily in debt and at once applied himself zealously to the discharge to these obligations. In this he was eminently successful and in a comparatively short time, he had relieved the parish of its onerous burdens. He subsequently built two school houses, one for boys and the other for girls, and also the parochial residence. During the closing months of his life, he sought to fully complete all the parish buildings and leave them in perfect condition for his successor. Throughout his life he was very active in educational work, and he was one of those chiefly instrumental in establishing the Kenrick Diocesan Seminary. He was one of the promoters of the Boy's Protectory, a reformatory for bays, which was located at Glenco, Missouri, and was a useful institution, until it was destroyed by fire. For years he was also vice-president of the Orphan's Board, and was prominent in all diocesan work. His great services to the church, the purity of his life and his high character, caused him to be honored by the Holy See, with the title of Monsignor, on the recommendation of Archbishop Kaine, in 1896. He was greatly beloved by all the Catholics of St. Louis and the memory of his good deeds and noble life, will always linger with those among whom he lived and labored for so many years.

Walsh, Thomas Waryng, architect, was born in Kilkenny, Ireland, July 15, 1827, son of William Walsh and Mary Lovey Waryng, his wife of a fine old family near Manchester, England. Thomas, the eldest of six children, was educated at Trinity College, Dublin. His father was an architect and chose this line for his son, who studied the profession under Sir William Dean Butler, who was knighted by the Queen for the restoration of St. Patrick's Cathedral. He was thus finely equipped on coming to St. Louis in October, 1849, at the opportune time after the great fire, when the work of rebuilding occupied so much attention. He soon rose to eminence in his profession and traveled abroad for the purpose of familiarizing himself with the architecture of the older countries, having in view its adaptation to the demands of fine taste as applied to American buildings. Many of the public edifices and residences of St. Louis bear witness to his aesthetic ideas. Not only in adornment, but in structural solidity, was his extraordinary genius displayed. The Republic" building is a lasting evidence of these characteristics. The Church of St. Francis Xavier, at Lindell Boulevard and Grand Avenue, was planned and, in his lifetime, partially built by Mr. Walsh. The new St. Louis University, the old Everett House, the first Lindell Hotel, the Polytechnic Building, Four Courts and Jail, many of the St. Louis Public Schools, the Insane Asylums at St. Joseph, Missouri, and Anna, Illinois, and numerous other institutions were designed by him. He was the consulting architect and superintendent of the old and new Custom Houses and Postoffices of the city, presented the premium plan for the Exposition, designed the County Poor House under instructions of the Court, and in his day was regarded as the most complete master, both in drawing and construction, of great building enterprises. He had the faculty of attracting about him the most skillful assistants, and under his directions the minutest details received careful attention. To the general recognition of his talents he owed his wonderful success, but it must be said that his familiar acquaintance and popularity with men of influence had something to do in promoting it. He was a good suggestor of public projects, his quick eye selecting locations where improvements were needed or desirable, and his

professional talents supplying suggestions as to how the wants might be filled. Although not a politician and having no ambitions outside of his devotion to his business as an architect, he freely entered into the spirit of the people on matters relating to common concern, subscribed liberally when calamity called for succor, and was prompt in assisting the deserving. In 1854, Mr. Walsh married Isabella, daughter of Robert H. Betts, who, with their only offspring, Robert William Walsh, survives him. Mr. Walsh, who had been a sufferer for many years from a kidney trouble resulting in Bright's disease, died March 24, 1890, a devout member of the Catholic Church. The son, like his father and grandfather before him, is an architect.

Walther College.—In January, 1858, an academy was opened in connection with the parochial school of Immanuel Lutheran Church of this city. The Principal of this advanced school was Mr. P. Albach, A. M., of Baltimore, Md., a theologian, who had pursued his studies at the Gettysburg Seminary and had for several years been the pastor of a Lutheran congregation. The branches of instruction taught in the academy were Religion, German, English, Geography, History, Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Penmanship and Drawing. The school flourished for several years, but suffered considerably under the influences of the war during the early sixties and finally passed out of independent existence. It was, however, revived in a different form, when, in October, 1866, a High School was established by an association, the head and leading spirit of which was Prof. C. F. W. Walther. A building was provided by several members of the Lutheran congregations of this city on Barry Street, between Seventh and Eighth Streets. The first teacher of this institution was Mr. George A. Witte, A. M.; who had gained some renown as an educator in a public high school at Baltimore and in the academy of St. Matthew's Lutheran congregation of New York. Mr. Witte having severed his connection with the school and returned East, Prof. F. A. Brackmann, a learned philologian and accomplished educator, who had been professor in the Maryland State University and St. Charles College and a major in the Federal Army, was elected principal in 1868. His successor was Prof. A. C. Burgdorf, a man with a classical education and large experience in the schoolroom. Though for a time the school seemed in a fair way to prosperity, several reasons worked together to stunt its growth, and when the chief promoter of this educational enterprise, Prof. Dr. Walther, departed this life, in 1887, the existence of the school was precarious and serious doubts were entertained by its best friends whether it would be possible to continue the work another year. On December 14, of the same year a new association was organized for the purpose of founding a new institution in place of the untenable High School, and energetic efforts were made toward securing the necessary means for the establishment of a college with good and substantial buildings. The new organization was incorporated and obtained a charter under the name of Walther College Association. A board of trustees was elected with Mr. Henry F. Mueller as president, Mr. Charles W. Behrens as vice-president, and Mr. W. C. Schuetz as secretary and treasurer. Article III of the constitution adopted declared that "no person shall be eligible for membership to this association unless he be in harmony with the doctrines of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, commonly known as the German Lutheran Church, in accordance with the symbols of the Lutheran Church contained in the Book of Concord of 1580, and unless he possess such other qualifications as the by-laws of the association may require." The aim of the College was to be, to offer its pupils opportunities of obtaining a good general education founded on the principles of true Christianity and of preparing either for actual business life or for entering upon a full collegiate course or for pursuing professional studies with the view of becoming doctors, lawyers, engineers, architects, etc. In September, 1889, two classes of the new College were opened at the old building of the High School on Barry Street; but on February 10, 1890, the school was transferred to its present quarters, a commodious building erected on the College grounds which constitute the greater portion of the double block lying between Chouteau Avenue and Hickory Street, and Eighth and St. Paul Streets. A stately mansion, which had been purchased with the grounds, was occupied by the president of the Faculty,

Prof. A. C. Burgdorf, and the boarding students under his immediate supervision and control. In 1891 the boarding hall was enlarged by the addition of a third story and a third teacher was engaged. In 1892 the college course was completed by the opening of a fourth class and the employment of two more teachers, one of whom was to devote all his time to the commercial department. A generous donation of $16,000 by Mr. Mueller, the President of the Board, enabled the society to add a third building, the Ladies' Hall, located on Paul Street, opposite the College in 1896. The officers of the Board of Trustees, in 1899, were H. F. Mueller, President; H. Schenkel, Vice-President; H. Harms, Secretary and Treasurer; Prof. A. Graebner, Superintendent, and Prof. A. C. Burgdorf, President of the Faculty. The Faculty in the said year consisted of Prof. A. C. Burgdorf, President; Prof. E. Seuel, Prof. A. O. Leutheusser, Prof. Theo. Graebner, Miss A. Cramme, and Mr. C. Rupprecht. The courses of studies open to students of both sexes are a classical course, a scientific course, an English course, and a commercial course; besides students are admitted to courses of elective studies on the individual plan.

PROF. AUGUSTUS L. GRAEBNER.

Walther, Karl Ferdinand Wilhelm, was born October 25, 1811, the son of a Lutheran pastor at Langenchursdorf, in Saxony. He was the eighth of twelve children. His earliest training he received at his father's knee and in the common school of the village, whence he was sent to the city school of Hohenstein near Chemnitz and, two years later, in 1821, he entered college at Schneeberg, where his brother-in-law, H. F. W. Schubert, was Conrector. During the eight years which he spent at this school he was nearly exclusively under the influence of rationalistic teachers, and when he left Schneeberg, in his eighteenth year, he had never possessed a Bible or a Catechism. He had no inclination toward theology, but longed to make music the occupation of his life. His father, however, would not hear of this choice, and promised his son a dollar a week for his support only under the condition that he would study theology. In the fall of 1829 Walther was matriculated at Leipzig, and his elder brother, Otto Hermann Walther, who was also a student at the university, introduced him to a circle of students, who, under the leadership of a candidate for the ministry, Kuehn, devoted several hours a week to devotional exercises. They, however, did not satisfy the heart of young Walther, but brought him to the verge of despair. It was then that God used the gentle hand of a woman to draw the young man from the depths of his misery by the comforting word of Gospel truth, whereby the matron became the spiritual mother of the young theologian, who, many years after, at her burial, confessed his debt of gratitude to her. For a time it seemed that young Walther would never complete his studies at the university, but that he would fall an early prey to pulmonary disease. But when in 1832 he returned to the university, he had made good use of the interval of rest by burrowing into an edition of Luther's works, which he had found in his father's library, and laying the foundation of his intimate acquaintance with the Reformer's writings which distinguished him in later years. Having completed his studies under teachers who were most of them confirmed rationalists he labored as a private tutor from 1834 to 1836. In 1837 he was ordained to the ministry in the village church of Braeunsdorf in Saxony and became the pastor of a congregation which, for forty years and more, had not heard the gospel of Christ preached from its pulpit and had sunken deep in intellectual, moral and religious depravity. When Walther, true to his vow and the symbols of the Lutheran Church, which he had sworn to follow and maintain, endeavored to work a change toward sound Lutheranism, obstacles without number were thrown in his way, until his troubled conscience was beset on every side, and in several cases his orthodoxy led to disciplinary measures and litigations, of which he was held to pay the costs.

It was under these circumstances that Walther was informed of certain plans, which had matured among the adherents of Martin Stephan, the preacher of a small congregation in Dresden and the spiritual advisor of many who were not of his parish but who, either personally or in writing, revealed themselves to him and sought his counsels and generally obtained what they needed. Walther himself had in his troubles at Leipzig applied to this man for spiritual advice, and not in vain.

And when now, in 1838, a party of more than 700 emigrants prepared to leave their German homes for a distant country where they might worship God without let or hindrance, Walther was one of the ministers who set their faces toward America in company with Stephan. The pilgrims arrived at St. Louis early in 1839. Stephan had been made the bishop of these people, most of whom followed him to Perry county, Missouri, where a number of colonies were to be established under his supervision and control. But before many months had passed, Stephan was unmasked by the confessions of several of his victims and expelled from the colonies. Amid the excitement and turmoil of those days, when their leader's mismanagement seemed to have brought his followers to the verge of temporal and spiritual ruin, it was Ferdinand Walther who first succeeded in gaining a firm foothold in the word of Scripture and leading his companions in misery to a proper survey and estimate of the situation. He remained in the colonies and also contributed toward the establishment of the higher institution of learning which later developed into Concordia College and Seminary. When, in 1841, his brother, Otto Hermann, died, the younger brother was called to succeed him in the pastorate of the congregation which had been organized by the immigrants who had remained in St. Louis, and after some hesitation Walther accepted the call. His pastoral labors were eminently successful. In 1842 the first church of the congregation was erected with a basement for school rooms. In 1844 Walther was given an assistant minister in the person of a young theologian, F. Buenger, who had since 1841 been in charge of the parochial school. In the same year a branch school was opened in another part of the city, and this school was the germ of Immanuel's Church, which was organized in 1847 and erected a house of worship in 1848, where thenceforth to the end of his days Buenger officiated as pastor. In 1844 the congregation resolved on the publication of a religious periodical, which had been planned by Walther, and in September of that year the Lutheraner made its first appearance, giving forth, from its very beginning an uncompromising ring of sound Lutheranism. In fact, the Lutheraner became a bugle which, by its clear and stirring notes, called Lutherans in different parts of the country to rally around the old Lutheran standard, which had been so long forgotten even by those who called themselves Lutherans. When, in 1845 and 1846, the first steps were taken toward the organization of a strictly Lutheran Synod, Walther's counsels were sought by such men as Wyneken and Sihler. His draft of a Constitution for the new body was adopted by conferences held at St. Louis and Ft. Wayne in 1846, and by the Synod which was organized in 1847 at Chicago, where Walther was chosen the first President of the body of which he remained the acknowledged leader to the end of his life. In the theological professorship for which he was elected in 1849 and in which he continued to labor the rest of his life, he became the teacher of hundreds of theologians, who were afterwards his fellow laborers in the ministry and welcomed every opportunity of again hearing their former teacher when at the meetings of Synods he led in the doctrinal discussions, which to this day are the most prominent feature of the synodical meetings of the Missouri Synod. As the chief editor of the Lutheraner, and of a theological monthly, "Lehre und Wehre," Walther exerted a powerful influence not only throughout the Synod but throughout the entire Lutheran Church, not only in this country, but also in Europe and more distant continents, and his testimony was not without perceptible effect even among those who were his antagonists in doctrinal controversies. In 1850 he, together with his friend Wyneken, was delegated to Germany for the purpose of bringing about a restoration of fraternal relations with a former friend and promoter of the orthodox Lutheran movement in America, Wilhelm Loehe of Neuendettelsau.

Walther's testimony in this case, as in all the controversies in which he took a leading part, was thetical as well as antithetical, stating and substantiating the doctrinal truths at issue as well as combating the errors by which he saw such truths assailed. Thus the controversy on the doctrine of the church and the ministry, in which Walther stood against Craubau and Loehe and their followers, occasioned the publication of Walther's first book, "Die Stimme unserer Kirche in der Frage von Kirche und Amt," the first edition of which appeared in 1852. In this work

the chief purpose was not so much to show that the doctrine which he maintained was scriptural, though this was not entirely neglected, but rather that it was Lutheran, since his opponents, too, claimed that they were Lutherans and their doctrine orthodox. Under similar circumstances all the more extensive controversies in which we find Walther engaged sprung up, and hence we understand why it was that Walther's method of substantiating his doctrinal theses and defending his positions was to give first a brief and terse substantiation from the Scriptures, and then to add extensive quotations from the symbolical book and the writings of the eminent theologians of the Lutheran Church in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, especially of Luther, with whose works Walther was probably more thoroughly familiar than any contemporary theologian. This method of demonstration implied in Walther a truly remarkable measure of modesty. Walther was a man of brilliant talents, who had few equals in the use of the language in which he spoke and wrote. He was a most ready and polished dialectician, and in many, perhaps in most cases, he would with more credit to himself have said in his own words what he would say, but said in the words of others. This is very apparent in certain articles of his, in which he deviated from his common method, and in his sermons, in which he cast the truths of Scripture and the symbols into a form of his own, of which a German publicist has said: "The old preachers of the Lutheran Church are so hard for us to use because their form of preaching is so entirely foreign to our method of discourse. We have to do violence to ourselves in order to avoid taking offense at their mode of expression. In Walther it is entirely different. He is as orthodox as Johann Gerhard, but as fervent as a pietist, as correct in form as a university or court-preacher, and yet as popular as Luther himself." Walther was not an extempore preacher. His sermon manuscripts were prepared with the utmost care, and the numerous interlineations and marginal additions bear evidence to the painstaking faithfulness,which contributed largely toward making Walther the model preacher that he was, especially when we note that these manuscripts were not laid aside when they were finished, but committed to memory verbatim before the sermons were delivered in the pulpit. This is all the more noteworthy in view of the manifold duties which were incumbent upon this busy man. Walther's correspondence was immense, and most of his letters were theological treatises of more than momentary importance on a great variety of subjects. Not only ministers who had been his students, but also members of the congregation solicited his opinion on different questions, some of which were only answered after a most careful study of matters which concerned individual souls or entire congregations or the Synod or church at large. Besides his time was often occupied by personal interviews of such as had important matters to submit to his ripe theological judgment and counsel. Altogether Walther's theology was eminently practical, always keeping in close contact with the interests of the church, while at the same time his mind was stocked with a plentiful store of information on all the various branches of theology, and he was extensively read in theological literature, both ancient and modern. He was familiar with the works of St. Augustine and of the mediavel scholastics as well as with the various schools of modern theology. As a theological professor he was scrupulously exact in his statements. Probably the most profitable to his students were his Friday evening lectures, several series of which were published after his death, while others are still awaiting publication. The most voluminous of his works, however, are his postils, the greater part of which were also printed as posthumous works.

With all this Walther was not a book-worm with no horizon but that of his study. He had from his younger years retained an ardent love for music, of which he had a fair knowledge. He was for many years the leader of a choir, which would assemble under his own or some other hospitable roof at stated times and often contributed toward beautifying the public services of the congregation and other public celebrations, and when he was not engaged in the pulpit and at the altar he would very frequently take the organist's place, and then everyone knew that Walther presided at the organ. Under the stress of his various duties he still found time to spend an evening now and then at the homes of his colleagues or brethren in the ministry or members of the congregations, where he was a

most entertaining companion. He was quick at repartee, and occasionally exhibited a vein of humor which his features did not bespeak when he was occupied with the affairs of his calling.

In 1853 Walther founded a Bible Society, with which, in the course of years, a number of auxiliary society connected themselves, and of which he was the president as long as it existed. In 1855 Lehre und Wehre, a theological monthly, made its first appearance under Walther's editorship. In the preface of the second volume the editor proposed a plan of bringing members of the various Lutheran bodies in America into personal contact by free conferences for doctrinal discussions, and in the same year, 1856, the first free conference was held at Columbus, Ohio. A similar conference met in 1857 and 1868, at all of which Walther was present. His absence from the conference of 1859 was caused by a severe disease of the throat, for which he sought and found relief by a trip to Europe in 1860. In 1863 he published his book "Die rechte Gestalt einer vom Stätte unabhangigen evangelisch-lutherischen Ortsgemeinde," a sequel to his book on the Church and the Ministry. In 1856 he was re-elected to the presidency of the Joint Synod, in which he had been succeeded by Wyneken in 1850 and in which he continued to serve till 1878. In 1866 Walther was one of the representatives of his Synod at the colloquy with members of the Buffalo Synod, and in 1867 he took a leading part in the colloquy with representatives of the Iowa Synod, where the points discussed were Chiliasm, Open Questions, Antichrist, and the Lutheran Symbols. In March, 1868, Walther, with others, was in conference with members of the Ohio Synod at Columbus, in October of the same year with members of the Wisconsin Synod, and in 1869 with members of the Illinois Synod, and these three colloquies resulted in the mutual recognition of the bodies represented as in full agreement as to doctrine and practice. In 1871, in which year also his first Postil on the Gospels was published, Walther took part in a convention at Chicago, preliminary to the formation of the Synodical Conference, which was accomplished in 1872 at a meeting at Milwaukee, for which he preached the opening sermon; he was also the first president of the Synodical Conference. In August of 1872 he was present at a free conference of English Lutherans at Gravelton, Missouri, for which he furnished the doctrinal theses, and this meeting was the germ of what is now the English Synod of Missouri and other States. In this year also Walther's work on Pastoral Theology was published in book form, the material having appeared in the form of articles in Lehre und Wehre from 1865 to 1871. In 1876 another volume of sermons, "Brosamen," appeared. In 1878 Walther accepted the title of Doctor of Divinity, conferred upon him by Capital University of Columbus, Ohio. In the same year, at his urgent and repeated request, his Synod finally consented to free him from the burden of the presidency, and this measure was providential, as the following years were to become the most exacting of Walther's public life; for in 1879 the great controversy, predicted by Walther during the jubilee Synod of 1872, the controversy on the doctrines of predestination and conversion, sprung up, which led to a rupture in the Synodical Conference, though not in the Missouri Synod, as many had expected. A general conference of the pastors of the Synod held at Chicago in 1880 showed the mass of the ministry united in the same doctrinal position. A colloquy of the theological faculties and the presidents of the Synods connected with the Synodical Conference held at Milwaukee in 1881, at which Walther was also present, failed of the desired success, and the controversy was continued chiefly in the periodicals of the Synods concerned and in an extensive literature of pamphlets, toward all of which Walther contributed the greater part.

Thus the fall of 1886 found the great man ripe in years and in full command of his mental faculties, though already enfeebled in body and health, and when during the District Synod convened at St. Louis he conducted the doctrinal discussions on a series of theses which had furnished the subjects for a number of years and brought the series to a close, this brilliant effort was also the closing effort of his life. Immediately after the convention he suffered a physical collapse, from which he never recovered. After a lingering illness of many months, during which the fiftieth anniversary of his ordination was celebrated by his friends, the venerable doctor departed this life on May 7, 1887, while the Joint Synod was in session at Ft.

Charles F. Walther

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Wanigan

Marketing
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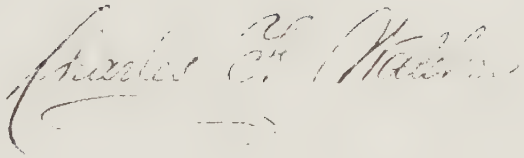


Wayne, Indiana, and when his body was laid in its last resting place, thousands of members of the Missouri Synod and of sister Synods from all parts of the country formed the greatest funeral procession that St. Louis had witnessed to that day.

PROF. AUGUSTUS L. GRAEBNER.

Walther, Charles Frederick, was born in the city of Culmbach, Germany, April 28, 1823. His parents were Christian and Wilhelmina (Merkel) Walther, and his father, who was a tinner by trade, immigrated to the United States in 1844 and established his home in Cincinnati, Ohio, where he died the same year. The son was educated in the Latin school and gymnasium of his native town and served an apprenticeship to the business of merchandising. He preceded his parents to this country, and in 1839 found a temporary home in Louisville, Kentucky, where he entered the employ of William Weiman, a wholesale and retail grocer of that city. He was connected with this house until 1844, when he engaged in the wholesale and retail grocery business on his own account, conducting it successfully for three years. During the years 1847 and 1848, he pursued a course of study in the languages and higher mathematics in South Hanover College, near Madison, Indiana, and in 1849 engaged in school teaching, becoming principal of C. F. Walther's High School, of St. Louis. This position he retained until and including the year 1855. Meantime, he had become actively identified with politics and public affairs in the city, and in 1856 he was elected Justice of the Peace in the Seventh Ward, an office which he held until 1860. In 1857, he was elected member of the City Council as a representative of the same ward, and ably championed its interests in the city legislature, at the same time contributing his full share to promote the best interests of the city at large. His official connection with the courts as a local magistrate caused him to become interested in the study of the law, and he pursued a thorough course of reading under the preceptorship of Judge Krum and Christian Krippen during the years 1860 and 1861. The issues of the Civil War then diverted his attention from other pursuits, and early in 1862 he was commissioned Captain of Company I, of the Eighth Regiment of Missouri Militia, but he was soon afterward detached from his company to serve as an enrolling officer and on court martial duty. In 1863, he was transferred to the Ninth Regiment of Missouri Militia, in which he served until the close of the Civil War, retiring from that service with an honorable record as an officer and soldier. From 1866 to 1878, he again served as a Justice of the Peace in St. Louis, and for twenty-eight years held the office of notary public. In the exercise of his judicial office, he evinced wise discretion and ripe judgment, and no local magistrate of his day was more popular with all classes of people than Judge Walther. In later years, he has been engrossed in business pursuits, and from 1885 to 1893 he was a director of the German-American Bank. During that time, he also, in connection with August Gehner and William Nolker, reorganized the German Mutual Fire Insurance Company, of St. Louis, of which he became president 1888, and which was a conspicuously successful enterprise under his management. Having a warm feeling of comradeship for the men with whom he served during the Civil War, he has long been a member of Hassendeubel Post No. 13, of the Grand Army of the Republic. Politically, he is identified with the Republican party and he is a member of the Methodist Church. He married in 1866, Mrs. Caroline Bauman, of St. Louis. Their children are Charles F., Blumber, and Irwin L. Walther, Mrs. William W. Cory, and Mrs. E. W. Eicks.

Wampum.—See "Currency of the Indians."

War between the States — Federal History.—In order to speak understandingly of the condition of St. Louis during the Civil War, it becomes necessary to refer to some events which preceded the condition of armed hostilities within the borders of the State.

Prior to the inauguration of President Lincoln, on the 4th of March, 1861, seven of the Southern States had seceded from the Union, formed new constitutions, elected officers, organized armies and claimed to have established independent governments within their territorial limits, hostile to the authority of the United States Government, and had formed a Southern Confederacy,

with a seat of government located at Montgomery, Ala., on the 7th of February, 1861. The leading, active politicians of Missouri, its chief executive officers, a majority of the members of the Legislature, its United States Senators, favored the movement. Gov. Jackson, in his inaugural message to the Legislature, said: "The destiny of the slave-holding States is one and the same," and Missouri, he thought, would "best consult her own interest, and the interest of the whole country, by timely declaration of her determination to stand by her sister slave-holding States, in whose wrongs she participates and with whose institutions and people she sympathizes."

Upon the meeting of the Legislature in Jefferson City, January 2, 1861, Mr. Russell, as commissioner from the State of Mississippi, appeared before the joint meeting of the two houses for the purpose of inducing Missouri to join Mississippi in seceding from the union and was received with distinguished honors. On the 9th of January Vest, of Cooper, introduced in the House the convention bill, which, following the course adopted by the seceded states, was intended to take the State out of the Union, coupled with a provision, however, which declared that any act of the convention proposing to change or dissolve the political relations of Missouri to the Government of the United States, or any other State, should not be valid until a majority of the qualified voters of the State, voting upon the question, should ratify the same. The members of this convention were elected on the 18th of February, 1861.

The object of this convention, as expressed in the action of the Legislature providing for its existence, was: "To consider the then existing relations between the Government of the United States, the people and government of the different States and the government and people of the State of Missouri; and to adopt such measures for vindicating the sovereignty of the State and the protection of its institutions as shall appear to them to be demanded."

In the election of delegates the question of union or secession was the prominent, we may say the only, issue, and the union cause prevailed by a large majority. The convention assembled at Jefferson City on the 28th of February, 1861, and after two days' session reassembled at St. Louis on the 4th of March, the day of Mr. Lincoln's inauguration. There was no building at Jefferson City at all appropriate for holding the convention, the Legislature was in session, and the capitol occupied, and on that account and for other good and sufficient reasons, and not "because the loyal atmosphere of St. Louis was preferable to that of the capital," the convention was moved to St. Louis. It was on that day that Luther J. Glenn appeared before the convention as a commissioner from the State of Georgia, and urged that Missouri should follow the course that Georgia had resolved to take, and unite with other Southern States in forming a Southern confederacy. Georgia had not then actually seceded, but had chosen a convention, whose members were evidently intending to take that step, as was done afterward.

Previous to this, Mr. Glenn had visited the Legislature at Jefferson City. On the 1st of March he was serenaded at the Virginia Hotel. When called upon he appeared on the balcony, escorted by Gov. Jackson, and was introduced by the Governor as "the Hon. Mr. Glenn, from our Southern sister State of Georgia, with whose interests Missouri is eternally indentified." Glenn made a long speech in favor of secession, and insisted that Missouri was in honor bound to sustain the seceded States. Jackson followed and substantially sustained the position taken by Glenn, asserting that the day of compromise was past. There was a large crowd, and both speeches were enthusiastically applauded.

When the convention assembled at Mercantile Library hall in St. Louis a secession flag was floating from the old Berthold mansion at the corner of Fifth and Pine Streets. Those present will never forget and perhaps it would not be out of place to quote an eloquent passage from the speech of Uriel Wright, then one of the ablest lawyers in Missouri, and a member of the convention, made on the 18th of March, 1861, in Mercantile Library hall, in reference to that flag:

"I looked one day towards the southern skies, towards that sunny land which constitutes our southern possessions, and I saw a banner floating in the air. I am not skilled in heraldry, and I may mistake the sign, but as it first rose it presented a single

dim and melancholy star, set in a field of blue, representing, I suppose, a lost pleiad wandering through space. A young moon, a crescent moon, was by her side, appropriately plucked from our planetary system, as the most changeable of all representatives known to it, a satellite to signify the vicissitudes which must attend its career. The sad spectacle wound up with the appropriate emblem of the cross, denoting the tribulation and sorrow which must attend its going. I could not favor any such banner."

It was such utterances as these which showed that the whole country was in the presence of a great crisis, that the heart of every citizen was thrilled with unaccustomed emotion. Beneath this outward show of antagonism so eloquently displayed on the floor of the convention, there were undercurrents still stronger.

It is a great mistake to suppose that because of the large majority given to union delegates in the convention the State could at that time be classed as a union State; it is true there was among them a reverence for the union, and it was hoped that all difficulties could be amicably settled and the union preserved without raising the question of primary allegiance to their own State, and such an effort was made in the meeting called in support of the Crittenden compromise resolution, but it may be confidently assumed that at least two-thirds of the voters of the State outside of St. Louis held that "if the North (meaning the federal government), pending the attempt to adjust matters peaceably, should make war upon any Southern State, Missouri would take up arms in its defense." This was the declaration, but such is not unionism. The authority of the Government of the United States extends over individuals and not over states, and may cause every individual within any State, whether he be a State officer or not, or of all the States, to obey the laws of the United States passed in pursuance of the powers given by the constitution, and the federal government may also suppress insurrections against its authority in any State, and may use the militia of any State for that purpose. The ridiculous declaration about making war upon a State means only that if the federal government should undertake to use the military to execute the laws, or to suppress an insurrection against its authority, they would resist, and, if it was a Southern State (that is, a slave State), would take up arms in its defense. The majority of the convention was, however, composed of union men wise enough to know what unionism was. The people had elected them as such, and they took them at their word. Secession was of itself a threatened violation of law, because it was a declared resistence to any attempt to execute any federal law within the territorial limits of the State, but it was a "brutum fulmen" until some act of resistance had been committed. It was a threat, however, that the provisions of the federal constitution which gives that government the power to pass laws for the collection of the revenue, for the performance of postal service, for the management of the army and navy, for the preservation of the forts and arsenals, and the passage of such other laws as should be necessary to carry into effect the provisions of the constitution, would be resisted, and, therefore, it was unconstitutional and unlawful, and could not be made binding upon any one citizen of any one State, even though a majority of the people of the State should approve it. The cry of "making war upon a sovereign State," so freely used in the convention and out of it, was a subterfuge, and designed to elicit and strengthen the regard and sympathy which the people had for their State as a political entity, to which, as such, they had become attached. The threat of secession in a certain contingency, and a manifest determination to make it effective, so plainly shown by the acts and declarations of the leading politicians in the State, and by their representatives in Congress, made it necessary for those who loved the union, beyond any affection they had for the State, to take warning and adopt such measures as would enable them to give all the aid in their power to the government to which their allegiance was first due.

It may be stated as an undoubted historical fact that on the 17th of April, 1861, when Gov. Jackson addressed his letter of that date to Simon Cameron, Secretary of War, in response to the requisition of the President for four regiments of militia, in

which he refused the requisition as "illegal, unconstitutional and revolutionary," and long before that time, a large majority of the people of Missouri were in favor of secession and uniting the fortunes of Missouri with the States already seceded.

In a lengthy letter from Gov. Jackson to J. W. Tucker, editor of the State Journal, of the date of April 28, 1861, in which he bitterly denounced Paschall and the Missouri Republican as pimps and spies, he said that Missouri ought to go out of the union, and no doubt will go at the proper time, that "she ought to have gone out last winter, when she could have seized the public arms and public property and defended herself. This she has failed to do, and we must now wait a little while." In that letter he said: "I want a little time to arm the State, and I am assuming every responsibility to do it with all possible dispatch." And further, "Paschall knows the people are twenty to one against him, and hence he seeks to drag me into his aid and support." Mention will be made of this letter hereafter.

In addition to the facts above recited there were others that need not be mentioned, which satisfied the union men of St. Louis that war was inevitable, and that they must prepare for the defense of themselves and the cause which they advocated. The police force was taken out of the control of the city and placed in the hands of the Governor, Southern States had seceded, and Gov. Jackson in his message at the assemblege of the Legislature declared that Missouri must stand by the South. The States that had seceded had taken possession of the arsenals located in their territory. In the arsenal at St. Louis there were stored a large quantity of arms and ammunition, and it was very evident from what was known at the time that an attempt would be made to rob the government of this property, which was insufficiently guarded. In fact, during a larger portion of the month of January, there was not even a company of troops within its walls, except a squad of soldiers, which was sent on January 11, under the command of Lieutenant Robinson, from Newport Barracks to take charge of the custom house and sub-treasury, and was afterward taken to the arsenal.

Mr. Isaac H. Sturgeon, now, 1898, holding the office of comptroller of the city, has kindly furnished a written statement of the facts connected with the arrival of Lieutenant Robinson at St. Louis, which shows the valuable service he rendered to the union cause. He was then holding the office of assistant treasurer, under the appointment of Mr. Buchanan. Owing to the movements in some of the Southern States, he became uneasy as to the safety of the public funds under his control, amounting at the time to nearly $1,000,000 in gold and silver. Major Bell, in control of the public property at the arsenal, kept his accounts with the assistant treasurer. Mr. Sturgeon, alluding to the condition of things at the arsenal, says that on the 5th day of January, 1861, Maj. Bell told him that there were stored there 60,000 stand of arms, 200 or more barrels of powder, cannon, cannon balls and other munitions of war, with only one man to walk the grounds at night to keep out intruders. These facts being represented to Mr. Buchanan, the matter was at once referred to General Scott, who promptly ordered Lieutenant Robinson, with forty men, to St. Louis. At first these troops were placed in the upper rooms of the Postoffice, at Third and Olive Streets, where the Sub-Treasury was, but they were soon after removed to the Arsenal, and subsequently they were reinforced by the troops then stationed at Jefferson Barracks.

On the 11th of January, the folowing card of O. D. Filley, Mayor of St. Louis, appeared in the papers:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, January 11, 1861.—Gentlemen of the Board of Common Council: A very general and unusual excitement prevails in our community, and, although I do not apprehend that any actual disturbance or interference with the rights of our citizens will ensue, yet I deem it best that all proper precautionary measures should be taken to fully prepare for any event. I would, hence, recommend that the members of the council, from each ward, select from among their best citizens such a number of men as the exigencies of the case may seem to require and to organize them to be ready for any emergency; our citizens are entitled to the full protection of the laws and must have it. Respectfully,

O. D. FILLEY.

This shows the excitement in St. Louis at the time. The fact is that during the months of January, February, March and April the city was resting upon a volcano. The struggle of the contending forces was for the establishment of an independent republic in the South on the one hand and the maintenance of the union on the other. The adherents of each thought that in securing the State of Missouri to their side they would determine the contest in their favor. It was therefore a contest of no ordinary magnitude, and destined to form an important era in the history of our country. Mr. Sturgeon says that after the troops had been removed from the barracks to the arsenal Gov. Jackson visited the North Missouri Railroad office on official business, and in the course of conversation with him said "that if his advice had been taken the arsenal would have been seized when he could have walked in with ten armed men and taken it, as it had no protection, but that to do so now would cost the lives of a great many men and the probable destruction of the city. There can be no doubt of the great value of Mr. Sturgeon's services in the cause of the union. The St. Louis Democrat on the 2d of February, 1861, in an editorial on the subject of the federal officers in the State, said: "They eat the bread of the government they are plotting to destroy." "The gentleman who fills the office of assistant treasurer, the Hon. Isaac H. Sturgeon, is the only one who has the decency to regard the spirit of the oath by which their fidelity is pledged to the government which employs and feeds them."

Up to the 24th of January, 1861, Major Bell was in charge of the arsenal and of the ordnance stores deposited there; he was in complete sympathy with the secessionists; he was removed and Major Hagner appointed in his place. Just before the removal of Major Bell (who refused to give up his post and resigned his commission in the army) he came to an understanding with Gen. Frost, the commander of the State forces, as appears in a letter addressed by General Frost to Gov. Jackson of the date of January 24, in which he said:

"I have just returned from the arsenal, where I have had an interview with Major Bell, the commanding officer at that place. I found the Major everything that you or I could desire. He assured me that he considered that Missouri had, whenever the time came, a right to claim it as being on her soil. He gave me to understand that he would not attempt any defense against the proper State authorities. He promised me upon the honor of an officer and a gentleman that he would not suffer any arms to be removed from the place without first giving me timely information, and I in return promised him that I would use all the force at my command to prevent him from being annoyed by irresponsible persons." On the 24th Major Bell was removed and Hagner appointed in his place; at that time Lieutenant Robinson and his forty men constituted all the military force within the arsenal. Toward the latter part of January Captain Sweeny, with his company, reported to Major McRae at Jefferson Barracks, and he was ordered to relieve Lieutenant Robinson at the arsenal. On the 6th of February Capt. Nathaniel Lyon arrived at the arsenal with his company of regulars from Fort Riley and assumed command of the troops, but not of the arms and munitions of war. They were in charge of Major Hagner, an ordnance officer, and his senior in rank. General Scott ordered troops to the arsenal, but still left Hagner in command. On the 16th of February 203 officers and men were brought to the arsenal, which were further re-enforced a few days after by 102 officers and men. This increased the force to nine officers and 484 men. General Harney now informed the department that there never had been any danger of an attack upon the arsenal, and that if one should be made "the garrison would be promptly rescued by an overwhelming force from the city." He was mistaken in saying that there never had been any danger of an attack upon the arsenal. There certainly was a design to make such an attack on the part of Gov. Jackson.

Mr. Snead, in his excellent work, "The Fight for Missouri," says that the minute men established their headquarters at the old "Bertold mansion"; that they, like Blair and the home guards, had their eyes fixed upon the arsenal, and formed and drilled companies in other parts of the city; that in the arsenal there were 60,000 good muskets, while in all the Confederate States there were not 150,000, and that they were willing to peril their lives any day to get those muskets; that the minute men were

organized according to law and five companies mustered into the State service by General Frost on the 13th of February formed into a battalion under the command of Captain Shaler and assigned to Frost's brigade.

In regard to the "overwhelming force from the city," mentioned by Gen. Harney, it is proper that we should go back and relate some of the prominent facts of historic interest which occurred previous to the 15th of February.

Previous to this time the unconditional union men under the direction of Gen. Blair, Mr. Glover and others had taken action. They knew full well, as it would seem every one ought to have known, from the declarations and actions of the Southern extremists after the election of Mr. Lincoln, of the men who controlled public sentiment in that section of the country, who not only controlled but dominated public sentiment, that there were but two alternatives, war or peaceable dissolution; they knew that the actors in revolutionary movements were always energetic and aggressive, necessarily so; that the quiet and conservative population would soon be driven by abuse, ridicule or force to join the revolutionists, as was proven to be the case afterward. They knew also that active steps had been taken by the State government to organize the militia of the State in the interest of secession; they knew also that there were a large number of arms and a large quantity of ammunition belonging to the federal government in the arsenal, with no military force to protect them, for during the month of January, 1861, there were not at any time exceeding 100 United States soldiers in the arsenal.

During the presidential campaign of 1860 the Republicans of St. Louis had organized political clubs called the "Wide-Awakes," which had been disbanded after the election, but owing to the political condition of affairs Mr. Blair advised their reorganization. After the reorganization the movements of the opposition led to its abandonment and the organization of union clubs was determined upon. To this end a meeting of unconditional union men was called for the evening of January 11, 1861; it was denominated a Republican meeting.

On the day before the meeting was to be held a conference was had at the office of Mr. F. A. Dick, on Fifth Street (now Broadway), near the old Presbyterian Church, composed of the following gentlemen, viz.: Samuel T. Glover, F. P. Blair, Jr., F. A. Dick, Henry T. Blow, O. D. Filley, Peter L. Foy, William McKee, James O. Broadhead, and I think Giles F. Filley, perhaps others, but not exceeding twelve in number. Henry T. Blow was a union man, but he was the son-in-law of Thornton Grimsley, a strong secession sympathizer, prominent and highly respected as a citizen of St. Louis. Mr. Blow said that he had learned from Col. Grimsley that the meeting at Washington hall would be broken up, that a meeting had been held at a building on Olive Street, between Second and Main, nearly opposite the old Olive Street Hotel, at which 100 men, strong secessionists, had pledged themselves to break up the meeting. The meeting, however, was held, and the room was crowded. There had been a meeting of Democrats, who called themselves Constitutional Union men, held at Washington hall on the 9th of January, 1861, which appointed a committee of twenty to act with a committee of the Union party, "for the purpose of opposing black Republicanism." At the meeting of the night of January 11, Mr. O. D. Filley, as a measure of precaution, had ordered a large force of police to attend the meeting. At that meeting the organization of the "Wide-Awakes" was abandoned and provision made for the formation of Union clubs, and at this meeting all union men in the City of St. Louis, irrespective of old party ties, were invited to join in the new association, and a movement was made for the nomination of candidates for the convention to be held on the 28th of February, 1861. Most of the ultra Republicans were in favor of placing a straight-out Republican ticket in the field, but this was opposed by F. P. Blair, Jr., Samuel T. Glover and others. One of the speakers said: "I don't believe in breaking up the Republican party just to please these tender-footed Unionists. I believe in sticking to the party." "Let us have a country first," responded Mr. Blair, "and then we can talk about parties." And it was this wise course suggested by Mr. Blair, advocated by Mr. Glover and adopted by the meeting that paved the way for the triumph

of the union cause in Missouri, for the Republicans in the whole State at the presidential election had polled only about 17,000 votes. Subsequent events showed the wisdom of this course. A meeting of unconditional union men was called to meet at the Mercantile Library hall for the 31st of January. Sol Smith was made chairman, resolutions in favor of the union were passed, a committee of twenty was appointed to present at an adjourned meeting the names of suitable candidates for the convention. The committee of twenty was made up of Republicans Bell and Everett men and Douglas men. By call of the chairman of this meeting all unconditional union men were invited to meet at Veranda hall on the 6th of February for the purpose of receiving the report of the committee. The committee reported to a large meeting at Veranda hall, through Mr. Alexander, the following names of unconditional union candidates for the convention. Ferdinand Meyer, George R. Taylor, Dr. M. L. Linton, H. R. Gamble, Hudson E. Bridge, John F. Long, Sol Smith, J. H. Shackleford, Uriel Wright, Turner Maddox, Wm. S. Cuddy, James O. Broadhead, Isidor Bush, John How and Henry Hitchcock. Blair made a speech favoring the nominations, and said he did not care what party men had belonged to, he was for a new party—an unconditional union party. Col. John O'Fallon and Samuel T. Glover were on the list of names reported, but they declined becoming candidates. Speeches were made at the meeting by F. P. Blair, Jr., Charles Gibson and J. K. Knight in support of the nominees. There was no Breckenridge man on the ticket. At the meeting held on the 11th at Washington hall, Mr. Samuel T. Glover was selected as president of the union organization, with C. P. Johnson secretary, Dr. George Hillgartner corresponding secretary and F. A. Dick treasurer, and the secretary authorized to name two citizens from each ward to call ward meetings for the organization of ward clubs. On the 12th of January Archbishop Kenrick published a card addressed to the Catholics of St. Louis advising them that in the present disturbed state of the public mind he recommended that they avoid all occasions of public excitement, "that the indiscretion of a word, or the impetuosity of momentary passion might endanger public tranquility." This card was published in the Democrat of the 12th of January.

On the 8th of January, 1861, a public meeting was held, exclusively under the auspices of the secessionists, at which Thomas C. Reynolds, the Lieutenant Governor of Missouri, made an inflammatory speech in favor of the Southern cause, and at which meeting the following resolution was passed:

"Resolved, That we pledge Missouri to a hearty co-operation with our sister Southern States, in such measures as shall be deemed necessary, for our mutual protection against the encroachments of Northern fanaticism and the coercion of the Federal government." Previous to the meeting of the 11th, at Washington hall, a number of Republicans and Union Democrats had agreed to hold a grand rally of the union men at the Court House on Saturday, the 12th of January, "to declare the sentiments of St. Louis on the great issues before the country," but on the morning of that day the papers announced that "the meeting was expected to assert its loyalty to the union," and at the same time to take position in favor of "the Crittenden proposition, as a fair basis for the adjustment of all the real differences between the free and the slave States." This proposition met with objection from Republicans. The states that had seceded had blocked the way which would lead to any compromise. South Carolina had laid down her ultimatum, the immediate evacuation of Fort Sumter or war; the Star of the West, sent for the relief of that fort, had been fired upon; the Senators from Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, and Arkansas had advised their respective states to secede at once and organize a slave-holding confederacy; the Governor of Georgia had sent a detachment of State troops under Alexander R. Lawton to seize and occupy Fort Pulaski, which commanded the approach to Savannah from the ocean, which order was executed on the 3d of January; on the 4th the Governor of Alabama seized the United States arsenal at Mount Vernon, and on the 5th Forts Morgan and Gaines, which guard the approaches to Mobile, were occupied; on the 7th Florida seized the arsenal at Apalachicola, and President Bu-

chanan, in view of these events, declared in his message to Congress, of the 9th of January, "that the fact could no longer be disguised, that the country was in the midst of a great revolution;" and on that day the Star of the West, which had been sent to the relief of Sumter, was driven back to sea by the batteries which South Carolina had erected in Charleston Harbor; on the 10th Louisiana took possession of the arsenal at Baton Rouge, and on the next day Fort St. Philip and Fort Jackson, which guarded the entrance to the Mississippi, were occupied by Louisiana troops; all these acts were warlike acts; the Southern states had inaugurated war and committed acts of hostility against the Government of the United States. It is said revolutions never go backward, and they never do until they are driven backward. Such is the testimony of history; and, therefore, the Hon. Francis P. Blair, Jr., after consultation with the leading men of his party, decided that the proper course for them to pursue would be to declare unalterable fidelity to the union under all circumstances. This could not be done under the manifest purposes of the proposed meeting without leading to angry controversies which might be productive of serious consequences, and antagonisms among the union men, which would defeat the main object in view as announced at the meeting of the 11th at Washington hall, viz., the consolidation of all the union men in the city; for it was evident from the acts and spirit of the seceding states that no compromise would be acceptable to them, and that when the union men who still hoped for a settlement by some compromise should find that all such efforts were hopeless, they would unite in forming an unconditional Union party, such as had been suggested at the meeting of the 11th at Washington hall, and so the following placard was posted around the city:

UNION MEETING.

To the Republicans—As it seems to be the determination of those who called the union meeting today to take narrower grounds in support of the union of the states than that which the Republicans of this city have already assumed, we have judged it expedient to advise the Republicans not to participate in the meeting today, but to maintain the position already assumed in favor of the union under all circumstances.

(Signed)

F. P. BLAIR,
P. L. FOY,
WILLIAM McKEE,
F. A. DICK,
S. T. GLOVER,
R. S. HART.

The meeting was held at the east front door of the Court House. It was a grand meeting, largely attended, and composed of nearly all the leading men of the city, and some from the county. Some Republicans attended it, and there was at least one prominent Republican on the list of vice presidents, and they were all sincerely desirous of preserving the union. Col. Robert Campbell was chosen president and E. N. Tracy and J. B. S. Lemoine secretaries. Judge Gamble addressed the meeting, and at the conclusion of his remarks, John D. Coalter, as chairman of the committee, reported the resolution. The Crittenden propositions of compromise were approved, and the resolutions unanimously adopted. The resolutions expressed ardent attachment to the union, and declared its dissolution as disastrous to our country, and "as tending to injure the cause of rational liberty throughout the world." The resolution in regard to slavery declared: "That the possession of slave property is a constitutional right, and as such ought to be ever recognized by the federal government; that if the federal government shall fail and refuse to secure this right, the Southern states should be found united in its defense, in which event Missouri will share the common duties and common danger of the South." At that time there was no denial of the constitutional right to hold slave property, however much a large portion of the Republican party might deprecate the existence of the institution, as Jefferson and Washington had both done; the fugitive slave law was in force; the Republican party at their national convention had disavowed any intention to interfere with slavery in the states. Crittenden, to whose counsel they appealed, had, in his proposition of December, 1860, opposed the repeal of the Missouri compromise, and was in favor of its restoration, and making it a

part of the constitution, and also of providing by constitutional amendment against interference by Congress with slavery wherever it should be legally established. Crittenden also supported Mr. Lincoln's administration; and in July, 1861, by resolution, held that it was the right and duty of the government to maintain the union by force. It followed, therefore, that the able and patriotic men who spoke the sentiments of the meeting of January 12 would not be slow to unite with the unconditional union men in support of the federal government in its efforts to preserve the union when they should find that no compromise would satisfy the South, and that the slavholding states were determined to form a Southern Confederacy. The meeting of January 12 was not without the most beneficial results; the leading men who participated in its proceedings and the large majority of the men who composed it were sincerely desirous of preserving an unbroken union; the voice which uttered such sentiments came from St. Louis; it came from leading men in all the departments of industry and from all professions; men whose names were respected and honored throughout the state, and throughout the state it fell upon the ears of anxious listeners, and had much to do with securing the election of the union candidates for the convention. Between the 12th of January and the 31st of the same month there was a disposition shown to act with the Republicans under their resolution of January 11, by which all union men were invited to unite with them in the foundation of a union party; for at the library hall meeting of January 31, a committee was appointed, as has been stated, to name candidates for the convention, and on the 6th of February fifteen candidates for the convention were selected, four of whom were Republicans, and the other eleven were composed of those who had supported Douglas, or Bell and Everett.

As has been stated, Col. John O'Fallon and Samuel T. Glover declined being candidates, and the following named persons were selected: Ferdinand Meyer, George R. Taylor, Dr. M. L. Linton, H. R. Gamble, Hudson E. Bridge, John F. Long, Sol Smith, J. H. Shackleford, Uriel Wright, Turner Maddox, William S. Cuddy, James O. Broadhead, Isador Bush, John How and Henry Hitchcock. Subsequently George R. Taylor, William S. Cuddy and Turner Maddox declined being candidates, and T. T. Gantt, Samuel M. Breckenridge and Robert Holmes were chosen to fill the ticket. On the 4th of February the Constitutional Union party selected the following ticket, viz.: John D. Coalter, Henry Overstolz, Uriel Wright, D. A. January, Albert Todd, J. W. Willis, William T. Wood, N. J. Eaton, H. S. Turner, George Penn, H. R. Gamble, L. V. Bogy, L. M. Kennett and P. B. Garesche. It will be seen that H. R. Gamble and Uriel Wright were on both tickets. The Unconditional Union ticket was elected by over 5,000 majority.

It was at the meeting of January 11 that authority was given for the formation of a committee of safety, and that it was understood that F. P. Blair, Jr., and Dr. Porter, who were named as the executive committee of the Unconditional Union men, should, upon consultation with others, appoint that committee with full power to act for the Union party. That committee consisted of O. D. Filley, Samuel T. Glover, Francis P. Blair, Jr., J. J. Witzig, John How and James O. Broadhead; of these O. D. Filley was chosen president and James O. Broadhead secretary. Brief pencil memoranda were kept by the secretary of the committee of safety, but, unfortunately, they have been long since lost. A detective force was provided for, of which J. E. D. Couzins, formerly Chief of Police, was the head. The detective force were paid for their services, and they were to report from time to time any material facts which came to their knowledge touching the movements of the secessionists. For a long time and during this most exciting period they met every night at Turner hall, corner of Tenth and Walnut. Blair, of course, was frequently absent, as he was then a member elect of Congress. James O. Broadhead is now (1898) and has been for years the only survivor of that committee. The meeting at Washington hall on the night of the 11th of January, at which the Republican party was for the time being dissolved and merged into the Union party, was the initial step in a series of movements which were finally instrumental in securing the State of Missouri to the union. Had the

Republican party in St. Louis insisted upon maintaining that they were the only true union men, or had they in force attended the meeting of the 12th at the Court House and resisted the adoption of the Crittenden compromise, an antagonism would have been produced, calculated to imperil if it had not destroyed all hopes of the union cause in Missouri; and had Missouri seceded, there can be no doubt that Kentucky would have followed her example. The aggregate vote of those two states at the preceding presidential election was 311,724, and the vote of Illinois 339,693. The secessionists throughout the state, under the lead of the Governor and Lieutenant Governor, Jackson and Reynolds, and Greene, Parsons, Atchison, Polk and others, were active, aggressive and proscriptive. No public meeting was held during that time in St. Louis, except the two of the 11th and 12th of January, at which the supporters of Mr. Lincoln were not denounced as Black Republicans. At one of their meetings they declared that "they would do what they could to remove from St. Louis the stigma of being an anti-slavery Black Republican county hostile to the institutions of the state of Missouri" (February 9). They seemed more intent upon crushing out or driving from the state, as they frequently threatened to do, the small band of Republicans who had voted for Mr. Lincoln, than of preserving the union; indeed, they were not for preserving the union, but for joining the revolutionary cohorts which commenced the war against the federal government.

It was at a meeting at Washington hall on the 7th of January that the minute men were organized. Charles McLaren was president of the meeting. Prior to or shortly after the meeting of the Republicans at Washington hall on January 11, the exact date not now recollected, there had been a meeting of prominent union men at the counting room of O. D. Filley, on Main Street, to consider what should be done in the way of personal protection against the threats and domineering spirit of the secessionists, for there is no doubt that threats had been made to drive out the prominent unconditional union men residing in the central and northern portion of the city, where they were in the minority; their lives were threatened and rumors were circulated that the state guards intended to take possession of the arsenal; and so it was determined at this meeting that the union men should arm themselves with such weapons as they could procure. A sum of money was raised for the purpose, and all the Sharp's rifles and other weapons of the kind were purchased from Woodward, who kept a gun store on Main street. Mr. Giles Filley says that he bought fifty Sharps' rifles, with which he armed the men in his factory, and that his men were two nights under arms, owing to a rumor that the state guards under Gen. Frost intended to make an effort to take the arsenal.

At this time Mr. Samuel T. Glover had his office at the corner of Fourth and Olive. On one occasion Sam Gaty, a client of his and a strong secessionist, came into the office, and, seeing a gun there, asked Mr. Glover what he was doing with a gun in his office. Mr. Glover replied: "You d—d secessionists don't expect to drive the union men out of the city, do you?"

No one who was not a close observer of events of that day can form any conception of the proscriptive and malignant spirit which existed among the secessionists throughout the state. As an evidence, it may be stated that in the County of St. Charles, Landfield, a school teacher, was ordered to leave the county because he had voted for Mr. Lincoln and advocated the doctrines of the Republican party. He asked for a hearing, and he was tried by a committee of twenty-eight of the most prominent citizens of the county, among whom were Dr. McElhaney, Joseph Alexander, B. A. Alderson and others of equally high standing, and was driven out of the county, as stated by the papers. The proceedings, with the resolutions of the committee, are published in full in a number of the Missouri Democrat published in January, 1861.

At the meeting held in O. D. Filley's office provision was also made for organizing a body or bodies of men who should serve in the work of mutual protection, and accordingly such companies were formed in various parts of the city. Sixteen companies were thus formed, composed of about 1,400 men, between that time and the 15th of February, 1861. They were drilled in different parts

of the city, and all acted in harmony with and under the direction of the committee of safety. The writer for a short time belonged to a company which was drilled in a large room in the upper part of Winklemeyer's brewery on Market street. Too much praise can not be awarded to the German population of St. Louis for their patriotic efforts in favor of the union.

During the time of organizing the companies of Union Guards, Gov. Yates, of Illinois, forwarded 200 muskets for the use of the St. Louis union men, which were shipped to Mr. Giles F. Filley, care of Woodward & Co., hardware dealers. They then were sent to Turner hall in a beer wagon under cover of some beer barrels, and there distributed to reliable union men. About this time a subscription was raised in support of the union cause. This matter was placed in the hands of Samuel R. Filley and E. W. Fox, and from St. Louis and the East the sum of about $30,000 was raised. There were certain companies of the Union Guards especially relied upon for the defense of the arsenal, and they had to be provided for, and, in fact, the committee of safety could not carry on their operations efficiently without money. These Union Guards above mentioned were the men referred to by Gen. Harney in his communication to the department of the date of February 19, in which he said there was no danger of an attack upon the arsenal, and never had been, and that if one should be made, the garrison would be promptly rescued "by an overwhelming force from the city." There may have been men enough, but they were not armed; of the Union Guards then organized, not more than one-fifth had arms: whereas, the minute men were armed with muskets of "the latest and very best pattern." (Snead, p. 133). And the state authorities had artillery and muskets which had been furnished a short time before for the Southwest expedition against Montgomery and the Kansas raiders, and the State Guards were well armed, or could have been at any time. It is true they had not a large supply of arms, but the small arms were of the best quality. What gave the greatest trouble, however, was the fact that no reliance could be placed upon Major Hagner, the commanding officer at the arsenal, who had been assigned to that position in place of Major Bell. Captain Nathaniel Lyon arrived with his company of United States troops on February 6, and immediately had a conference with Blair and the rest of the committee of safety, who explained to him the danger of the arsenal being taken by the secessionists. His and Capt. Sweeny's companies were the only troops within the arsenal walls, and Major Hagner was the commanding officer at the post, and of all the men in it. As late as February 25 Lyon wrote to Blair, who was then at Washington (where he had gone to secure a change of command at the arsenal), that Hagner refused to do anything that he suggested in regard to preparation for defense of the arsenal, and had given orders not to fly to the walls to repel an approach, but to let the enemy have all the advantage of the walls to protect himself behind them, and get possession of all the outbuildings overlooking us, and we to get inside and under the shelter of our buildings, which we are not to occupy before we make resistence. "This," he says in his letter, "is either imbecility or d—d villainy." Gen. Scott had announced that the command belonged to Hagner, and Lyon in this letter to Blair asked for a simple order, countermanding that assigning Hagner to duty according to brevet rank, which would give Lyon the command. Mr. Blair did not succeed with the Buchanan administration in effecting the object of his journey to Washington, but as soon as Mr. Lincoln got the machinery of his administration in working order, he commanded that Gen. Lyon be placed in charge of the defenses of the arsenal. The order by Hagner in compliance with special order No. 74 of the War Department was as follows:

St. Louis Arsenal, March 19, 1861.—Post order No. 58. In compliance with special order No. 74, War Department, Adjutant-General's office, dated Washington, March 13, 1861, assigning Captain N. Lyon, Second Infantry, the command of the troops and defenses of this post, the undersigned turns over to Captain Lyon all command and responsibility not appertaining to the commanding officer of the arsenal and his duties as an ordnance officer. By order of Major Hagner.

MR. H. WRIGHT,

Lieutenant and Post Adjutant.

This order still left Hagner in command;

he belonged to the ordnance department of the army, and Lyon could get nothing in the way of ordnance supplies for his troops, and on the 6th of April he wrote to Blair, who had then taken his seat as a member of Congress from St. Louis, acknowledging that he was indebted to Blair for the change in command of the troops, but he says with the order of the War Department, as interpreted by Gen. Harney he feared little had been gained; that he was held responsible for the defense of the place without having the means of a defense; that he could not get the ordnance buildings as a means of defense without a struggle before Gen. Harney, who seems to think there is no danger of an attack; that he could not get a hammer, spade or ax or any needful tool without Major Hagner's concession, or by making requisition upon Gen. Harney and getting his orders; that he hoped to have entire control of the means available for the defense of the post; that in all military matters there should be one commander, and he asked that the Secretary of War order that this special order No. 74 should have no exception in men and means necessary for the defense which he was held responsible for. In justice to General Harney, it may be said that he was loyal to the government, and that his interpretation of the order from the War Department was the correct one. On the same day (April 6) upon which the letter above referred to was written, Capt. Lyon wrote another letter to Mr. Blair, in which he said that "since writing the above I have seen Gen. Harney and had a long and free talk with him, and he seems alive to the present state of things and has ordered Hagner to issue me, and provide such items as I have specified, and expressed very strongly a wish that Hagner was out of the way so as to put me free from his incumbrance."

Rumors were rife at this time of an intended attack upon the arsenal. After the 4th of March, 1861, F. P. Blair was in Congress; Montgomery Blair, his brother, was a member of the Cabinet, as Postmaster General, and Edward Bates, of St. Louis, was also in the Cabinet as Attorney-General, so that the committee of safety had ample means of getting information as to what was going on at Washington. The new administration had trouble there as well as in the West; nearly all of the Southern States had seceded and taken possession of the forts and arsenals within their respective territories; the Southern Confederacy had been formed; the Star of the West, in an effort to relieve Fort Sumter, had been driven to sea by the batteries in Charleston harbor, where there was a Confederate force under the command of Gen. Beauregard. The fort was occupied by a military force under Anderson, of less than 100 men, and its defense was otherwise incomplete. The fort was built upon an artificial island, and was at that time unfinished, but it was a United States fort, and nothing in it and no part of the ground upon which it was built belonged to any one of the states. Early in April, 1861, Cabinet meetings were held at Washington to determine how it should be relieved and reenforced, so that it could be defended from a threatened attack from the Confederate forces.

While the efforts above mentioned were being made to secure Missouri to the union, in spite of and in opposition to all the forces of the state administration, backed as it was by our Senators in Congress and the leading politicians of the state, the General-in-chief of the army and the chief member of Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet, the man who was his principal competitor for the presidential nomination at the Chicago convention of 1860, were in favor of letting the "erring sisters depart in peace," those erring sisters who held the keys to the gates of commerce from the entrance of the Chesapeake Bay to the mouth of the Rio Grande; who had closed the mouth of the Mississippi, that waters this great Northwestern empire, to the states and territories which compose it, and could levy tribute upon every bushel of wheat and every pound of pork which through this channel sought the markets of the world.

One evening in the latter part of March 1861, there was a gathering at the executive mansion, while the Sumter question was pending; the members of the Cabinet were invited to the council chamber, where the President informed them he had just been advised by General Scott that it was expedient to evacuate Fort Pickens as well as Fort Sumter, which last was assumed at military headquarters to be a determined fact, in conformity to the views of Secretary Seward and General

Scott; a brief silence followed the announcement of this amazing recommendation. Mr. Montgomery Blair, looking earnestly at Mr. Seward, remarked that it was evident the General was playing politician in regard to both Sumter and Pickens, for it was not possible, if there was a defense, for the rebels to take Pickens, and that the administration would not be justified in evacuating either. At the next Cabinet meeting the President announced his determination to supply Sumter, and confidential orders were issued to that effect. All were gratified with this decision, except Mr. Seward, who still remonstrated. Confidential information of this order was promptly sent to Charleston from Washington, doubtless under the direction of Mr. Seward. Military preparations were made for the relief of Sumter, a squadron was fitted out by the Navy Department within a week to co-operate with the military, and instructions given to Captain Mercer, of the steam frigate Powhatan to command the squadron and proceed off Charleston harbor; the other vessels were instructed to report to him on the 11th of April, ten miles east of Charleston light house. This whole plan and arrangement was defeated; not only were the rebels advised of the confidential movements of the administration, but at the moment of sailing the expedition was deprived of its commander. The Powhatan, with boats, supplies and men destined for Sumter, had been withdrawn from the service to which it was ordered; Captain Mercer was displaced from command, and the vessels and supplies were sent under a different and junior commander, without naval orders or instructions, on a useless mission to Pensacola, all by order from the Secretary of State, and this was done without consultation with the Navy or War Departments. Nothing was known of this by the Navy Department until after the Powhatan had sailed. The President was informed, and he at once directed Mr. Seward to telegraph forthwith and countermand the orders. Mr. Seward remonstrated, claiming that the Powhatan was essential to reenforce Pickens, but the President was firm, and insisted, and by his direction Mr. Seward telegraphed to New York and a fast boat was dispatched from the navy yard at New York but it was too late.

It was on the night of April 16 that the Powhatan sailed, and on the next day Mr. Seward wrote to Judge Campbell, of the supreme bench, who was a leading secessionist, and afterward resigned:

"Faith as to Sumter fully kept. Wait and see."

The writer's authority for the above statement is an article entitled:

"Remarks on the Memorial Address of Charles Francis Adams on the Late William H. Seward." by the Hon. Gideon Wells, Secretary of the Navy under Mr. Lincoln, published in the Galaxy of October, November and December, 1872; also published in book form,but no copy of the book now to be had; edition exhausted or publication suppressed.

We may not have been able to save Sumter, but the foregoing facts which come from the highest and most authoritative source, show the difficulties which surrounded the administration in the East as well as the West. As soon as Mr. Seward found that his projects were defeated, and saw the intense public sentiment aroused at the firing on Fort Sumter, which happened a few days after, he became a strong supporter of the administration, and its policy, politician as he was, for he was never a statesman.

Early in the morning of the 12th of April notice was given by Gen. Beauregard, in command of the Confederate forces at Charleston, that unless Fort Sumter was surrendered within an hour he would open fire upon it, and at 4:20 a. m. a signal shell was accordingly thrown into Sumter, and in a few minutes fire was opened from all the Confederate batteries. Major Anderson returned the fire about 7 a. m. Firing was kept up on both sides for nearly thirty-four hours, until at about 2 o'clock in the afternoon of April 13 the fort was surrendered.

On the 15th of April Simon Cameron, Secretary of War, dispatched to Gov. Jackson, calling on Missouri for four regiments of men for immediate service. On the 17th Gov. Jackson replied as follows:

Hon. Simon Cameron, Secretary of War—Sir: Your dispatch of the 15th inst., making a call on Missouri for four regiments of men for immediate service has been received. There can be, I apprehend, no doubt but these men are intended to form a part of the present army to make war upon the people of the seceded states. Your requisition, in my

judgment, is illegal, unconstitutional and revolutionary; in its object inhuman and diabolical, and can not be complied with. Not one man will the State of Missouri furnish to carry on such an unholy crusade.

C. F. JACKSON,
Governor of Missouri.

The Hon. F. P. Blair returned to St. Louis from Washington on that day. The committee of safety had been active in the organization of loyal citizens into companies and regiments during the months of February and March, and the organization of more than four regiments had been completed. Blair being apprised of the answer of Gov. Jackson to the Secretary of War, at once telegraphed to Washington, offering to raise immediately four regiments for active duty, and urging the appointment of an officer to muster them into the service. Captain Barton Able was also appointed to visit Washington for the purpose of representing Missouri affairs to the President and Cabinet, and confirming the dispatch of Mr. Blair. Several of the officers of the Missouri militia belonging to the command of Gen. Frost resigned and threw up their commissions on the 17th of April. They were Major Schaeffer, Col. John N. Pritchard, Surgeon Florence M. Cornyn and Adjt. John S. Cavender. On the 20th of April news reached Capt. Lyon that the secessionists had seized the government arsenal at Liberty, Mo., and carried off the guns and ammunition. Among the arms taken from this arsenal were four brass cannon. About this time evidence was procured to the effect that agents had been appointed to bribe the ordnance officers at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., to obtain arms and ammunition from that fort, and that a large sum of money had been raised for the purpose. Mr. Giles F. Filley states that the sum of $10,000 was paid for that purpose by a bank in St. Louis, and that $5,000 was to be paid by a bank at Arrow Rock, Saline County. Mr. Filley further says that a man by the name of Allen, a resident of Lawrence, Kan., and an old dealer with Mr. Filley, happened to be in St. Louis at the time. A message was taken by him to the officer in command at Fort Leavenworth, informing him of the design of the secession agents. Mr. Allen did not think it safe to go by way of Kansas City, and so went by way of Southwest Missouri, thence to Fort Scott, and arrived at Fort Leavenworth the day before the arrival of the secession agents, and when they arrived they were told by the commanding officer of the fort that their business was known, and they could leave. On the 21st of April Capt. Lyon wrote to Mr. Blair that he had received information that Lieut. J. M. Schofield, who was on leave of absence in St. Louis, had received orders from Washington to muster volunteers into the service, saying at the same time "it would be well for some of your people to see and consult him at once; something should be done if possible today." On the same day Barton Able, John How, O. D. Filley, James O. Broadhead and F. A. Dick were with Mr. Blair at his residence on Washington avenue. It was resolved at once to hunt up Schofield and How and Broadhead started out in search of him. They met Prof. Waterhouse, a professor in the Washington University, where Schofield was also delivering lectures, and from him they received information as to where Schofield could be found. They took him over to Mr. Blair's, and he consented to go immediately to see Capt. Lyon, but when he reached the arsenal he found that Gen. Harney had prohibited the entrance of volunteers into the arsenal, or to have them armed and equipped. Capt. Lyon immediately informed Mr. Blair by note that Schofield "had no authority to arm and equip the men. We do not seem to be starting out right, with the instruction Mr. Schofield now has." Mr. Blair then telegraphed to Gov. A. G. Curtin, of Pennsylvania, informing him of the refusal of Gen. Harney to permit the volunteer regiments to remain in the arsenal grounds or to be armed, and requesting that the facts be communicated to the Secretary of War by special messenger and instructions sent immediately to Harney to receive the troops at the Arsenal and arm them.

In a communication from Fitz John Porter, then Assistant Adjutant-General, of the date of May 1, 1861, to Lorenzo Thomas, Adjutant-General of the Army, he states that "after the 19th of April, all communication with Washington was broken for several days, and more than two days was required to send there by messenger and get a reply. Seated in Governor Curtin's telegraph of-

fice at the Capital, Governor Curtin handed me the following dispatch, suggesting at the same time that I should reply to it, as I had to others received from the same person:

St. Louis, Mo., April 21, 1861.

Gov. A. G. Curtin, Harrisburg, Pa.:

An officer of the Army here has received an order to muster in Missouri regiments. General Harney refuses to let them remain in the Arsenal grounds, or permit them to be armed. I wish these facts to be communicated to the Secretary of War by special messenger, and instructions sent immediately to Harney to receive the troops at the Arsenal and arm them. Our friends distrust Harney very much. He should be superceded immediately by putting another in the district. The object of the secessionists is to seize the Arsenal with its 70,000 stand of arms, and he refuses the means of defending it. We have plenty of men, but no arms.

FRANK P. BLAIR, Jr.

"When the above dispatch was handed me, I felt it my duty, and that I would be justified in using the name and authority of the Secretary of War and of the General-in-chief, and I at once telegraphed.

Harrisburg, Pa., April 21, 1861.

General Harney, Commanding at St. Louis, Mo.:

Captain Nathaniel Lyon, Second Infantry, is detailed to muster in troops in St. Louis and to use them for the protection of public property. You will see that they are properly armed and equipped.

By order of Lieut.-Gen. Scott.

F. J. PORTER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Harrisburg, Pa., April 21, 1861.

Hon. F. P. Blair, Jr., St. Louis, Mo.:

Captain N. Lyon, Second Infantry, has been detailed to muster in troops at St. Louis and to use them for the protection of public property.

By order of the Secretary of War.

F. J. PORTER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

This is another evidence of the sagacity and forecast of General Blair at this important crisis; no precaution escaped him, as no fear deterred him from the performance of his patriotic duties.

Blair then, in company with several members of the committee of safety, visited Lyon at the arsenal, had a consultation with him, and it was the conclusion of all that the arsenal must be re-enforced that evening if possible, and accordingly the men and officers, under passes from Lyon, entered the arsenal that night. It was near midnight when Lyon received by telegraph the following order, in answer to the dispatch which Blair had sent to Gov. Curtin. Out of abundant caution, the dispatch had been sent from a station across the river. This was the order:

Adjutant General's Office, Washington, April 21, 1861.—Capt. N. Lyon, Second Infantry, East St. Louis: Gen. Harney has this day been relieved from his command. The Secretary of War directs that you immediately execute the order previously given, to arm the loyal citizens to protect public property and execute the laws. Muster four regiments into the public service.

L. THOMAS, Adjutant-General.

The four regiments were commanded respectively by Blair, Boernstein, Sigel and Schuttner, and those regiments were at once taken into the arsenal grounds, mustered into the service and armed. On the evening of April 23 Gen. Harney left for Washington, not relieved at that time, but ordered to Washington, which left Lyon in command. It had been confidently believed that an attempt would be made to take the arsenal that night; the committee had received such information, and the Hon. Danl. G. Taylor, then Mayor, visited the headquarters of the minute men and urged them not to make the attempt. Whether it was upon his advice or because the four regiments had been mustered into service, they finally determined not to undertake it. Shortly afterward, April 26, most of the arms and equipments were removed by Gen. Lyon to Springfield, Ill.

On the 30th of April an order was issued from the War Department at Washington, signed by Gen. Scott, Mr. Lincoln and the Adjutant-General and Secretary of War, authorizing Capt. Lyon, with the co-operation of the committee of safety, naming them, to raise not exceeding 10,000 men. That order reads as follows:

War Department, April 30, 1861.—Sir: The President of the United States directs that you enroll in the military service of the United States the loyal citizens of St. Louis and vicinity, not exceeding, with those heretofore

enlisted, 10,000 in number, for the purpose of maintaining the authority of the United States and for the protection of the peaceable inhabitants of Missouri, and you will, if deemed necessary for the purpose by yourself, and by Messrs. O. D. Filley, John How, James O. Broadhead, Samuel T. Glover, J. J. Witzig and Francis P. Blair, proclaim martial law in the City of St. Louis.

The additional force hereby authorized shall be discharged, in part or in whole, if enlisted, as soon as it appears to you and the gentlemen above named that there is no danger of an attempt on the part of enemies of the government to take military possession of St. Louis, or put the city in control of a combination against the government of the United States, and while such additional force remains in the service the same shall be governed by the rules and articles of war, and such special regulations as you may prescribe. It shall, like the force heretofore directed to be enrolled, be under your command. The arms and other military stores in the St. Louis arsenal not needed for the forces of the United States in Missouri must be removed to Springfield, or some other safe place of deposit in the State of Illinois as speedily as practicable by the ordnance officer in charge at St. Louis.

L. THOMAS, Adjutant-General.

(Indorsements)

It is revolutionary times, and therefore I do not object to the irregularity of the same.

W. S.

Approved April 30, 1861. A. LINCOLN.

Col. Thomas will make this order.

SIMON CAMERON, Secretary of War.

Two of the gentlemen of the above named, How and Filley, had held the office of Mayor of the City of St. Louis, and three of them, namely, Blair, Glover and Broadhead, were personally known to Mr. Lincoln. The regiments received into the arsenal were formed into a brigade, and Capt. Lyon chosen General. Blair was Colonel of the First Regiment and J. W. Schofield Major.

In addition to the four regiments of volunteers which were mustered into the service on the 21st of April another regiment of volunteers under Col. Soloman was soon after mustered in and armed. There were also five others organized and armed and enlisted for three months' service, and formed into a brigade called the United States Reserve Corps, of which Capt. Sweeny was chosen General. The writer was on his staff as Quartermaster, with the rank of Major, and has in his possession copies of contracts made for the occupation of quarters for the regiment. Soon after the organization of this brigade, however, Sweeny was called into the service of Gen. Lyon, who was on his way from Boonville to Springfield. McNeil was then in command for a short time, but soon after all the regiments constituting the United States Reserve Corps were ordered to the field in different parts of the State, and the United States Reserve Corps ceased to exist as a military organization. It is said that there is no record of a military organization of this character to be found in the records of the War Department.

The officers commanding these five regiments were as follows: Cols. Almstedt, Kallman, McNeil, B. Gratz Brown and Stifel. Stifel's regiment was the last to be mustered into service and armed at the arsenal, and on its way to the Stifel brewery in the northern part of the city, while marching up Fifth Street, and near the Presbyterian Church on the corner of Walnut, it was assaulted by a mob, stones thrown, very abusive language used, and finally a pistol shot fired from the crowd. The men of the regiment then commenced firing without any orders from the officers and continued firing as far as Pine Street. The result was that seven or eight were killed, principally soldiers of the regiment shot by their own men.

On the 17th of April Gov. Jackson sent Capts. Green and Duke to Montgomery, Ala., with an autograph letter to the President of the Confederacy, requesting him to furnish those officers with the siege guns and mortars which Gen. Frost wanted for the proposed attack upon the arsenal. On the same day the Governor called the Legislature to meet on the 2d day of May, to "enact such measures as might be deemed necessary for the more perfect organization and equipment of the militia." He also ordered the commanding officers of the several militia districts of the state to assemble their respective commands at some convenient place in their own districts on the 3d of May; and on the 3d of May Camp Jackson

was formed. The committee of safety very soon acquired information of the commission of Green and Duke, and informed Captain Lyon, who was then in command, of this fact. The commissioners, upon their arrival at Montgomery, stated the object of their mission and of the plan for taking the arsenal. Mr. Davis approved the plan, as he was familiar with the ground, having once been stationed at Jefferson Barracks as an officer of the army, and ordered the officers in command at the Baton Rouge arsenal to supply the arms. In a letter in reply to Gov. Jackson he said that, after learning what was most needful for the attack on the arsenal, he had directed that Capts. Green and Duke should be furnished with two 12-pound howitzers and two 32-pound guns, with proper ammunition for each. "These, from the commanding hills, will be effective against the garrison and to break the inclosing walls of the place. I concur with you as to the great importance of capturing the arsenal and securing its supplies. We look anxiously and hopefully for the day when the star of Missouri shall be added to the constellation of the Confederate States of America." These arms were shipped on the steamboat J. C. Swon, commanded by Capt. Jones. She steamed into the port of St. Louis on May 8 with a Confederate flag at her masthead. They were in boxes marked "Tamaroa Marble," "Care of Greely & Gale," well-known union men. Major Shaler, of Frost's brigade, took charge of them and they were taken by him to Camp Jackson, but the agents of the committee had kept watch of the whole movements, and Capt. Lyon was informed. On the 9th of May Capt. Lyon visited Camp Jackson in disguise and examined its exact location and the surroundings. On the same day, about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the writer of this article received a note from Capt. Lyon by a messenger, saying that he requested him to meet him at the arsenal at 7 o'clock. Similar notices were received by the other members of the safety committee. They all came, and a consultation was held in the upper room of Lyon's headquarters. He said that he proposed to take Camp Jackson, but he desired to consult the safety committee on the subject and wished their acquiescence. The matter was discussed until about midnight. Two members of the committee were very much opposed to it, but when a vote was taken the other four favored the movement. Mr. Glover and the writer came back to his office, and at the corner of Fourth and Pine Streets, met two of the pickets from Camp Jackson. This and other facts show that Gen. Frost apprehended an attack. It was a stormy night. Blair's regiment was to have come up by boat from Jefferson Barracks, where it was stationed, but the severe storm prevented the boat making the trip that night. The regiment marched up by land the next morning.

On the night of the conference Mr. Glover looked at the question from a purely legal standpoint. Though he desired the capture of the place, he knew that no act against the authority of the federal government had as yet been committed by the command at Camp Jackson, the national flag was still flying there, and he insisted that the ordinary legal steps should be taken for the recovery of the arms brought up from Baton Rouge by suing out a writ of replevin and placing the United States Marshal at the head of the troops; but Lyon insisted upon the course he had evidently resolved upon, although he did not object to the papers being prepared by Mr. Glover. A declaration in replevin was drawn up by Mr. Glover, and it was said at the time that next morning Marshal Rawlings proceeded with the writ to the arsenal, but was refused admittance.

It was not the fear of an armed conflict, which might be productive of disastrous consequences, which induced Mr. Glover to take the position he did, but it was his reverence for the law, for he was a brave man physically and morally. His battles had been legal conflicts, in which he had displayed intellectual powers inferior to no one in the state; he was ready to accept the results of legal acts, whatever they might be; and however disastrous they might prove to the community; he could not be reconciled to the accomplishment of any purpose which required a disregard or violation of legal rights; but he did not consider that there are occasions, and that this was one of them, when it becomes justifiable to disarm your adversary as he is about to strike you a fatal blow, and thus prevent disastrous consequence to yourself as well as to others; for in spite of the fact that the forces in the arsenal had been con-

siderably increased, the armament which was appropriate to be used in an attack upon the arsenal was actually in the camp of Gen. Frost, and, situated as the arsenal was, the skillful use of such would have enabled a very small force to accomplish the purpose in view, and that such a purpose was still held by Gov. Jackson there could be no doubt. Gen. Frost may not have known of such a purpose; he was under control of the commander in chief of the state forces, and it was unnecessary that any one else than the commander in chief should know, until the time for action came. Gen. Lyon was a soldier, and therefore the best judge of the impending danger, and what steps were necessary to avoid it.

On the morning of the 10th of May Gen. Frost wrote a letter to Lyon, stating that he was constantly in receipt of information that Lyon contemplated an attack upon his camp. He denied that either he or any of his men had any hostile intentions toward the United States Government, and would be glad to know whether there was any truth in the statements that were constantly poured into his ears, and concluded by saying: "I trust that after this explicit statement we may be able, by fully understanding each other, to keep far from our borders the misfortunes which so unhappily afflict our common country." The letter was sent by Col. Bowen. Lyon refused to receive it, and immediately put his column in motion.

The regiments selected by Lyon to assist in the capture of Camp Jackson were the 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th Missouri Volunteers and the 3d and 4th Reserve Corps. The camp was taken, and the troops treated as prisoners of war, taken down to the arsenal, and afterward released on their parole, except Capt. Emmett McDonald, who refusing to give his parole, applied to the federal court for a writ of habeas corpus. What finally became of this proceeding is not now recalled. When the writ was served on Gen. Harney, who had returned from Washington and was again in command, he made return that on the 13th of May Emmett McDonald had been transferred to the officer commanding the Illinois troops at Caseyville, Ill., and was not in his custody; but said at the same time that he could not surrender his custody unless some sufficient evidence should be furnished that he was not of the number of those at Camp Jackson who gave that Camp its character, by which it came under the class of disaffected men, hostile to the Government of the United States, referring to an order previously issued by the President for the dispersion of all bodies of armed rebels hostile to the United States. Many of the prisoners from Camp Jackson were afterward exchanged as prisoners of war. Of course, the public did not expect such a movement. The battles between the unionists and secessionists had up to this time been a war of words. Efforts, it is true, were made by the secessionists to bring on a conflict within the city; the national flag was insulted, and efforts made at one time on Fifth Street, opposite the Berthold mansion, to tear it down, but the union men continued their work and bided their time. A conflict within the city would have been disastrous to the union cause, as well as to the inhabitants. When the military movement on Camp Jackson was made it shocked a great many of our most prominent union citizens. A delegation went on to Washington for the purpose of having Gen. Lyon removed, and it was not surprising that those who knew so little about the real condition of affairs should have been amazed at the step taken by Gen. Lyon in regard to Camp Jackson, but I am sure that they themselves would be equally amazed now, when they bring to memory the position which they then assumed toward General Lyon. On the other hand a delegation was sent on by those who favored the movement of Lyon, and the committee of safety also sent on to the administration at Washington a lengthy communication signed by each member of the committee, justifying the act, and the result was that instead of removing Lyon he was promoted from the office of Captain to that of Brigadier General and left in command of the department.

The unfortunate affair which took place upon the surrender of the troops at Camp Jackson, by which twenty-eight persons were killed and many wounded, is much to be regretted. That night the streets were filled with infuriated men, secession speeches were made at various points to crowds of citizens who sympathized with the Southern cause; threats were made against prominent union men, and the whole city was in a state of turmoil; finally

a mob was formed for the purposes of tearing down the office of the Missouri Democrat, the paper which did so much for the union cause during those troublous times, but as the crowds rushed down Locust Street it was greeted by a platoon of thirty policemen under the command of Chief McDonough, who, with fixed bayonets, were in line extending across the street and facing the mob, and under orders to use both hall and bayonet in case of advance; the mob then moved back to the neighborhood of the Planters' House where the largest crowd was assembled.

From this time Missouri was secured to the union cause, and in regard to the rest of this sketch it will be confined to a brief statement of the names of the different military officers who held military control in the city and the dates of their appointment, referring only to a few incidents connected with their administration.

On the 16th of May, 1861, Gen. Harney was relieved from the command of the Department of the West, and leave of absence was granted him until further orders.

On the 17th of May Lyon was informed by the Secretary of War, Simon Cameron, that he had been appointed Brigadier General of the volunteer force, raised in conformity with the President's proclamation of May 3, 1861, to rank from May 18, 1861.

After two efforts to effect a compromise between the contending parties, the first between Harney and Price, after Harney's return to St. Louis, and before his removal, which was agreed upon but not carried out; and the second, between Jackson and Price on the one side and Blair and Lyon on the other, after Lyon had been placed in command of the department, which was not consummated, Lyon, after securing the possession of the city by detachments of troops stationed at different points, left St. Louis by water on June 13 for Jefferson City, taking with him an army of about 2,000 men. Col. Blair, with the 1st Regiment of Missouri Volunteers, was in that expedition. I will quote the language of Gen. Lyon upon the breaking up of the last mentioned conference which was held at the Planters' House in St. Louis, as it is given by Thomas L. Snead in his book, entitled "The Fight for Missouri," he being present on the occasion as a member of Gen. Price's staff, inasmuch as his statement differs somewhat from the statement of others. After the conference had lasted four or five hours, Lyon closed it by saying:

"Rather than concede to the State of Missouri the right to demand that my government shall not enlist troops within her limits, or bring troops into the state whenever it pleases, or move its troops at its own will, into or out of or through the state; rather than concede to the State of Missouri for one single instant the right to dictate to my government in any matter however unimportant, I would (rising as he said this and pointing in turn to every one in the room) see you, and you, and you, and every man, woman and child in the state dead and buried." Then turning to the Governor he said: "This means war. In an hour one of my officers will call for you and conduct you out of my lines."

The effort to secure Missouri to the union was one of no ordinary import. She was a slave state, and the men who were the leaders of public sentiment were the owners of slaves. They dictated for the most part the nomination and election of men to office, and were thus enabled to control to a great extent the political sentiments of the people. But the irrepressible conflict had come to a final issue, and many who owned slaves when the alternative was presented by the Southern States that there must be a further extension of slavery over territory which had been dedicated to freedom, or a dissolution of the union, determined to unite with those who had made war upon slavery and were willing to abandon the institution rather than sacrifice the union. To this course they were further impelled under the circumstances which surrounded them by a consideration of the wrongs and injustice which had been perpetrated in the repeal of the Missouri compromise, the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, and the adoption of the Lecompton constitution by a combination of fraud and force. Party ties were broken, as they ever should be when the country is in peril. In their eyes at least justice and patriotism demanded the sacrifice, and the union first—the union always—the union without a condition—was their watchword.

Lyon never returned to St. Louis alive. On the 25th of July, 1861, Gen. Fremont,

then recently made a Major General, on his return from Paris, arrived in St. Louis and assumed command of the Department of the Missouri. He was vested with almost unlimited power, but his arrival in Missouri was a national disaster. In the fall of 1861, November 6, he was removed from the command of the department, not because of his issuing his proclamation of emancipation, which was repudiated by Mr. Lincoln, but because of his inefficiency as a military officer, his treatment of the union men in the interior of the state, his permitting Lyon and Mulligan to be sacrificed, and because he had spent more money than the law allowed. The writer of this article was deputed to Washington by the committee of safety for the purpose of urging his removal, and from the lips of Mr. Lincoln himself, after an interview of more than an hour, was informed that the order would be issued for his removal.

Early in the summer of 1861, the writer was appointed as Assistant District Attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri, and specially assigned by the Attorney General to the duty of taking such steps as might be thought necessary to the prosecution of offenders against the United States. In June, 1861, the writer caused J. W. Tucker to be arrested, and brought before Benjamin Hickman, then United States Commissioner and Clerk of the United States Circuit Court, on a charge of conspiracy. Various witnesses were examined, and finally a search warrant was applied for and issued, under the authority of which his office on Pine Street, between Third and Fourth, was searched, his desk broken open and a number of valuable papers were found, among which was the letter from Gov. Jackson to J. W. Tucker of the date of April 28, in which he abuses Paschall and Price and the Missouri Republican, and from which frequent extracts have been made in this article. The proceeding under the search warrant created great excitement. The streets were filled with an angry mob, and when the Marshal was asked to go back and make further search he said it was as much as life was worth to make the attempt. Tucker, after he was arrested, gave bond in the sum of $10,000, and after the examination had lasted a few days he left the state and his bond was forfeited.

On the 14th of August martial law was declared in St. Louis, and Maj. McKinstry, then acting as Quartermaster, was appointed provost marshal. On the 30th of August Gen. Fremont, by a proclamation to that effect, declared martial law throughout the State of Missouri, but made no provision for officers and men to enforce it except in and around St. Louis.

On September 6 Brig. Gen. McKinstry was assigned temporarily as Quartermaster General of the Western department. On the 15th of September Gen. Fremont placed Col. F. P. Blair under arrest, and on the 20th appointed twenty-seven officers on his staff and organized a bodyguard, commanded by Maj. Zagoni, consisting of about 100 men, the exact number not recollected; and Gen. Fremont forced the paymaster to pay them, although it was an arm of the service not known to the army regulations, and purely of Gen. Fremont's invention.

On the 24th of September Brig. Gen. Samuel R. Curtis assumed command of the City of St. Louis and vicinity.

On the 14th of October, 1861, Simon Cameron, Secretary of War, came to St. Louis, visited Gen. Fremont's headquarters at Tipton, and made an order to stop the erection of field works around the city, to discontinue the erection of barracks near Fremont's quarters in the city, and ordered that the government debt of $4,500,000, which had been contracted in the Quartermaster's department in the city, should remain unpaid until it could be properly examined at Washington, and that no payment should be made to officers commissioned by Fremont until the appointments were approved by the President.

Shortly afterward a commission, consisting of the Hon. David Davis of Illinois, Hon. Joseph Holt of Kentucky and Hugh Campbell of St. Louis was appointed to examine into the military accounts of the Department of the West. Joseph S. Fullerton was secretary of the commission.

By order of the War Department, of the date of November 9, 1861, Gen. H. W. Halleck was placed in command of the Department of the Missouri; and on the 18th of November, Maj. Gen. Hunter, who remained in command as ranking officer of the department after the removal of Gen.

Fremont, relinquished his command to Gen. Halleck.

On the 3d of October Capt. George E. Leighton was assigned to duty as Provost Marshal of St. Louis and vicinity. In an order issued by him on December 4, 1861, he made a very important suggestion to the commanding officer, which was calculated very much to mitigate the severities of martial law. He says: "On the appointment to the position I hold I found the department greatly disorganized, and from the date of proclamation of martial law there has been exercised a very general jurisdiction over civil as well as military matters. Perhaps at first it was in a measure necessary, but if so, the necessity exists no longer; and it has been my aim by thorough organization to increase its efficiency, though operating with a less force, and disentangle it from all connection with civil matters, except in case of absolute necessity, and where it is believed the interests of the government imperatively required it." Col. Leighton found the affairs of the Provost Marshal's office in a very disordered condition, and did as much work in bringing order out of chaos as was done by any other officer in the state in any other department.

On December 4, 1861, by an order of that date Lieut. Col. B. G. Farrar was appointed Provost Marshal General of the Department of Missouri, and Captain George E. Leighton Provost Marshal of the City of St. Louis and its vicinity. On December 13 McKinstry arrived at St. Louis under arrest; he was tried by court-martial, found guilty and dismissed from the service.

In April, 1862, Gen. Halleck left for Corinth, Miss., Gen. J. M. Schofield being left in command of the greater part of the state. On the 10th of September, Col. T. T. Gantt was appointed to succeed Col. B. G. Farrar as Provost Marshal General, and Col. Gantt was relieved by Gen. Curtis on the 1st of November.

Gen. S. R. Curtis was next appointed in command of the Department of Missouri and Col. F. A. Dick was appointed Provost Marshal General, and on the 9th of March, 1863, Gen. Curtis was relieved from the command, and Maj. Gen. Edwin V. Sumner assigned to the command.

Gen. Sumner, on his way from the army of the Potomac to take charge of the Department of the Missouri, was taken sick and died at Syracuse, New York, on the 21st of March, 1863, having been in the military service of the country for forty-four years.

Gen. Schofield was then appointed to the command of the department on the 24th day of May, 1863. And on the 9th of June, 1863, Lieut. Col. James O. Broadhead was appointed Provost Marshal General of the department, which at that time consisted of Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas, the Indian Territory and Southern Iowa.

During the time he was acting as Provost Marshal letters were received from various persons in the department urging the trial of W. R. Straughn, who while acting as Provost Marshal of the military district commanded by Gen. McNeil, was charged with various offenses at Palmyra, particularly one connected with the shooting of twelve prisoners arrested for various acts of disloyalty, and then confined in the jail at Palmyra, and other offenses committed by him while he was in office as Provost Marshal. He was at this time out of the service, and the Provost Marshal General, learning that he was at Washington, D. C., sent a detective there to arrest him; he had left Washington, but was followed to Quincy, Ill., where he was arrested and brought thence to St. Louis, and a military commission organized for his trial. He was regularly tried by the commission, and found guilty of appropriating money arising from the sale of some government horses, but not guilty of the offense charged in regard to his connection with the wife of one of the persons selected to be shot on the occasion. The case, however, was not brought before the commander of the department for its approval until after Gen. Rosecrans succeeded Gen. Schofield in command of the department, and Gen. Rosecrans disapproved the finding of the commission. When Straughn was arrested his trunk was taken from him and brought to the office of the Provost Marshal General, and opened. In it were found several counterfeit bills and memoranda containing a list of the names of the prisoners selected for execution at Palmyra and other miscellaneous papers, among which was one purporting to be the copy of an order issued to Jo Dudding, of Hannibal, which read as follows.

Office of District Provost Marshal, Hannibal, Mo.—Jo Dudding has the right to do

what he d—d pleases, provided he does not violate the Constitution of the United States.

WILLIAM R. STRAUGHN,
Provost Marshal.

Gen. Rosecrans succeeded Gen. Schofield in command of the Department of Missouri, and it was during his administration that Gen. Price made his second raid into Missouri, and traversed the state from Pilot Knob to Lexington. It was thought that St. Louis was in danger, and a large army of citizen soldiers was formed to resist the attack.

On the 16th of July, 1863, the steamboat Imperial arrived at New Orleans from St. Louis without obstruction; and on the 23d of July S. P. Chase, Secretary of the Treasury, issued the following order:

Washington City, July 23, 1863.—To the Surveyor of Customs: Clear boats and cargoes, except of prohibited articles, for New Orleans, if desired, taking bonds not to land goods at intermediate points, except under permits authorized by existing regulations.

S. P. CHASE, Secretary of the Treasury.

For two years the navigation of the Mississippi had been substantially closed; the City of St. Louis was under martial law; passes were required to enable goods to be taken out or brought into the city; trade with the outside world crippled or substantially suspended; the state traversed by roving bands of guerrillas on the one part and undisciplined soldiers on the other, each preying upon the unarmed, and non-combatant citizens of the interior, and each exercising their powers in different localities by taking the lives and property of these non-combatants upon mere suspicion that they were disloyal to one side or the other, and judges removed from the bench by soldiers under military order. The story of her desolation in all its horrible details has yet to be written. What wonder that our city was arrested in her march of progress, and what greater wonder that when the incubus was taken from her shoulders she should have bounded forward with new life and energy and attained the exalted position which she now occupies.

JAMES O. BROADHEAD.

War between the States—Confederate History.—The position of St. Louis as the chief city of a slave state was an anxious and trying one when hostilities commenced in the Civil War. In fact that condition applied to the whole State of Missouri, but to St. Louis, as the commercial center, it was more than a political disturbance, hazarding, as it did, the destruction of her trade and commerce with that part of the South tributary to the Mississippi river, which she had so long been building up and enjoying. Consequently, for self-interest alone, her merchants and leading citizens were opposed to the country becoming involved in strife if by a conservative course it could be avoided. Of the population a large portion were of Southern origin, and whilst Missourians generally viewed with grave apprehension and disapproval the policy of secession, they had a warm sympathy with their old friends in their distress and disturbed condition. As has been said of the American revolution that "It was a war of argument long before it became a war of physical force," so the civil war was preceded by debates and discussions as to the powers of the general government and rights of the States, running back to the very foundation of the Union. In these controversies, the best minds and purest hearts of all sections were enlisted, and differences of opinion and judgment were maintained without dispute as to the honesty or patriotism of those engaging in them. The institution of slavery, a baleful heritage of both North and South, came however, to be a most disordant element of politics, at last alienating personal friendships, estranging families, dividing religious sects, and causing a war in which the lives of hundreds of thousands were sacrificed, millions of money expended, and from the dire effects of which the country has not yet recovered.

Liberty of thought under the Adams administration, with the alien and sedition laws in operation, was a sham and pretence. A member of Congress was imprisoned four months and fined $1,000 for saying the President had "an unbounded thirst for pomp and adulation," and many similar cases of tyranny occurred. They pointed to centralization of power. The Virginia Legislature, by the resolutions of 1797, written by Madison and endorsed by Jefferson, Patrick Henry and many other patriots of the Revolution, declared these

laws unconstitutional, and invited the other States to unite in resisting them. Kentucky went further and declared nullification the proper remedy. Both States viewed the constitution as a compact, and acts of Congress no further valid than as authorized by that instrument. From that period on the question of nullification and incidentally, of secession, had hinged upon the question whether the people collectively, or the people as represented through their State organizations, were the agents "forming a more perfect union." New York ratified the present constitution declaring "that the powers of government may be reassumed by the people whenever it shall become necessary for their happiness," and language to the same effect was used by several other states. Chief Justice Marshall, one of the most ultra Federalists, averred that the majority for the constitution was so small in many instances that its intrinsic merits would not have served it had the influence of character in its favor been removed; and, in fact, in some of the States a majority was opposed to it. Hence it was the States, not the popular voice, that made the constitution.

With the defeat of the Adams party and the accession of Jefferson to the Presidency the Federalists dwindled to a mere band of self-selected leaders in Connecticut, New York, New Hampshire and Pennsylvania. These leaders were secessionists, but believed the time not ripe. They sought a foothold through the election of Aaron Burr as Governor of New York in 1804, and but for the jealousy of Hamilton, Burr might have been elected and a Northern confederacy actually proposed, for up to this period there had been no question of the right of a State to secede.

In 1811, when Louisiana was an applicant for statehood, Joshiah Quincy of Massachusetts declared in the halls of Congress that her admission would free the other States from their alliance to the Union, and it would be a duty of some of them "to prepare definitely for a separation, amicably if they can, forcibly if they must." Yet it was not until the war of 1812 that Northern nullification took material form. The Jay treaty of 1795 between England and the United States forbade the exportation from America of sugar, molasses, cotton and some other commodities. The alleged British right of search or impressment of American sailors was not disclaimed by it. It gave our rivers to England for free navigation, but not Canadian waters to us. The treaty was a temporizing expedient on both sides. When Mr. Jefferson, retaliating for repeated British outrages on our vessels and other violations of the treaty of 1795, placed an embargo upon England's shipping, New England was greatly alarmed. Upon the passage of the Force bill by Congress in 1809 authorizing seizures on sea and land, New England pulpits, presses and rostrums thundered their residence. Three years later when the slumbering war between Great Britain and the United States came on, almost precisely the same condition of affairs in relation to it prevailed in New England as existed in Missouri and Kentucky with reference to the Civil War in 1861. New England raised troops for the protection of her own soil, but refused to put them under the orders of the 100 members of the convention chosen by the people there was not a single avowed secessional executive. Madison's Secretary of War declined to pay them, because the governors of the States held them as State militia. Josiah Quincy declared that Massachusetts soldiers would not march through Canada to defend Lake Champlain, and Governor Strong in a message to the Massachusetts Legislature January 1, 1814, avowed that the war was unreasonable, if not criminal. One branch of the Legislature held that no aid should be given until negotiations for peace had failed, while the other branch resolved that the people could not give encouragement to the war without being "obnoxious to the just retribution of Divine vengeance." Governor Griswold of Connecticut said the militia should not obey orders from a continental officer. Throughout New England this was the prevailing sentiment, and that section therefore, remained neutral. When, however, the city of Washington was captured by the British, the Hartford Convention was called to meet December 15, 1814, to consider what New England should do. But as in Missouri in 1861, the radicals in the movement were not the representatives chosen. Secession was its object, but the Ghent treaty of peace was signed before the convention had an opportunity to proclaim its purposes, and as the members were sworn to secrecy, little is positively known about them outside of the record of the absurd constitutional amendments proposed. And yet, the preachers who inveighed against the war were not imprisoned,

the newspapers were not suppressed, the banks were not subjected to forced loans, the militia were not marched off to Federal arsenals, symathizers with Great Britain were not assessed or banished beyond the lines, and iron-clad oaths of loyalty were not administered. It was left to the Civil War to produce these methods of conquering people holding opposite views to those in power and driving them into armed resistance.

At the time of the admission of Missouri to the Union in 1820, the mineral wealth and richness of the soil of the country bordering on the west of the Mississippi was already known and had attracted the attention of people liing in the old States. A tide of immigration set in and from the settlement and preemption of rich wide acres of the new territory it became apparent that it was a question of only a few years when the whole West would be populated and new States carved out of the vast domain acquired through the foresight of Jefferson. The fight therefore made against Missouri as a slave State by the North, not apparent at the time, had a wider range than simply her admission implied. There were millions of money invested in slaves.

Millions were yearly produced by their labor where white men could not be substituted or profitably employed. The attempt to abridge the right of ownership in slaves accordingly met with the strongest opposition and resistance. Agitation on either side begat opposition on the other, until the election of Abraham Lincoln in 1860, pledged against the admission of any more slave States, was seized upon as a declaration of hostility to the institution itself. Educated by the leading men of the South in the doctrine of the paramount rights of the States and fired by a sense of injustice, the people of the "Cotton States" rebelled and set up an independent Confederacy. Such was the political religion of these people, imbibed through years of self-interest and education by their leaders. They had been taught, too, that belief in the same doctrine was not confined to the South. Northern agitators had denounced the Constitution of the United States as "An agreement with death and a covenant with hell," had been willing to "Let the Union slide," and referred in song to the Union flag as "A flaunting lie." The general of the army had been quoted as willing to say to the seceding States; "Wayward sisters, depart in peace." And there was an undercurrent of belief that if the South showed herself to be in full earnest as to separation, there might be a show of compulsion on the part of the remaining States, but nothing more.

The secession of South Carolina in December 1860, with the attendant enthusiasm throughout the cotton and sugar States, produced intense excitement and apprehension in the rest of the country. Our own State and city were filled with consternation. Missouri, with but few slaves, could not but feel her isolation, surrounded as she was on three sides by free States, and feeling a certainty that the United States Government would never give up the control of the Mississippi river. The Union sentiment largely predominated, but there was a prevailing opposition to war or coercion, the belief being general that some method of amicable settlement would present itself to prevent the impending disasters. A State convention was elected to meet at Jefferson City in February of 1861. In April 1861 President Lincoln made his requisition upon Governor Jackson for Missouri's quota of the 75,000 volunteers ordered to the field. To this the Governor responded with an emphatic negative. The demand and the response engendered intense feeling, the conservatives holding that in the embarrassing position of the border States the call might have been made on the country at large without reference to State lines. The loyalty of Missouri had been shown at the State election, held in the midst of the political excitement, wherein Bell received 58,370; Douglas, 58,800; Lincoln, 17,000, and Breckinridge, the avowed secession candidate, 31,317 votes; and if further evidence of the Union feeling were necessary, it could be pointed out that of the sionist, although three-fourths of them were born in slave States. This convention at once showed it was a conservative body by the selection as its presiding officer of ex-Governor Sterling Price, a pronounced Unionist, who had done all in his power to keep the State from joining the secession column. Were it not for the unfortunate events that subsequently transpired, his influence in the same direction would undoubtedly have prevented many a painful episode of the war. General Price was a man of commanding and dignified presence, his personal character was imbued with purity and uprightness, and his mind with lofty and generous impulses. He had the

confidence of thousands of his fellow citizens who received the intelligence of his election to preside over the convention with unfeigned satisfaction. On March 4, this body re-assembled in St. Louis, on the day of the inauguration of President Lincoln. It was composed of the foremost men in the State. The chairmanship of the committee on Federal Relations was awarded to Hamilton R. Gamble, an old and highly respected citizen of St. Louis, who afterwards was elected Provisional Governor. His committee soon reported for adoption resolutions taking strong grounds against secession, as set forth in the following language:

"That while Missouri cannot leave the Union to join the Southern States, we will do all in our power to induce them to again take their places with us in the family from which they have attempted to separate themselves. For this purpose we will not only recommend a compromise, with which they ought to be satisfied, but we will endeavor to procure an assembly of the whole family of States in order that in a general convention such amendments to the Constitution may be agreed upon as shall permanently restore harmony to the whole nation." They would entreat the Federal Government not to employ force against the seceding States, and the latter not to assail the government whilst this proposition is under consideration.

The first military steps taken in St. Louis by the government was early in January, 1861, when Jefferson Barracks was reinforced by regulars from Newport, Kentucky, and a few days afterward, the Custom House and Sub-Treasury were taken possession of by a squad of soldiers, the government funds being removed. The excitement caused by these and similar acts was such that it was deemed necessary to call a public meeting for the purpose of considering the issues then before the country. This was held on January 12, 1861, and the most patriotic resolutions were adopted with enthusiasm. They declared first the loyalty of the State to the Union, and secondly that it was the belief of the people that an adjustment of the differences between the States could be arrived at by the adoption of the "Crittenden Compromise," which required Congress to enforce the law for the return of fugitive slaves to their owners, protect the institution where it existed, and exclude it forever from the territory north of 36 degrees, 30 minutes, adopted as the line in the Missouri Compromise. This meeting was not participated in by the unconditional Union men, who at first joined in the call made for the assemblage, they having had an inkling of the character of the resolutions that would be presented, and which they knew they had not the power to defeat, resolutions that merely favored giving to fifteen States of the Union all of their constitutional rights. Following this meeting came the call for the Union Convention and election of delegates spoken of before, that assembled first at Jefferson City and afterwards in St. Louis.

On April 13, the announcement of the firing on Fort Sumpter by the Confederates further intensified the excitement in the city, and in three days afterward a demand made by President Lincoln upon the Governor for four equipped regiments of men, to which a reply was sent that Missouri would not furnish a single man to subjugate the South. This positive answer was in keeping at the time with the peaceful feelings of the people, on every occasion expressed in resolutions adopted at public meetings.

During the political campaign of the summer and fall of 1860, the Republicans of the city had organizations called "Wide-Awakes," and the Democrats "Broom Rangers." These were the torch bearers and shouters that paraded through the streets of the city making "nights hideous." The election over and the political excitement continuing, the campaign clubs were disbanded, and military companies formed into which the members were enrolled—the Republicans into "Black Jaegers" and "Home Guards," and the Secessionists into "Minute Men."

An attempt was made by the members of the State Legislature, who sympathized with the movement of the South, to pass a measure for arming the State Militia, for the purpose, it was said, of enabling Missouri to maintain order, protect her people and their property, and make her influence among other States felt in their advocacy of peace. The measure was taken up and discussed on March 4, and was defeated, for the alleged reason that the Assembly being conservative did not wish to arm the citizens nor give the Governor, who was an outspoken Southern sympathizer, the power to involve the State in strife. Prior to this time, Henry Boernstein and other prominent Germans commenced the forma-

tion of Military Companies and soon had a dozen or more equipped. Of the German population of the city in those days, many were unnaturalized and for the most part ignorant of the language spoken by the majority of the people, and still more so of the formation of the government, the relationship of the disturbed States, or how the right of property in slaves was instituted. They were strangers, recently arrived from a foreign country, without relationship, kindred or friends in the revolting States. Through the means of emigration, many had escaped a short time previously from the rigors of enforced military service and oppression in their native land, and having in some degree a knowledge and taste for military life and the power it gave, they embraced the opportunity presented by enrolling themselves as soldiers. It was not long before the peace and tranquilty of the whole city was disturbed by the haughty tramp of armed men in the streets. Irritation, friction and collisions followed between people of different views, to such an extent as to force many spirited men to leave their homes and business to become soldiers themselves to resist the oppression, which, as they thought, was being heaped upon the city.

Frank P. Blair was the moving spirit in this early military preparation to carry out the will of the party in power. He eagerly seized upon the opportunity to form an army, and proved to be a powerful factor in directing the movements of the unconditional Union men in this city. Being in close touch with the authorities at Washington, he understood their wishes, and carried out with ability all orders emanating therefrom. He was a man of gifted speech and understanding, attractive, impetuous, generous, forgiving, and a born leader of men. His conduct when the war was ended cannot be forgotten, in his efforts to have restored to the disfranchised citizens of the States the rights and liberties they were restrained from enjoying by bigotted politicians. Having formed the nucleus of a military command, he kept on recruiting and adding to this force until several regiments were formed and made ready for active measures.

In February, 1861, there appeared upon the scene Captain Nathaniel Lyon, an officer in the regular army, who was ordered from Kansas with his company, and on his arrival in the city was quartered at the Arsenal. He was born in Connecticut in 1819 and graduated at West Point in 1841. His experience in military matters was varied and extensive. He served in the Seminole War and the Mexican War, and also against the Indians in California and Oregon. The education received at the National Academy had a tendency to divert the attention of the students from the political problems and affiliations of the time, but he, unlike the old officers of his early days, was attracted by matters outside of military affairs. He found pleasure in contemplating the condition of the African slave and what was being done and agitated in the North for the amelioration of his condition; so that he became an abolitionist, in fact, fanatical on the subject. He must not, however, be misjudged, but regarded as a man urged onward by what he thought to be patriotic and worthy motives, for there was no one on either side of the conflict that proved more than he the courage of his convictions. He very soon gained the confidence of Blair and his associates, by his activity in strengthening the defences of the Arsenal and in organizing battallions and regiments from the raw recruits he found upon his arrival. His individuality and hatred of the South were instilled into his subordinates and he thereby created a partison soldiery for the enforcement of any measure deemed necessary to crush the peaceful and independent spirit of the people of the city and State, and force them to take sides one way or the other in the impending conflict.

The Department of Missouri was at this time under the command of General William S. Harney. It became soon apparent to Lyon and the other political soldiers that a man of Harney's mould, with such moderation and sense of justice, in all things, was a stumbling block in the way towards the accomplishment of their designs. His removal consequently was sought for and in a very short time accomplished. President Lincoln, knowing the loyalty and discretion of that distinguished soldier, seemed apprehensive of the result of such a change, and it was only after much hesitation upon his part that the orders were issued whereby Lyon and his friends became possessed of the power they yearned for, and which they put in execution without delay.

The nightmare, whether real or feigned,

which disturbed the military dreams of the unconditional Union men, was the fear that an attack upon the Arsenal was contemplated by the secessionists of the city. Lyon on his arrival was told of these apprehensions, and he straightway saw the opportunity it offered for ousting the conservative commandant of that post. He was thoroughly informed upon the status of the city by his spies and detectives. The name and movements of every secessionist in the city were known to him,and if asked to do so, he could not have picked from his list the names of a sufficient number of men with the necessary determination and willingness to attack the arsenal; in fact, they did not exist at that time in this city or vicinity. The secessionists upon the streets could not attempt it; the immature organization called "Minute Man," undrilled and unarmed, certainly would not do so when without a chance of success before them. Anxious as the secessionists may have been to become possessed of the arms and ammunition at the Arsenal, they certainly made no attempt to get together an adequate force for their capture. All this was apparent to the Major in command of the Arsenal, who told Lyon when addressed by him on the subject that nothing up to that time had occurred in the city which could make an attempt of the kind possible still. Blair and Lyon would have it that some unseen and mysterious foe was ready to attempt the task.

In 1858, a law was passed by the State Legislature authorizing the formation of a militia and the mustering and encamping of the same in each military district, annually, for a few days; but no provision was made in the way of appropriations to meet the necessary expenses. This drawback was met in St. Louis by subscriptions. In 1860 enough money was obtained to purchase the necessary equipment for a camp, and one was formed in the grounds of the Fair Association, where accommodation was furnished in tents for the few military companies that then existed in the city. It was named Camp Lewis, after the explorer. The military companies had in their ranks some of the city's best and most prominent young men; they had their private armories wherein they drilled. These organizations had no other object in view than mutual enjoyment and companionship. On public days they appeared upon the streets in military array with bands of music, banners and bright uniforms, and where as dashing a set of soldiers as ever won the smile of beauty. That period was peaceful and patriotic. The memory of Washington was revered and his birthday celebrated by our citizen soldiery in a becoming manner, so unlike these degenerate times, that have either forgotten the event, or displaced it with the worship of more modern heroes.

Camp Lewis proved to be a success. It afforded a great deal of pleasure to the numerous visitors, who witnessed the daily drill and parade, and was a revelation to many who never had the opportunity of seeing an encampment of soldiers or the maneuvers of so many uniformed men. In the succeeding twelve months, several new companies were added to the militia, and in May of the following year, 1861, a reception of the encampment was ordered, and a site selected in what was known at that time as Lindell Grove. It was a delightful camping ground, having many large forest trees affording grateful shade that was enjoyed by both officers and men after the fatiguing exercises of the drill. The grounds were also of easy access from the business center and reached by a street railway that terminated a short distance away. It was named Camp Jackson, after the Governor of the State. It was bounded north by Olive, south by Laclede, east by Compton and west by Grand Avenues. At this day, the whole area is completely built up, and no one could realize the change that has taken place in the features of that historic ground, but those who have witnessed the marvelous growth of our city, and few of this day reflect on the events that occurred there and their consequences. It was there that war in Missouri began. It was there the blood of innocent men and women was shed by Lyon's troops without real cause. A month prior to this occurrence the country was horrified at the action of a mob at Baltimore in assembling and killing soldiers from Massachusetts, who were simply passing through that city. But no one dreamed that the next blood to besprinkle a street would be that of our own peaceful citizens, and shed by men in the garb of United States soldiers. It foreran similar scenes in other parts of the city, as time wore on and antipathies grew stronger.

On May 3, 1861, the preparation of the Camp was begun, streets were laid out and all the military lines for a complete camp were

established, tents pitched and everything provided for the comfort of the men. For the headquarters of the General there was pitched a large marquee in front of which floated the stars and stripes, and the State flag. The camp became for the short time it was allowed to exist the resort of the fashionable people of the city, and all classes found agreeable recreation in witnessing the military exercises that took place each day. Upon May 6, the Brigade assembled on Washington Avenue and marched to the camp ground. The following names are those of commanding officers and staff, regimental Commanders and officers of companies.

Brigadier Gen. D. M. Frost, Commanding; Major Robert Voorhis, Judge Advocate and Assistant Adjutant General, Major John L. Anderson, P. M., Major Jos. F. Scott Surgeon, Major M. D. Wood, Aide-de-Camp, Major Henry W. Williams, Q. M., Major Nich. Wall, Commissary.

First Regiment.—Lieut.-Col., John Knapp, Commanding; Capt. W. C. Buchanan Adjutant, Capt. A. J. P. Garesche, Judge Advocate, Capt. L. S. Hatch Commissary and Acting Q. M., Capt. Louis Pim Surgeon, Capt. John Drew P. M.

Company A. "St. Louis Greys" Martin Burke, Captain, S. O. Coleman, 1st Lieutenant, H. B. Belt, 2d Lieutenant, R. V. Leonori, 3d Lieutenant and 57 men.

Company B. "Sarsfield Guards." Charles L. Rogers Captain, Thomas Curley 1st Lieut., Hugh McDermott 2d Lieutenant and 47 men.

Company C., "Washington Guards." Patrick Gorman Captain, Robert Tucker 1st Lieutenant, Thomas Mozlaw 2d Lieutenant, Cornelius Heffernan 3d Lieutenant and 75 men.

Company D., Emmet Guards. Philip Coyne Captain, Edw. O'Byrne 1st Lieutenant, Martin Parks 2d Lieutenant, Joseph Shields 3d Lieutenant and 70 men.

Company E., "Washington Blues." Joseph Kelly Captain, F. M. Furbar 1st Lieut. John R. Drew 2d Lieutenant, Daniel Woods 3d Lieutenant and 42 men.

Company F., "Laclede Guards." W. H. Fraser Captain, Stephen McBride 1st Lieutenant, John Thomas 2d Lieutenant, John Henderson 3d Lieutenant and 43 men.

Company G., "Missouri Guards." George W. West Captain, Sol Scott, Jr. 1st Lieutenant, A. Bernoudy 2d Lieutenant, F. W. Roberts 3d Lieutenant and 48 men.

Company H., "Jackson Guards." I. W. Wachter Captain, John W. Hennessy 1st Lieutenant, John M. Mooney 2d Lieutenant, John Bullock 3d Lieutenant and 42 men.

Company L, "Grimsley Guards." B. Newton Hart Captain, Thomas Keith 1st Lieutenant, Robert Finney 2d Lieutenant, John Gross 3d Lieutenant and 47 men.

Company K., "Davis Guards." Emile Longuemare Captain, Louis T. Kretchmar 1st Lieutenant, A. H. Hopton 2d Lieutenant, Jules J. Leduc 3d Lieutenant and 54 men.

Second Regiment. Colonel John S. Bowen Commanding, Lieut-Col. Early A. Stein Maj., James A. Shaler Captain, Thos. Floyd Smith Adjutant, Captain J. B. Cates P. M., Cap. A. J. McGinnis A. M. Capt. C. N. Hawes Surgeon, Captain James Quinlan Commissary.

Engineer Corps.—"National Guards." W. B. Hasteline Capt. W. H. Finney 1st Lieutenant, Charles Perrine 2d Lieutenant, John M. Gilkerson 3d Lieutenant and 65 men.

Company A., "Independent Guards." C. H. Frederick Captain, R. B. Clark 1st Lieut., C. McDonnell 2d Lieutenant, O. A. Collins 3d Lieutenant and 40 men.

Company B., O. W. Barrett Captain, L. H. Kemerly 1st Lieutenant, Edward Blennerhassett 2d Lieutenant, T. S. Russell 3d Lieutenant and 53 men.

Compay C., "Missouri Videttes." B. W. Duke Captain, J. M. Douglass 1st Lieutenant, A. C. Howard 2d Lieutenant, J. V. Smith 3d Lieutenant and 44 men.

Company D., "McLaren Guards." J. W. Sanford Captain, Sam'l Farrington 1st Lieut., Henry Jenkins 2d Lieutenant, R. W. Duffy 3d Lieutenant and 70 men.

Company E., Colton Green Captain, Chas. Throckmorton 1st Lieutenant, R. H. Harrington 2d Lieutenant, Alton Long, Jr. 3d Lieut. and 45 men.

Company F., "Jackson Grays." Hugh A. Garland Captain, I. "Rock" Champion 1st Lieutenant, W. C. P. Carrington 2. Lieutenant, W. C. Potter 3d Lieutenant and 62 men.

Company G., G. Campbell Captain, R. R. Hutchinson 1st Lieutenant, W. M. Maginnis 2d Lieutenant, A. Julius Ham 3d Lieutenant and 53 men.

Company H., "Southern Guards." I. J. Shackelford Captain, J. L. Buskitt 1st Lieu-

tenant, J. S. Dean 2d Lieutenant, D. T. Samuels 3d Lieutenant and 62 men.

Company I., "Carondelet Guards." James M. Longborough Captain, David Walker 1st Lieutenant, Edward Haren 2d Lieutenant, E. C. Pitcher 3d Lieutenant and 40 men.

On May 7 the battalion from the southwest expedition arrived in St. Louis and marched direct to the Camp, composed as follows:

Cavalry W., Clark Kennerly, Major.

Troop A., Captain Staples and Lieutenant Fairbanks.

Troop B., Lieutenant A. McFarland.

Troop C., Captain Emmet McDonald, Thos. Curley First Lieutenant, Thomas McCarthy 2d Lieutenant.

Artillery, Captain Henry Guibor, W. P. Barlow 1st Lieutenant, Rudolph Weber 2d Lieutenant.

In all Numbering rank and file as follows:

Staff	7
First Regiment	581
Second Regiment	582
Southwest Battalion	68
Total enrolled	1238

There were not more than 650 rank and file in the camp when it was taken; the rest were away on leave, for the most part attending to their private affairs and business. The First Regiment, commanded by Colonel John Knapp, had comparatively few members who were at all tinctured with secession sentiments; the companies, together with that of the National Guard or Engineer Company, were for the most part, the old organizations that had for a long time existed in the city and had participated the year previous in Camp Lewis.

The Second Regiment, commanded by Col. Jno. S Bowen, were mostly so-called "Minute men" enrolled from the marching clubs of the political campaign of the, previous fall consisting chiefly of immature young men, with no fixed political opinions, who joined the command for nothing more than the good time it might afford them. The Colonel and many of his officers were heart and soul secessionists and organized the regiment with the view of assisting in carrying out the views and policy of Governor Jackson, who never screened his Southern proclivities; but their hands were tied by the General Assembly failing to pass appropriation bills for the arming the militia. General Frost, who commanded the camp and was the "Brigadier" for this military district, appointed by the Governor, was not regarded at that time as a secessionist, although a streng southern sympathizer, nor known to be in such political affiliation with his Excellency; but subsequent events made it quite apparent that they fully understood one another. If, however, either of them supposed that the troops at the camp could be used to carry the State out of the Union, they reckoned without their host. Of the First Regiment at least three-fourths of the men were in camp for pleasure only, and of the Second Regiment many were unarmed and through their inexperience wholly unreliable.

On Wednesday night, May 8, a steamboat, the "J. C. Swon," landed at the levee, having on board arms and ammunition that had been taken and shipped from the United States Arsenal at Baton Rouge. The General, on being notified of the arrival, had that part of the cargo conveyed to Camp Jackson and it remained there unpacked up to the time of the surrender. It can be safely said there were not two hundred men in the camp who knew where the packages came from, what they were, or anything about them. It appears the Governor, seeing the futility of making an attempt upon the Arsenal without an adequately equipped force, and being without funds to purchase, made a requisition on the Confederate government for military supplies, and what arrived on the Steamer Swon was in response to it. Had it been delayed for four days the encampment would have been over, and Lyon deprived thereby of the excuse to show his power. He saw his opportunity and embraced it. It exhibited very little practical sense or knowledge of the situation, and was a grave mistake to bring within the confines of the Camp property that had been captured from the Government by the Confederates and by them forwarded to this city. From the disaster that followed its arrival, it might be termed the 'fatal shipment," and why its delivery was not made at Jefferson City to the Governor in person is a question that now cannot be answered.

The indiscretion of receiving this war materiel at the camp was the means of bringing sorrow to many in this city, and in the State at large; it was instrumental in giving to the enemies of the non-coercion party the triumph

of forcing people to declare their affiliations, either to leave their homes and take up arms, or if disqualified by age for service, to be put in jail, banished or assessed at the will of any provost marshal, who wished to avenge some old personal grievance, or with contemptible arrogance show his power. The receiving of these contraband goods gave Lyon and Blair the opportunity to proclaim an overt act had been committed against the government, and the flying of the United States flag over the encampment was a sham and deceit. With this conception of affairs, it was very easy to denounce the camp as a treasonable one, and form a plan for its immediate seizure. When this act was proposed to the "Committee of Safety," composed as it was of citizens distinguished for their uprightness in private life, it met with opposition, which was easily overcome by asserting that all Southern sympathizers should be made to acknowledge the Federal authority. The property of the Government should be retaken, and as General Harney, who had been in Washington for some time, away from his military district, was on his way back to St. Louis to resume his command, it was necessary to act at once while Lyon had authority, and not wait for the arrival of the General, who might take a different view of affairs and interfere with their plans. Consequently the attacking force was put in motion on the afternoon of May 10, and their designs accomplished.

General Frost became aware of the resolution formed by the authorities at the Arsenal, and on the morning of May 10, he addressed a note to Captain Lyon, which was carried to him by Colonel J. S. Bowen, inquiring whether there was any truth in the rumor then in circulation. He set forth the lawfulness of the camp, that no hostility was intended towards the United States, and said he was at a loss to know what justification could be offered for an attack on citizens in performing a duty legally devolving upon them. Captain Lyon absolutely refused to receive the communication and Colonel Bowen returned with it unopened. He reported the preparations he saw in progress, and had no doubt of Lyon's resolution to march upon the camp that day. General Frost, after a consultation with his officers, came to the conclusion that with only a handful of men in the camp poorly equipped for war, and with only a few pounds of ammunition, no successful opposition could be made against the superior forces under the command of Captain Lyon. There was nothing to be done, therefore, but await results. That afternoon, Captain Lyon approached the camp with a large force of infantry and artillery, Colonel Blair's regiment by the way of Laclede Avenue; Boernstein's up Pine Street; Schuttner's up Market Street; Sigel's up Olive Street; Brown's up Morgan; and McNeil's up Clark Avenue. Captain Lyon himself marched at the head of a battalion of regulars. Artillery was placed on adjoining elevations, and the various regiments being timed arrived at their several destinations and had the camp surrounded simultaneously. There assembled an immense crowd of people who were attracted by news of the contemplated capture, stationing themselves in the vicinity at what they regarded a safe distance and out of harm's way. When the cordon was complete, Capt. Lyon sent a note to General Frost demanding the unconditional surrender of the Camp, setting forth that Frost was in communication with the Southern Confederacy, and receiving war material therefrom that was the property of the United States Government, "having in direct view hostilities to the general government and co-operation with its enemies." Half an hour was given him to make up his mind. Frost therefore, after a hurried consultation with his officers, came to the unwilling conclusion that there was nothing left for him to do but surrender his command, in view of the fact that he was surrounded by at least five thousand thoroughly equipped organized men, fully determined upon the capture and humiliation of himself and those under him. His own command numbered at the time not more than 650 men poorly armed and not by any means in a war condition, and consequently it would have been a piece of reckless cruelty and folly to his men to have attempted resistance. Before the expiration of the time allotted to him, he addressed a note to Capt. Lyon protesting against the unconstitutional demand made upon him, and being "wholly unprepared to defend his command from the unwarranted attack, he was forced to comply." The militia, therefore, became prisoners of war. An offer was made to release at once all those who would take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and swear not to take up arms against the government. These terms were accepted by less than a dozen, the

others declining to take the prescribed oath, on the grounds that as they had already sworn allegiance to the government, repeating it would be only an admission that they were its enemies, and as they never occupied such a position it would be anomalous and absurd to do so.

The regulars took possession of the Camp and all it contained, and after the militia had stacked their arms they were marched out as prisoners, upon the Olive Street Road, as it was called at that time. Lyon's command was drawn up facing the prisoners in line of battle extending east and west. After marching but a short distance a halt was ordered, and without any apparent reason both the troops and prisoners were kept standing for two or three hours before the march was resumed. In the meantime, crowds of men, women and children kept accumulating and gathering as near as they could get to the prisoners. The whole city was intensely excited and the long halt enabled the crowd to give vent to insulting remarks and criticism directed against the Germans, and as the excitement grew, it is said a pistol was fired and dirt and stones thrown at them. This treatment exasperated those raw and undisciplined men to such a pitch that they in retaliation began firing at the people and as the crowd fled poured volley after volley at them, which resulted in the blood of about ninety persons being shed, fifteen of whom lay dead upon the ground, including a babe in its mother's arms. Of the wounded many afterwards died. It was a dreadful act and unworthy of the men wearing the insignia of the government. Had the whole range of foul language of both the English and German tongues been heaped upon them, it could not be offered or accepted as an excuse for shedding the blood of women and children.

It becoming evident that further delay of the march would result in more bloodshed, the column was again put in motion, the position of the prisoners being between two continuous lines of infantry. They were marched to the arsenal and next day released on parole. In speaking of the derision heaped upon the heads of the soldiers by the promiscuous crowd in the vicinity of the camp, it may be also said that the language used could hardly have equalled the vileness and intensity of abuse received by the prisoners from the tongues of the people living on the line of march to the Arsenal. On the 10th of May, two squads of men under command respectively, of Basil Duke and Rock Champion, avoided capture by being ordered to proceed by that morning's Missouri Pacific train to the Gasconade and Osage bridges for the purpose of guarding them. When the news of the capture of the camp reached Jefferson City, orders were at once given for the destruction of the Osage bridge, which effectually cut off the advance of troops by rail on the State Capital.

On the day following the capture, a large body of Lyon's troops moved from the Arsenal north to the center of the city in a sort of triumphal march, with what object was never known unless it was to overawe the citizens. At Walnut and Fifth Streets, and again at Seventh, near Olive, they were jeered by a lot of boys or reckless men, and firearms were discharged, which were responded to by volleys from the muskets of some of the soldiery without orders. More blood was shed, several citizens being severely wounded. The incident seemed to add fresh fuel to the flame of excitement. At night, a mob was again organized with the avowed purpose of destroying the "Democrat" office, and a movement was made to secure arms from a gun store on Main Street, which, however, was frustrated by Mayor Taylor and Chief McDonough with a force of policemen. The following day, Sunday, was a most memorable one. Citizens who could get out of town employed every kind of vehicles and departed in terror. Women were hysterical and children were panic stricken. The exodus continued all day midst the wildest rumors of what the "Black Jaegers" were intending, and was only stayed when it became known that General Harney had taken command of the soldiery and proclaimed his purpose of protecting the city against riot and lawlessness. The return of this officer from Washington on the day after the capture of Camp Jackson, so quieting an event to the community, was a great disappointment to Lyon and his advocates. They at once used all their influence at Washington to have him permanently retired, and in a week received from the War Department the necessary orders, with a letter, however, from the President to General Blair expressing his doubt of the propriety of the order and directing that it be withheld until some urgent necessity demanded its delivery. The order

was issued on May 16, and withheld until May 31, when it was delivered.

These tragic and stirring events did more to change the sentiment of the people against the government than anything that could have taken place. The passions of the hitherto peaceable men were aroused by the flow of blood and demonstrations of most arbitrary rule. Not only was the city inflamed, but the whole State throbbed with excitement. In distant towns and hamlets, drilling commenced and companies enrolled which soon resulted in the formation of an army sufficient in strength to cope with these very same troops, meet them in battle and defeat them with great loss. This occurred on August 10, 1861, at Wilson's Creek. The fight was a terrific one and Gen. Lyon was killed while leading his men into action. Like the fearless soldier that he was, he ended his career in battle with his face to the enemy.

The conservative citizens of the city and State became thoroughly alarmed at the preparations being made for war, both here and at the Capital, but believing that something yet could be done to prevent a conflict and maintain the neutrality of the state, Gen. Harney invited Gen. Price to St. Louis to talk over the situation and endeavor to agree upon some plan for the preservation of peace and order. Gen. Price had been appointed by the Governor, Major General of the State Militia. On May 21, these two liberal-minded men met in this city and entered into an agreement that peace and order would be maintained in the State in "subordination to the laws of the General and State governments," and if this was done Gen. Harney declared there would be no necessity for military movements in the State. The announcement of this declaration of peace was received by the people with joy, securing them as it would against the tribulations and horrors of war. On the contrary, it was wholly distasteful to Lyon, and on May 31 there was delivered to General Harney the order for his removal, Lyon succeeding to the command as Brigadier, the order for his promotion being issued and sent on the same day as the one removing his rival. General Harney, being a soldier, retired at once with dignity to his farm in the county, showing no discomfiture or disappointment, but with probably a happy feeling of release from complications he could not control or approve. This ended the peace measures from which the State expected so much.

Gen. Harney was in all things an ideal soldier, a noble type of manhood, warm-hearted, unselfish and brave to the last degree. He served his country for over forty years in every military position, from Lieutenant to Major General, and in all that time his conduct was marked by courage, wisdom and ability. He never indulged in intemperance of any kind, and in that trait was remarkable among men of his day, and to which may be attributed his longevity. He was six feet three inches tall and retained to the last the soldierly erectness of his figure. He died in 1889, having attained the remarkable age of eighty-nine years. His ashes rest in Bellefontaine.

There was great excitement in the city and State when the news of the removal of Gen. Harney was received, with the installation of Gen. Lyon in his stead. Still Gen. Price hoped that so far as Missouri was concerned, some specific solution of her position could be arrived at. It was quite apparent that whatever could be done to that end had to be accomplished without delay, and with this in view, both the Governor and Gen. Price sought a conference with Gen. Lyon, which was arranged by friends and took place on June 11, at the Planters' House, in this city. Those present at that interview were Governor Jackson, Gen. Sterling Price and Col. Thos. L. Sneed on one side, and Gen. Lyon, Gen. Blair and Major H. I. Conant on the other. It was proposed by the governor that for the purpose of peace and the tranquility of the State, both the State and Federal Militia organizations be disbanded—that is, the Home Guards and State Militia. He pledged that no munitions of war should be brought into the State; that he would protect all citizens equally in their rights regardless of political opinions; suppress all insurrectionary movements; preserve a strict, neutrality and maintain the peace and order of the inhabitants, thereby averting the desolating consequences of civil war within the State. The discussion of these matters lasted several hours, and was abruptly terminated by Gen. Lyon, who, rising from his chair, and with his finger pointed in turn at the State's representative, said that sooner than concede to the State for a single instant the right to dictate to his government he would "see you and you, and you, and every man, woman and child in the State dead and buried;

and this means war." The conference ended at once, and the Governor and staff returned to the Capital as speedily as possible. The governor issued a proclamation and war sure enough followed. From that time on, the life of the secessionist or southern sympathizer who remained in this city was a hard one. Gratiot Street prison or banishment surely awaited those who could not restrain their tongues, and if possessed of wealth the assessment of their property.

The historian, Lecky, has said of the American Revolution that "it was the work of an energetic minority who succeeded in committing an undecided and fluctuating majority to causes for which they had little love, and leading them step by step to a position from which it was impossible to recede." This remark holds good in regard to the conservatives on both sides in the Civil War, who were neither coercionists nor secessionists at heart, who were lovers of the Union, who condemned fraternal strife, but who were finally forced by surrounding circumstances into positions abhorrent or distasteful.

Many of the officers and soldiers of the dispersed Camp Jackson, who espoused the Southern cause from their personal inclination, as well as those who by the actions of the Federal authorities were turned against the government and forced to take sides, soon left the city singly and in small squads, either to join the forces then being organized under the call of the Governor or to go directly to Confederate lines. Notwithstanding the vigilance of the Federals and their threatening proclamations, a company was enrolled and formed in St. Louis for service in the South by young men living in Carondelet and vicinity. It was quietly organized at Georgetown, now changed to Sappington, on the Gravois Road, a short distance from the old farm of Gen Grant. John G. Kelly was elected Captain; James Peterson First Lieutenant; and Joseph Pitkin Second Lieutenant. It is believed that this was the only attempt made to recruit a company for the South in, or very near, the city. To successfully carry out the risky undertaking when the feeling of the people was at so high a pitch, and the military so vigilant, great secrecy had to be maintained to avoid a sojourn in Gratiot Street Prison. It was found when the company was organized that some of the members had no horses. Consequently they were left behind to provide themselves, which they soon did and followed the main body to New Madrid. The first move of the company was made by night to Big River, where it bivouaced under the trees in a secluded part of the farm of Mose White, a hospitable sympathizer. Several days were spent there awaiting the arrival from the city of Gen. Meriwether Lewis Clark, as by prior arrangement the company was to be his escort. Gen. Clark had been appointed to the command of this military district by Gov. Jackson, when Gen. Frost was put on parole. His authority, under the circumstances, was not even nominal in the city, and seeing the uselessness of his staying there, he quietly withdrew from it on a dark and rainy night in a carriage accompanied by his kinsman, Maj. W. Clark Kennerly, and Dr. Bryan. When he reached the camp, he administered the oath necessary to enroll the company in the State Guard. It had been reported that Gen. Hardee was moving north into Missouri by the way of Doniphan with a small army; to meet him was the purpose of Gen. Clark and the march was directed to that end. At Doniphan, it was found that Gen. Hardee had reached that place, but had been ordered back to Bowling Green, Kentucky, where a large army was being concentrated. It was a great disappointment to all, and the only course left for Gen. Clark to pursue was to follow him, at least to New Madrid. A dreary march was made through the swamps of southern Missouri to that place. After some consideration, Gen. Clark decided to go on to Richmond, Virginia, direct, and secure a commission in the regular Confederate army. Captain J. G. Kelly's company then joined the command of Gen. Jeff. Thompson. Col. John S. Bowen located himself at Memphis and was commissioned to raise a regiment. Many of his men from the Camp Jackson regiment joined him, and in about two months' time he had enlisted a thousand men and effected the organization of a full regiment of ten companies, which was named the First Regiment of Missouri Infantry, C. S. A. The regiment was constantly drilled in the tactics of Hardee, and received thorough instruction from the field officers who were West Pointers, and also from some of the other officers. Many of them were graduates of military schools. It became, under such influences, a superb regiment, and to what ever brigade it was attached during the whole of its glorious career, was

always regarded as the crack regiment of the command, a dearly bought distinction in times of active and aggressive service, for it is well understood that any regiment bearing it,must hold itself in readiness for the performance of arduous duty requiring pluck and fortitude. From the disasters that befell that noted regiment in the loss of so many of its brave men in battle, it is easy to perceive that promotions were frequent and followed every engagement it participated in. As an example of this, when it emerged from the bloody battle at Franklin, Tennessee it was shattered and wrecked. Col. Hugh A. Garland was killed and but three officers were left for duty, a captain and two lieutenants; the loss in noncommissioned officers and men was in proportion. If the changes of officers and the promotions in the regiment are not followed up and given here, it will be a satisfaction to preserve the names of the first set of gallant officers by inserting them in this history of the city, as many of them will be recognized as old St. Louisians. They were as follows:

John S. Bowen, Colonel; Lucius L. Rich, Lieutenant.-Colonel; Charles C. Campbell, Major; Louis H. Kennerly, Adjutant; William F. Haines, Quartermaster; James M. Quinlan, Commissary; Carey N. Hawes, Surgeon; Joseph Reynolds Assistant Surgeon.

Company A., Captain J. Kemp Sprague, Lieutenants Walsh, Joseph Bass and Dudley Walsh.

Company B., Captain Robert J. Duffy, Lieutenants William McArthur, Gregory Byrne and Gus Golbaugh.

Company C., Capt. David Hirsch, Lieutenants John Muse, David Walker and Gay Smith.

Company D., Captain Martin Burke, Lieutenants Louis H. Kennerly, W. C. P. Cavington and Joseph Boyce.

Company E., Captain Olin F. Rice, Lieutenants James Pritchard, Joseph Dean and L. A. Haynes.

Company F., Captain Hugh A. Garland, Lieutenants John Douglass, Randolph R. Hutchinson and Smith N. Hawes.

Company G., Captain Philips, Lieutenants A. C. Reilly, Wash Dawson and Joseph Hargatte.

Company H., Captain Gordon, Lieutenants Gordon, James McFarland and Yerger.

Company I. Captain Hogan, Lieutenants Bradford Keith, Noah Stewart and Sam Kennerly.

Company K., Captain Avery, Lieutenants Charles L. Edmondson, Knight and James Dougherty.

Colonel Bowen was promoted to Brigidier General immediately after the organization of the regiment. The battle of Shiloh was the first fight it engaged in and it lost in killed 48, and in wounded and missing, 159. Among the officers killed was its Colonel, Rich, Captain Sprague, Lieutenant Hargatte, James Dougherty and Jos. Dean, and those wounded Maj. Campbell, Captain Quinlan, Captain Duffy, Lieutenant Lewis H. Kennerly, Lieutenant Carrington, Lieutenant Hawes and Lieutenant Joseph Boyce. Among the privates wounded was Joseph T. Donovan, a name familiarly and favorably known.

Besides Shiloh the regiment participated in the first and second fights at Corinth, Grand Gulf, Port Gibson, Champion Hills, Big Black, Siege of Vickburg, Rome, Kenesaw Mountain, Marietta, Atlanta, Altoona, and in the bloody fight at Franklin, Tennessee. It finally surrendered at Fort Blakely near Mobile April 9, 1865. Were it not for the foresight of the historian of the regiment, Captain Boyce, in taking full notes of events, and in preserving them, the facts regarding this regiment and its exploits could not be related, even to the limited extent here given.

General Bowen, when promoted, appointed a staff composed of Captain R. R. Hutchinson, Assistant Adjutant General; Capt. W. A. Percy Assistant Inspector General; Capt. W. F. Haynes Quartermaster; Capt. James Quinlin Commissary and Capt. Frank Carter Aide-de-Camp.

Major General Bowen was a Georgian by birth and a West Point graduate. Sometime before the war he resigned his commission in the regular army and took up his residence in this city as an architect. During the siege of Vicksburg he was a very sick man and died soon after the surrender of the place. Fortunately, he was consoled and comforted by the presence of his devoted and faithful wife, who nursed him with the utmost care until the end came. He was a gallant officer and, had he lived, would without doubt have added many laurels to those he had already won.

Henry Guibor and W. P. Barlow remained in St. Louis after the Camp Jackson affair.

undecided as to their future movements, but desired to remain with their families if it was possible for them to do so without being disturbed. They, however, were not kept long in doubt, as it soon came to their ears they were to be arrested on some pretext by the Federals. Without further hesitation, they left the city very quietly and by an overland march joined Gov. Jackson's army on the retreat from Boonville, and at once organized what was known in the war as Guibor's Battery, which became distinguished. Its first officers were Captain Henry Guibor, First Lieutenant W. P. Barlow, Second Lieutenant William Corcory. At Springfield, Captain Guibor received authority to go direct to Memphis for the purpose of getting a fully equipped battery from the Confederate Government, and he proceeded to that place, where he met Gen. D. M. Frost who had arrived from St. Louis with about eighty of the Camp Jackson men. The capture of General Mulligan and his command at Lexington by Gen. Price enabled an exchange to be made for the Camp Jackson prisoners, and consequently all who were paroled at the Arsenal were by these circumstances released. Capt. Guibor's new battery partly manned by these new arrivals marched overland to Gen. Price, and at the battle of Elkhorn it ascended the first step on the ladder of fame. At one time during this fight, its position became hazardous by a flank movement of the enemy's infantry and was only saved from probable capture by the daring deed of Captain Rock Champion and his company of cavalry, in charging the enemy and cutting through their line and back again, which threw them into confusion and they retreated. Captain Champion lost two killed and seven wounded. It was a brilliant event, and no one but a dashing, daring soldier would have attempted it. Rock Champion and Sam Farrington were remarkable for their disregard of danger and its consequences, and few if any in the army of General Price displayed or felt such romantic enjoyment as they did in being where the rattle and din of battle was the fiercest. Soldiers usually are impelled forward, kept in position by a sense of duty, but not so with the heroes named. They, from the very love of it, dashed into the fray, seemingly with no apprehension of any result but victory.

After the battle of Shiloh, General Price received orders to reenforce the army of Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston, and moved his command down White river to Memphis and thence to Corinth. Guibor's Battery was then attached to General Little's division and participated in the engagement of Iuka and Corinth. Afterward, the Battery was assigned to Gen. Bowen's division and did gallant service at Grand Gulf and in all the fights around Vicksburg, as also in the defense of that place.

Wade's Battery was organized at Memphis by Capt. William Wade, of this city. His first lieutenant was Sam Farrington; Second Lieutenant Richard Walsh; and Third Lieutenant, James Barron. He received his guns and equipment from the Confederate government and marched across the country to join Gen. Price at Springfield. He was a participant in all the engagements that followed in Missouri and accompanied Price to Corinth, where his Battery was assigned to Little's Division, and did gallant service at Iuka and Corinth, also with General Bowen at Grand Gulf and the other battles preceding the investment of Vicksburg. During the protracted siege, his men and animals, like the rest, suffered from constant vigils and insufficient food. Barrett's Battery, the Tenth Missouri, may be regarded also as a St. Louis contribution to the Confederacy. Many Camp Jackson men joined it at Memphis, where it was organized. Its captain was Overton W. Barrett, a brother of Richard Barrett, known as "Missouri Dick," who at the breaking out of the war, represented this district in Congress; First Lieutenant, Edward Blennerhassett, whose father was a distinguished member of the bar of this city; Second Lieutenant, Isaac Lightner and Third Lieutenant, William Brown.

The name of General Henry Little is irrevocably bound up and associated with the soldiers of Missouri. He was a captain in the old army and well remembered as an officer with a promising future in the early days of Jefferson Barracks, when Grant, Hancock and other officers who afterwards distinguished themselves were quartered there, and in the city he was a guest at all the society events of the time. After war had been declared in the state by Gen. Lyon, he resigned his commission and joined Gen. Price and Gov. Jackson for the purpose of assisting in the organization of the Missouri State Guards. His military knowledge was of the greatest service, and he soon received a commission

of Brigidier from Richmond, and after the army of General Price crossed over the Mississippi to the east side, he was given the command of a division of four brigades. He was a native of Maryland, his father having represented that state in Congress. He entered the army when quite young and served in it for a period of eighteen years. Gen. Little while a retiring and modest man, was a thorough soldier, with innate bravery. He had acquired the knowledge and accomplishments of his profession by study and long service. He was an industrious commander, devoting his energies to the education of his officers, the drill of the men, and the general welfare and comfort of his command. His staff was composed as follows: Captain Wright Schaumburg Assistant Adjutant General; Capt. John G. Kelly Assistant Inspector General; Capt. Frank Von Phul Aide-de-Camp; Major John S. Mellon Commissary, and Capt. Brinker Quartermaster.

There was another gentleman connected with headquarters who can never be forgotten. This was the Rev. Father John Bannon, who, to extend his field of usefulness, left a comfortable living and prosperous parish in this city for the privations and discomforts of an army life. He joined Gen. Price's command at Springfield, accompanied by Judge R. A. Bakewell and Bauduy Garessche. He became chaplain of Wade and Guibor's batteries, and in fact served in that capacity for everyone in Gen. Price's army that was of his persuasion. He acompanied the army to the east side of the Mississippi, and by the invitation of Gen. Little was quartered with his staff and as member of the mess. Capt. Von Phul was the only officer of the staff that belonged to his faith and church. Yet it can be said his influence, in a religious sense, was felt by all who associated with him, and his presence wherever he went repressed the rude manners of the camp. Not that he objected to gaiety and mirthful pleasure, for he had the most affable manners and genial nature, but he always frowned upon the soldiers' unrestrained expressions and rude jests. He was physically large, handsome, dignified, refined and cultured. While his mission was one of peace, he became noted for his bravery in the field in attending the wounded and dying in very exposed places. He was both a pious and a practical man, and became a ministering angel wherever broken and bruised humanity needed help and consolation.

On September 21, 1862, the battle of Iuka was fought between the forces of Gen. Price and Gen. Rosecrans. It occurred in the afternoon of that day and continued after it became dark. It was a bloody affair and a victory for the Confederates, who had possession of the entire battle-field. General Little here lost his life while directing the engagement. His forehead was pierced by a minute ball, and he dropped, a lifeless body, from his horse into the arms of an attendant. It is said soldiers sometimes have a premonition of death before a battle begins, and it is believed that he had an apprehension of that kind at Iuka. On the morning of the fight, he rebuked a Mississippi Colonel, who was standing near him, for some blasphemous expression, and did so in a manner unusual to him and noticeable. Soon after this occurrence he entered a deserted log cabin on the Boonville Road to establish his field headquarters, but left it at once upon seeing blood upon the floor, and it was observed at least by one person who accompanied him for the greater part of that day, that he was seemingly melancholy and unusually reticent, and when his death came so suddenly these matters with others were remembered at once. But it must be understood that when the moment came for action, he dashed up the slope of the hill then in possession of the Federals and drove them from it, the last act in the drama of his life. That night he was buried by torch light in the garden of a friend in the town of Iuka. General Price and other General officers, with sad hearts stood around the grave and witnessed the burial of their fellow soldier. Father Bannon made the oration and in a feeling manner spoke of the character and virtues of the dead General, not, as he said, in the capacity of a priest, for he was not of his church, but as a warm admirer and friend. The intense darkness of the night, the dim flame of the torches, the bowed and uncovered heads of the distinguished group of officers, and the touching words of the speaker, made an impressive and weird scene, that will remain in the memory of those who witnessed it.

Upon the death of General Little the command of the division devolved upon the ranking brigadier who was Gen. Louis Hebert, of Louisiana. He assumed it at once and attached Capt. J. G. Kelly to his staff. Captains

Schaumburg and Von Phul reported to Gen. Price. The position of Iuka was untenable and Gen. Price retreated in good order to Baldwin, with only one attempt at molestation, which was effectually resisted. After remaining at Baldwin a short time, the army was moved to Corinth, Generals Price and Van Dorn joining their forces for a big event at that place. The battle occurred there on the 3d and 4th days of October, 1862. The army approached the place by forced marches and on the first day, Gen. Price and his troops attacked and carried the first line or outer works. It was here that the gallant Lieut. Sam Farrington ,of Wade's Battery, was killed by a grape-shot fired from a Parrott gun called the "Lady Richardson," which was captured in a few moments afterward in the charge on the works. He was carried from the field by the ever vigilant and faithful Father Bannon, who selected a spot for the temporary interment of his remains. They were afterward removed by his relatives and placed in Bellfontaine. On October 4, the attack on the second or inner line of entrenchments was made. These works were fully manned by infantry, and in Ft. Robinot and the numerous redoubts along the line were placed heavy armaments of artillery. The ground in front of the works for a wide space was protected and covered by an abatis of forest trees felled in such a way that their sharpened limbs, with wire stretched between them in many places, would offer the greatest obstacle to an attacking force. At an early hour, the signal of attack was given by the opening roar of the Batteries of Landis, Guibor, and others. The troops had been lying on their arms all night in the expectation of the morrow, a condition more trying to the anxious soldier than battle itself. They advanced quickly for the assault, and over and through the exasperating abatis, in the teeth of that unmerciful rain of grape and minie balls with unflinching valor upon the works, captured them and drove out the Federals, a fleeing mass into the town of Corinth, following them as far as the Tishamingo Hotel. The Confederate line was so broken and wrecked in the charge that its condition was soon discovered by the enemy, who had re-formed on the rising ground beyond and without delay returned with their reserves in solid line and drove those who were a few moments before their conquerors over the captured works in full retreat. It was then, in passing back over the abatis, that the havoc and fearful carnage was observed which had taken place during the time of the grand charge—a spectacle unnoticed before in the exciting rush to carry the works. Dead men were seen in reaps, having fallen across one another at places where they were detained in struggling through the obstructions of the fallen timber. It had been a previous arrangement between the commanding Generals that Lovell's Division of Van Dorn's command should be held in readiness to support the troops making the attack and hold the ground taken until the broken lines were re-formed. Lovell failed to act the part assigned to him. His division was inactive during the fight and the battle was lost through his negligence or incompetency. His military career was soon after ended by a court martial that tried him. He was relieved of his command and retired to the obscurity he deserved, being unable to offer a tangible excuse for the crime he had committed.

The Brigade of our Gen. John S. Bowen belonged to Lovell's Division and therefore had no opportunity to distinguish itself during the fight, but upon the retreat it acted splendidly in covering the rear. The position of the vanquished army was very critical, with a superior force making attacks upon the rear, and in front upon the line of retreat a formidable force in possession of an important bridge. The appearance of Gen. Price at the stand made at the Hatchie Bridge is well remembered. Mounted on a large sorrel horse and dressed in a hunting shirt, with his bronzed and determined face shaded by a slouch hat, he made a picture of undaunted courage fit for the pencil of any artist. Colonels Sneed and Loughborough, his aide-de-camps, Col. Dick Morrison, and other members of his staff were with him. It looked as if Gen. Hurlburt had effectually barred any further retreat, as he held the bridge. It was, however, continued after a bitter fight, which gave time for the repairs of another bridge down stream, over which the army passed in safety.

The fight at Corinth was fearfully disastrous to the Missouri troops, as evidenced by the long list of killed, wounded and missing. The gallantry shown by them in making the assault on so formidable a fortification has never been excelled on any field. They unflinchingly accomplished the task given them

in the fight and were deprived of their victory only by the incompetency and criminal blunders of others.

The army retreated to Abbyville and rested there, thence to Water Valley and finally to Grenada. Here it re-organized and was reviewed by Jefferson Davis, ex-Governor Trusten Polk, Gens. Price, Johnston, Pemberton, Loring, Dr. Blackburn, of Kentucky, and others. The Brigade of Gen. Hebert was ordered from Grenada on December 25, to take position on the right wing of Vickburg at Haine's Bluff. Gen. Bowen's Division was ordered to Port Gibson and Grand Gulf. Gen. Price had solicited and received orders from Richmond to take command of the Trans-Mississippi Department. He bade farewell at Grenada to the old soldiers he loved so well and re-crossed the Mississippi to the West, where he naturally belonged. The Brigade of Gen. Parsons had preceded him some time before from Tupelo. Col. James M. Loughborough of his staff, remained and took position on the staff of Gen. Moore, the Texan, and afterward with Gen. Frank M. Cockrell.

Gen. Grant's base of supplies at Holly Springs was captured with its vast stores by Gen. Van Dorn in a raid made from Grenada with a large mounted force composed of the most daring spirits of the army. All distinction in rank was discarded and laid aside for the time being. Every man recognized that the expedition had but one guiding spirit, one commander to whom they were subservient. It was a brilliantly conceived and well executed event that was wholly unlooked for by the Federals and cost their government millions of dollars. The plan of attack on Vicksburg in the rear was by that movement of Van Dorn changed. Gen. Grant was forced to to take the river route for his advance on that place. He endeavored to turn the right wing of Gen. Pemberton's army at Haine's Bluff and Chickasaw Bayou with a force composed of gunboats on the Yazoo river and a land force under Gen. Sherman, in which Gen. Frank P. Blair and Gov. Thos. C. Fletcher played a part, the latter being captured at Chickasaw Bayou. The portion of the ground here was so cut up with the tortuous course of the Bayou that the force under Sherman could not deploy properly, and hence was brought into action more in column than in line of battle. The force under Gen. Stephen D. Lee, who defended the place, occupied a position at the base of the bluffs in a ditch on the roadside that had been washed out by the rains. In that natural entrenchment, about eight hundred men were placed, whose line of fire on the open space in front actually swept the ground, mowing the willows in the bayou as if cut with the scythe. That, together with the fire of the field batteries from the top of the bluff, forced the Federals to retire permanently to their transports, after many vain, but gallant, attempts to make a lodgement. While the loss to the Confederates was not twenty in number, the Federals must have had in killed and wounded several hundreds. The feint at Haine's Bluff was merely to divert attention from the real place of attack upon the Bayou. Gen. Grant's next move against Vicksburg was an attempt to change the channel of the Mississippi by digging a canal opposite the place. His efforts to handle the "Father of Waters" proved so futile and insignificant that he had to abandon it after prodigious labor had been expended. He then ran the gauntlet by night, of the batteries commanding the river front of Vicksburg with his gunboats and transports, and marched his army down to Waterproof. He sent Admiral Porter with a fleet of gunboats to silence the batteries at Grand Gulf, so that he could cross the river and make a landing at that place. Porter after a furious bombardment and concentrated fire of six hours' duration, was unable to make an impression upon the works or silence its batteries, and had to withdraw and abandon the attempt. Wade's Battery and three siege guns defended the place, together with a portion of Gen. Bowen's Division. Admiral Porter, in his official report of this attack, called attention to the defense of Grand Gulf by saying that the batteries were fought and the place defended with a gallantry rarely witnessed. Capt. William Wade, the brave commander of the artillery, lost his life before the close of the engagement, his head being torn off by a shot from a gunboat. He was a gallant and genial soldier, for whose death deep regret was felt and expressed in the army and by his friends in St. Louis when the news of the sad event reached the city. Gen. Grant subsequently crossed his army at Bruinburg and fought the battles of Port Gibson, Champion Hills and Big Black, meeting at these points only portions of the Confederate army under Gen. Pemberton, who, in place of opposing the Federal Army

with his full force when it arrived on the east bank of the river, fought it with insufficient numbers, was, as a consequence, defeated in detail and driven into Vicksburg. The entrenchments there were poorly constructed, the parapets in the most cases being not more than waist-high. Consequently, the soldiers from the very start of the siege had to keep digging deeper for protection and build transverses to shield them from the enfilading fire of the enemy. The works extended too far and covered a larger territory than necessary —a great detriment, as it took all of what was left of Pemberton's army to occupy and defend them. During the whole of the forty-five days that the siege lasted, the half-starved soldiers were never relieved from their position in the works, but lay there in the broiling summer sun, ready to resist attack at any time. Not only were the fortifications imperfect, but also the necessary provision for the subsistence of the army had been overlooked and neglected. During the siege, the commissary stores were wholly inadequate to meet the wants of the troops. A large portion of the time, only quarter rations were issued and those were of a poor character.

The ability of Pemberton as a general and the strategy he displayed has often been discussed, and the pertinent question frequently asked why he allowed himself to be driven into Vicksburg and diverted from joining Gen. Joe Johnston with the remnant of his army, when he saw the drift of events following the defeats he sustained east of the Black river, and the knowledge he must have had of the inadequate supplies of all kinds stored in Vicksburg for a protracted siege. After the battle of Champion Hills, General Loring, with his division, severed himself from Pemberton and joined Johnson at Jackson. The force under Gen. Louis Hebert should have done the same thing by way of the Yazoo Valley from its station at Haine's Bluff but received orders on May 17 to march for the defense of Vicksburg. Gen. Johnston sent Pemberton this message of advice: "Better lose Vicksburg and save your army," but it did not reach him until it was too late and the investment of the place had begun. For the space of forty-five days, all attempts of Gen. Grant to subdue the place were ineffectual. He made two assaults upon the works which were repulsed with great loss, and during the entire time of the investment while advancing his parallels, he rained upon the beleagured city almost a constant shower of missiles from siege guns, mortars and small arms.

To those in command of the defense it became evident, on the forty-second day of the siege that a crisis had arrived and the condition of things that then existed could not last much longer. A council of Generals was called to consider the matter, resulting in the determination to surrender the place upon the best terms that could be had before the arrival of the national holiday, the Fourth of July. It was considered that, if delayed, a general onslaught of the works would be made on that day, which the enfeebled garrison could not effectually withstand or resist, and in which would occur the unnecessary sacrifice of the lives of the brave defenders. The Union Army had gradually worked up their approaches so near that only a few feet separated the respective lines at the advanced salient angles. Consequently, a column of reserved men would have had an easy task to charge over those places and flank the line, right and left, particularly so if made on July 4, with the wild enthusiasm it would engender. The slaughter that was sure to follow that movement was happily averted by the good sense of the commanding generals, one of whom was our own General Bowen, who, when the preliminaries for the surrender took place, on July 3, was selected to accompany General Pemberton and ride with him to meet General Grant, who awaited him near the Jackson road a short distance beyond the works. On July 4, the Federal troops marched in and took possession of Vicksburg. Their entry was made in the most unostentatious manner and without the least show of triumph. The defenders of the place were treated with great consideration by General Grant and liberally supplied with provisions, while waiting to be paroled. By the terms of the surrender, officers were allowed to retain their side arms and their horses also. Two places were designated as parole camps for the several commands—Demopolis, Alabama, and Enterprise, Mississippi—which they reached after weary marches, to remain until exchanged. As no forage had been provided for the animals of the army during the siege, there were but few horses left at the surrender. Hundreds were killed or died for want of food. Those that were either ridden or led from the place after the

siege were nothing more than animated skeletons, with tightly drawn hides covering their frames. That they had any vitality to move at all was wonderful. During the whole time of the siege and until the arrival of the Federals they had nothing to eat but the bark of trees and small patches of cane that grew in the valleys, which, with the grasses on the hills were eaten, and being trampled over by the tread of moving feet, quickly disappeared altogether A very entertaining book relative to this siege was written by a St. Louis lady, Mrs. James M. Loughborough, called "Cave Life in Vicksburg." She herself with her baby, occupied a cave in the hills during the whole siege.

The defense of Vicksburg will take rank with any of the memorable sieges in which the armies of the world in times past were engaged. Plevna, probably the most remarkable of any, considering the numbers engaged and loss of life, lasted forty-eight days—three days longer than that of Vicksburg. The opinion of General Grant regarding the defense of that place can but be shown by the following extract from a letter written by him in reply to Pemberton's note requesting an armistice to arrange terms of surrender. Both communications were delivered and received under flag of truce by our General Bowen. "The useless effusion of blood you propose stopping by this course can be ended at any time you may choose by an unconditional surrender of the city and garrison. Men who have shown so much endurance and courage as those now in Vicksburg will always challenge the respect of an adversary, and I can assure you will be treated with all the respect due to prisoners of war." This reply is taken from Charles A. Dana's "Reminiscences of the Siege." In it he also mentions the fact that there was no foundation for the apprehension felt by the Confederates that an assault upon the works would be made on July 4th. General Grant deeming it unnecessary to waste human life to accomplish an event that was certain to transpire in a very short time from the scarcity of food and exhaustion of the garrison.

In the relating of some of the events from the surrender of Camp Jackson to the surrender of Vicksburg, the purpose was to refer only to the commands in which soldiers from this city were identified, and beyond what has been said, no attempt will be made to follow them further to their final surrender. After remaining in the camps of Enterprise and Demopolis for some time, the army was released from parole, and reorganized, and sent to the support of Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, who made a campaign in front of General Sherman's march on Atlanta that will be handed down and live in history as one of the most able and masterly military efforts that was ever performed by an army. Before leaving Demopolis, a re-organization of the artillery also became imperative, and from the remains of Guibor's, Wade's, and Landis' Batteries one was formed which retained the name of Guibor, as he was appointed Captain. The Lieutenants were: first, Richard Walsh, second, Edward McBride; third, A. W. Harris. With six Napoleon guns it was attached to Cockrell's Brigade, Polk's Division of Johnston's Army. At Kenesaw Mountain, Lawrence Murphy was elected first lieutenant and Samuel M. Kennard, second lieutenant of the Battery, in consequence of the death of one and the wounding of two officers under the concentrated fire of forty pieces of Sherman's artillery. Besides the loss of life already mentioned in Bowen's old regiment at the battle of Franklin, the death of three St. Louisians is remembered. Capt. Cunniff, and Lieutenants Marnell and Crow, of the Fifth Missouri, who were members of Capt. Joe Kelly's original company, were killed in the same fight and fell within twenty feet of each other.

It would be a great pleasure, if space allowed it, to follow the fortunes of the gallant men who left their homes in this city and State at large to fight for State rights in which they had been educated to believe as a doctrine of government. Many perished in the strife and many were spared to return into the localities they had left, to begin over again civil life, and by their industry and intelligence repair their own shattered fortunes, and also aid in building up a prosperous future for the city and State.

Major-General Sterling Price returned to this city broken in health and died in 1867 at the age of 59 years. His chief of staff, Colonel Thos. L. Snead, came back also to St. Louis, but finally made his home in New York. He was a lawyer by profession, and was a gallant and faithful officer, who understood the duties of his position and was a great acquisition to the army. He had all the

qualities and polished manners of a gentleman. He was most companionable and had a large fund of both knowledge and anecdote at his disposal to draw on, when occasion required it, to enliven his comrades and turn many a moment that otherwise would have been gloomy into one of pleasure. He wrote a book, which he called "The Fight for Missouri," a most impartial relation of facts connected with the stirring events of that time. To the future historian this work will be a valuable one, written as it is without prejudice. He died suddenly in New York and his remains were brought here and interred in Bellefontaine. Col. James M. Loughborough returned here and became identified with the Iron Mountain Railroad, then owned by the late Thomas Allen, to whom he was a great acquisition in the management of the Land Department. He was accidentally killed at Little Rock by the explosion of his shot-gun. General D. M. Frost also returned to his old home in this city. He was born near Schenectady, New York, in 1823, and is now, at the age of seventy-five, a well-preserved, soldierly looking man.

The following list contains many, but not all of the names of the Southern Veterans who returned to this city, with other names of soldiers who fought for the South and made their homes here and became identified with the material interests of the city after the war.

R. P. Annan, Patrick Ahearn, Ben Adler, Dr. R. C. Atkinson, Lewis D. Allen, Jr., James W. Allen, Alexander G. Anderson, William Bull, James Bannerman, F. P. Bronaugh, N. R. Black, C. P. Bayse, Wallace Butler, C. W. Branch, Dr. J. P. Bryson, M. Bernheimer, Thomas B. Blake, Joseph Boyce, W. P. Barlow, John Bull, R. A. Bakewell, O. W. Barrett, W. G. Blakey, Howard Brothers, Martin Burke, W. H. Biggs, William Barnett, Given Campbell, W. H. Clopton, David W. Carruth, W. L. Cassidy, Ed Cunningham, Jr., E. P. Creecy, Seth W. Cobb, George J. Chapman, Philip Chew, N. V. Cameron, D. N. Currie, Luther H. Conn, John J. Corkery, Frank Carter, Ward Childs, Frank Curtis, John Cumminskey, J. R. Daugherty, Joseph T. Donovan, Dr. H. C. Dalton, John N. Drummond, James N. Douglas, Eugene Donnelly, J. White Edwards, C. P. Ellerbe, J. F. Fortune, D. M. Frost, Henry Guibor, Frank Gaiennie, Samuel Gordon, P. B. Garesche, Michael Griffin, George H. Goddard, Edward Haren, James B. Hill, J. D. Holliday, Jerome Hill, R. R. Hutchinson, Ewing Hill, S. D. Hardaway, W. B. Harrison, G. A. Hayward, William F. Haines, Warwick Hough, B. Newton Hart, W. S. Havens, Claiborne B. Hunt, C. O. Hitchcock, Walter D. Jones, Lorraine F. Jones, F. N. Johnson, John G. Kelley, Samuel M. Kennard, L. D. Kingsland, W. Clark Kennerly, Joseph Kelly, James Kelly, Louis T. Kretschmar, C. Leslie Kretschmar, White Kennett, Dr. J. A. Leavy, James M. Loughborough, F. X. LaBruyere, John A. Ladd, Robert McCulloch, Patrick Mulcahey, R. J. Medley, Gov. John S. Marmaduke, Dr. E. C. Michel, Edgar Miller, George J. Mook, Dr. J. J. Miller, J. R. Moseby, Dr. W. M. McPheeters, James H. McNamara, R. T. Morrison, A. W. Moise, John S. Mellor, Dr. S. Gratz Moses, Michael McMahon, John Meehan, Minor Meriwether, Dr. S. P. Nidelet, Dr. J. C. Nidelet, Frank Noel, John K. Newman, Dennis O'Brien, S. M. Phelan, W. M. Price, R. A. Pendleton, Celsus Price, James Peterson, R. M. Powell, Joseph C. Piggott, J. R. Purvis, E. C. Robbins, C. C. Rainwater, Dr. P. C. Robinson, Rev. P. G. Robert, Russell Riley, William Robinson, A. W. Stewart, A. C. Stewart, George H. Small, Dr. H. N. Spencer, E. H. Sublette, Dr. I. C. W. Steedman, Edgar Skinner, Robert H. Stockton, R. R. Southard, George W. Sale, Peter Saugrain, Thomas L. Sneed, Wright Schaumburg, Alonzo W. Slaybach, E. J. Styles, Peyton Skipworth, William Smizer, Ben Von Phul, Frank Von Phul, L. B. Valliant, Dr. Charles Vastine, John Waddell, S. D. Winter, John W. Wray, Dr. William Webb, H. W. Williams, W. H. Weller, Hunt P. Wilson, Thos. H. West, Thomas Warren, and T. M. Wright.

It is sad to think of those who never did return, but died like men in fighting for and upholding a cause that was to them a sacred one. Among those gallant and chosen spirits were: John S. Bowen, Emmet McDonald, John M. Winer, William Chappell, Sam Farrington, William Wade, Early Stein, Rock Champion, Churchill Clark, Wallace Hartley, James Fanning, Hugh A. Garland, Thomas T. Tunstall, James George, Ed Blennerhassett, W. C. P. Carrington, S. O. Coleman, Charles L. Rodgers, George O'Flaherty, Samuel Howarth, Joseph Dean, Samuel Kennerly, Edward Murray, A. J. Byrne, Aubrey Howard, William Crow, A. B. Barnett, Peter L. Fitzwil-

Lams, Edward Fagan, Lewis B. Beakey, Sergeant Parker, William Dunnica, Thomas Shelley, and Girard A. Foote.

The foregoing statement of events must be regarded and taken as the Confederate view of affairs in general, recording the effect of prejudices and animosities existing in this city at the opening of the civil war and afterward. Since then, the softening influence of time has removed both passion and prejudice, and at this day a rational view can be taken of the motives and methods used in solving the political problems which disturbed the country and upon the contending hosts can be bestowed the merit and praise due them for their valor and devotion to the cause they espoused and the principles that directed them. Probably there never has been a rebellion or revolution of the magnitude of our own, which left behind it as little bitterness of feeling between combatants. Whatever may be said of the politicians during the reconstruction days in which the "blody shirt" was waved, one assertion can be repeated without successful contradiction, that between the soldiers on both sides who went into the army and fought for their principles, there never has been anything but mutual regard and respect; and in our city, the Germans who were once thought so aggressive are now our intimate associates and friends, and few names hold a higher place in our regard as soldiers than those of Siegel, Osterhaus, and others of the same nationality, equally meritorious. To illustrate and put into practical operation the good fellowship and fraternity of the old soldiers of our city, a society has been formed of the "Veterans of the Blue and the Gray," whose annual meeting takes place on February 12th of each year, Lincoln's birthday. The preamble to their constitution contains these words: "The war has been over for a generation of men. The issues which arose from it have been settled by the slow and sure processes of political, commercial and industrial evolution. Standing shoulder to shoulder, or front to front in those times which tried American manhood, we gained the respect for each other's integrity and valor. We have since formed many ties and fought many peaceful battles together, binding us close as friends. Whatever our differences then, we are now all American patriots, with an abiding faith in the destiny of our country and a fervent love for her flag. Dead issues belong to impartial histories. To be true to our part we must stand for liberty, law and order, so that our beloved country may fulfill her mission in the world."

SAMUEL M. KENNARD.
JOHN G. KELLY,

Ware, Martha E., who has been identified with many public interests in St. Louis since 1863, was born in New England, daughter of Joseph B. Young, and a descendant of Scotch and French ancestors. One branch of the family to which she belongs, has however been indentified with the history of New Hampshire for two hundred years, while the representatives of another branch of the family were numbered among the earliest Massachusetts Bay colonists. In her early childhood, Mrs. Ware entered a school in Boston and she was graduated in the first class which went out from the Roxbury High School. After that, she pursued a course of study at the Massachusetts State Normal School, and in 1859, became, first, assistant principal in a grammar school in New Haven, Connecticut, and later assistant principal in the West End school of Boston. Afterward, she was for two and a half years a teacher in the Massachusetts State Normal School, coming, at the end of that time, to St. Louis, where, for four years thereafter, she occupied a prominent position in the Normal School of this city, doing much to advance its standing among educational institutions of this city. In 1870 she founded a club of Mary Institute graduates for special study, and this club, which continued in existence for seven years, proved an incentive to the formation of other clubs of the same character which prosecuted their researches under the leadership of various professors in St. Louis. She was a charter member of the Wednesday Club and was its first treasurer, and for the first four years of its existence was chief manager of the Fresh Air Mission, funds for the maintainance of which were furnished by a committee of gentlemen. During the organization of the association which built the Martha Parsons Hospital and while that institution was in process of erection, Mrs. Ware was president of the Board of Trustees which had charge of the work of building up this institution, then known as the Augusta Free Hospital for Children. She also enjoys the distinction of having been the first lady Sunday-school superin-

tendent in the West, she having served in that capacity for two terms—the first of which began in 1878—in the Sunday-school connected with the Church of the Messiah. In 1897 she was nominated as a candidate for member of the Board of Education of St. Louis on the "Reform ticket," of that year, but on account of intended absence in Europe, she declined the nomination, although assurances of support came to her from various political organizations and from many professional and business men who recognized her capacity for reformatory work and her ability to advance the educational interests of the city. A member of the old Philharmonic Singing Society of St. Louis when it was under the able management of Prof. Sobolewski, she was an ardent lover of music and did much to promote musical culture in the city until other affairs absorbed so large a share of her time and attention that she was compelled to forego, in a measure, her labors in this field. In the various movements set on foot for the higher education of women in this city which has so long been her home, she has been recognized as a capable and efficient leader, and her efforts and influence have been prolific of good results. It was at her home that a small number of people, mostly teachers, met in 1879 with an inclination in the direction of serious reading and the study of philosophic questions, and formed an organization which spent one afternoon of each week in discussing a chapter in some masterpiece of speculative philosophy. This little club continued in existence for sixteen or seventeen years and not only broadened the intellectuality and added to the accomplishments of its members, but stimulated the formation of several similar clubs in the city, all of which have served an excellent purpose as educators. In the organization of the Missouri State Federation of Women's Clubs, Mrs. Ware took a prominent part, having served as a member of the original committee which proposed and consummated the Federation. She married William E. Ware in 1867.

War with Spain.—The war of 1898 between the United States and Spain grew out of the effort of the people of Cuba to throw off the Spanish yoke. They had made this effort repeately, always with increasing sympathy from the people of the United States, and when, in 1898, their struggle against Spanish authority, protracted through three years, had brought about the devastation of a large portion of the island, and was resisted by the Spaniards itn a policy pitiless and unsparing the popular feeling in this country began to demand an overt espousal of the Cuban cause, and a strong sentiment in Congress favored war. In the midst of this condition of things, the United States Battleship "Maine," while lying at anchor in the harbor of Havana, whither she had been sent on a mission of international courtesy and good will, was, on the 15th of February, blown up by a torpedo, 566 of her crew perishing in the catastrophe. This brought matters to a crisis, for, there was an almost universal conviction in this country that the destruction of the ship was the work, direct or indirect, of the Spanish authorities, and it was clearly seen that war was inevitable. On the 9th of March, Congress, by a unanimous vote, in both houses, appropriated $50,000,000 "for the national defense and for each and every purpose connected therewith, to be expended at the discretion of the President." On the 19th of April, Congress passed, by a vote of 42 to 35 in the Senate, and 311 to 6 in the House, a joint resolution, declaring that "the people of the Island of Cuba are and of right ought to be free and independent," and that "the Government of the United States does hereby demand of the government of Spain to at once relinquish its authority and government in the Island of Cuba and withdraw its land and naval forces from Cuba and Cuban waters." The Spanish minister at Washington at once demanded his passports, and the Spanish Government at Madrid broke off all relations with our minister, General Woodford. On the 22nd of April, the President proclaimed a blockade of the Northern coast of Cuba and on the 25th, Congress declared the existence of a state of war with Spain from and including the 21st day of April. On the 23rd the President called for 125,000 volunteers. On May 1st, Commodore George Dewey, with the Pacific fleet, attacked and destroyed the Spanish fleet in the Bay of Manilla, in the Philippine Islands. On the 3d of June, at night, Lieutenant Hobson, with seven volunteers, sunk the collier "Merrimac" in the channel at the entrance of Santiago harbor, under a shower of fire from the shore batteries. On the 22nd of June the advance of our invading army under General

Shafter, landed at Baiquiri, fifteen miles east of Santiago, and the movement against that place was begun. There was severe fighting on the 24th and on the 1st of July, and, on the 2nd of July, El Caney and San Juan were captured after desperate engagements—and this completed the investment of the city. On the 3rd, Admiral Cervera's fleet which had been lying in Santiago harbor for more than two months attempted to escape in the presence of our blockading squadron, and after a running fight of twenty miles, was utterly destroyed by the fire of our ships, the Spanish Admiral and over 1300 men taken prisoners, and 600 Spaniards perishing. This disaster to the Spanish arms was followed on the 15th of July by the capitulation of Santiago and the eastern end of Cuba, with the surrender of 22,000 prisoners. Then followed the invasion of Porto Rico, and by the 12th of August our army had possession of a large part of the Island without encountering serious resistance. The last scene of the war was enacted at Manilla on the 15th of August, when, after a brief assault, that city fell into our hands. This was the end of overt hostilities. The war began on May 1, in the Bay of Manilla, and ended there on the 15th of August. Our losses were: officers killed, 23; enlisted men killed 257; total 280. Officers wounded, 113; enlisted men wounded, 1464; total 1577; of the navy, killed 17; wounded 67; died as the result of wounds, 18; invalided from service 6; total 91. The deaths from disease from May 1, to December 31, 1898, were officers 111; men 4854.

On the 25th of April the Governor of Missouri was informed by the War Department that Missouri's quota under the call for 125,000 volunteers, was one light battery of artilliery and five regiments of infantry, to serve for two years, unless sooner discharged. The Secretary of War expressed the desire that as far as practicable the National Guard be given the preference. Jefferson Barracks was made the rendezvous. On the 27th of April Adjutant General M. F. Bell of Missouri issued an order granting authority for the organization of the Fifth Regiment of First Brigade, National Guard of Missouri. On the 28th, commanding officers of the First, Second, Fourth and Fifth regiments of infantry, and Battery "A" National Guard of Missouri were directed to issue orders for the election of officers to fill vacancies; and on May, 2nd, permission was given to such officers and men of the National Guard of Missouri as desired, to volunteer into the service of the United States. The troops began to arrive at Jefferson Barracks on the 1st of May. Light Battery "A" being the first to be mustered in and equipped for field service, was ordered to Chicamauga. It was recruited and enrolled in St. Louis, its officers being Captain Frank M. Rumbold; First Lieutenants, John E. Weber; Edward Bates Eno; Second Lieutenant, William J. Murray; with 174 men. The battery was at Chicamauga from May 19 to July 24, when it started for Porto Rico. It was in Porto Rico from August 4th to September 8th when, the war being over, it was ordered home, reaching Jefferson Barracks on the 22nd of September, and, after sixty days furlough, mustered out on the 30th of November. The First Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry was mustered into the United States service at Jefferson Barracks, May, 13, by Lieutenant Letcher Hardeman, Tenth Cavalry, United States Army, the companies composing it being recruited and enrolled in St. Louis. The regiment was not in active service, and, during the period from the date of mustering in, May 13, to mustering out at St. Louis, October 31, by Lieutenant Ralph Harrison, Second United States Cavalry, and Major Second Missouri Volunteer Infantry, it had its camp at Chickamauga, from May 21st to September 4th; at Jefferson Barracks, from September 6th to October 18th; and at the Armory in St. Louis, from October 18 to October 31. The officers of the First Regiment were Col. Edwin Batdorf, Lieutenant-Colonel John S. Cavender, Major Alfred O. Kennett, Major Clarence A. Sinclair. The Second regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, composed of companies from Carthage, Butler, Lamar, Sedalia, Pierce City, Clinton, Joplin, Nevada, Springfield and Jefferson City, had for its officers Col. William K. Caffee, Lieutenant Col. Harry C. De Muth, Maj. Harrison Mitchell, Maj. Franklin F. Williams, Maj. Ralph Harrison. It was mustered into the United States service May 12, and was encamped in Kentucky, and at Chickamauga, until November, when it was mustered out. The Third Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry had for its officers Col. George P. Gross, Lieut-Col. Charles F. Wagar, Maj. Sidney E. Kelsey, Maj. Fred W. Fleming, Maj. Thomas W. Sla-

vens. It was mustered in at Jefferson Barracks, May 14, and mustered out November, 7, at Kansas City. The regiment was recruited at Kansas City, with the exception of one company which was recruited at Independence. From May 14 to November 7 it was stationed at Jefferson Barracks, Camp Alger, Virginia; Camp Meade, Pennsylvania; and Kansas City. The Fourth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, Col. Joseph A. Corby, Lieut.-Col. William P. Burnham, Maj. William E. Stringfellow, Maj. Wilson S. Hendrick, Maj. Clay C. McDonald, was recruited four companies at St. Joseph, and the others at Carrollton, Mound City, Bethany, Maryville, Hannibal, Chillicothe, Warrensburg, and Fulton. It was mustered in at Jefferson Barracks, May 16. The Fifth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry was mustered in at Jefferson Baracks, May 18, and mustered out at Kansas City, November 9, its officers being Col. Milton Moore, Lieut.-Col. Charles Morgan, Maj. William M. Abernathy, Maj. William T. Stark, Maj. George D. Moore. Five of the companies composing it were recruited at Kansas City, and the others at Harrisonville, Carthage, Jefferson Barracks, Columbia, Higginsville, Mexico, and Excelsior Springs. It was stationed at Chicamauga and Lexington. The Sixth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry raised under the President's second call for 75,000 volunteers, of May 25, was mustered in at Jefferson Barracks July 20 to 23, the companies composing it being from Brookfield, California, Carondelet, Bloomfield, Doniphan, Willow Springs, St. Charles, Lutesville, Kennett, St. Louis and De Soto. Its officers were Col. Letcher Hardeman, Lieut.-Col. Harvey Clark, Maj. Orlando F. Guthrie, Maj. Jacob J. Dickinson. It was the last one to take the field, but it saw a more extended service than any other Missouri regiment. It was part of the army under Gen. Lee that went to Cuba and took possession of Havana upon the evacuation of that city by the Spanish troops. Col. Letcher Hardeman of the regular army who mustered in all the Missouri troops into the United States service brought it to a high condition of discipline; it was called the best regiment of troops in Gen. Lee's army. After being on duty for some time in the vicinity of Havana, it returned to Georgia and was mustered out at Savannah, May 10, and the men returned to St. Louis on the 12th. The regiment presented a beautiful saber to Col. Hardeman. The Third Regiment of United States Volunteer Engineers which was organized and mustered in at Jefferson Barracks between July 25 and August 20, contained a Missouri contingent of 227 men, 131 of them from St. Louis. On the 20th of September, 1898, the regiment moved to Lexington, Kentucky, and became part of the First Army Corps under General Breckinridge. On the 13th of November, it reached Macon, Georgia, and in December went to Cuba where it performed a great deal of constructive work in the vicinity of Matanzas and Cienfuegos. In April the battalions were returned to the United States, the First and Third being brought to Savannah, Georgia, and mustered out on the 17th at Fort McPherson. The Missouri contingent arrived at St. Louis on the 18th and were received with honors by a committee of citizens with Mayor Ziegenhein, an interesting part of the ceremony being the presentation to each soldier of a medal made from metal taken from the ill-fated battle-ship "Maine." Missouri furnished altogether 7,893 Infantry and 177 Artillery, a total of 8,109 soldiers and "in no instance," says Adjutant Bell in his report, "were any of the men or officers of our Missouri troops reported for any serious infraction of military discipline."

War With The Seminoles. Missouri troops were participants in the war with the Seminole Indians in Florida, which lasted seven years and cost the government of the United States more than thirty millions of dollars. Being deprived of their lands in pursuance of the general policy of removing all the Indians west of the Mississippi, the Seminoles inaugurated, in 1835, a war which baffled the efforts of some of the ablest generals in the United States Army and of troops who had distinguished themselves for their spendid fighting qualities. In 1837, President Van Buren, through the Secretary of War, issued a requisition on the Governor of Missouri for two regiments of mounted volunteers to participate in a campaign against the Seminoles. In response to this call, a regiment was raised by Colonel Richard Gentry, recruited mainly in Boone and adjoining counties, and the regiment, under command of Colonel Gentry, left Columbia October 6, 1837. Colonel Gentry marched his troops to St. Louis and at Jefferson Barracks they were mustered into the

United States military service by General Henry Atkinson. On the eve of their departure for the scene of action, they were addressed by Senator Thomas H. Benton, who had advised the President to call on Missouri for troops for this service, assuring him that "Missourians would go wherever their services were needed." Embarking on the Mississippi, they proceeded to New Orleans and thence to Tampa Bay, disembarking on the Florida coast November 15. They were at once ordered by General Zachary Taylor to march with a body of regulars against the Indians, and met the enemy near Okeechobee Lake. After a hard fight, the Indians were vanquished, but Colonel Gentry and more than one hundred of his brave Missourians were killed in the battle. The regiment returned to Missouri and was mustered out of the service early in 1838. The remains of Colonel Gentry were brought back to St. Louis and buried at Jefferson Barracks, and Gentry county was named in his honor.

Wars with Great Britain.—The history of Missouri as an integral part of the territory of the United States does not date back to the founding of the Republic and it cannot be said therefore, that the inhabitants of this region had any participation in the first war with Great Britain. The Declaration of Independence awoke no responsive echoes on the Western bank of the Mississippi. No blood of Revolutionary patriots was shed on Missouri soil, and probably the only incident of the struggle for independence which caused a thrill of excitement in the French settlement of St. Louis was the conquest of the Illinois country by George Rogers Clark. Many of the inhabitants of Kaskaskia, Cahokia, and in the other Illinois towns which capitulated to Clark, were kinsmen of the settlers in St. Louis; their language was the same, and they were engaged in business pursuits which threw them much together. Although they were subjects of another government and probably felt that they had nothing to fear from the colonists who were warring against the British, they could not have viewed with indifference the conquest of a vast region of country lying at their doors and a transfer of allegiance by those who were their neighbors and friends. They hated the English and doubtless sympathized to some extent with the American colonists, but in no way were drawn into the conflict, nor is it probable that they were even remotely affected by the war. It is barely possible that the massacre of a few St. Louis settlers by Indians in 1780—noted elsewhere—resulted from British machinations which incited the Indians of the northwest to invade the Illinois country, and some early historians have taken this view. It is not improbable that the St. Louis colonists, like their contemporaries in Illinois, inclined to the belief that the British were responsible for the murderous foray of the savages; but careful historical research does not reveal any basis of fact for the statement that the acts of this band of marauding Indians had any connection with England's military movements in America. In this connection, it may be stated also that the region about the mouth of the Missouri suffered comparatively little from Indian depredations during the era of its settlement by the whites and few thrilling tales of Indian warfare have been handed down to their descendants by the pioneers of St. Louis. Peaceably the abroigines yielded to the inevitable and gave way to advancing civilization, practically without a struggle and almost without a protest. Although St. Louis had been in existence fifty-eight years when the government of the United States declared war against Great Britain, in 1812, it appears that a war spirit was first aroused in the village by that declaration. The President's war proclamation was received here early in July of the year above mentioned and on the 11th of that month a town meeting was held, at which the following pre-amble and resolutions were adopted:

"With sensations of profound satisfaction in the conduct of the constituted authorities of our country, with feelings in perfect unision with those of our brethren throughout the United States, we, the citizens of the town and district of St. Louis, hail the tidings announced from the seat of the general government on the 19th of the last month. The grand, the all-important crisis has at length arrived — a crisis invoked by the ardent expectation, the longing wishes of an injured people, hallowed by the voice of patriotism and the pledges of honor. We are at war with the most powerful nation on earth, yet we rejoice! Posterity will consider as fabulous, contemporary powers will call it infatuation and insanity that a people should hail with acclamation and joy that event which

is in general considered as the scourge of nations and the curse of God. In the history of our intercourse with England, however, we find the solution of this moral enigma, the analysis of this strange sensation. From British outrage and wrongs, deep, damning, and discrediting, we derive motives for our acquiescence, reasons for our exultation. The proffered cup of reconciliation has been indignantly dashed to the earth. The voice of honest expostulation, nay, that of whining entreaty has been contemptuously spurned. Under circumstances of continued offense and degradation, aggravated by every refinement of cruelty and treachery, beset by artifice which it was impossible to evade, charged with an ambition that was never indulged, and with practices that were never countenanced, having our institutions belittled by derision and menaced by destruction, the gauntlet of warfare has been thrown down and we rejoice that our government has taken it up. The sacred citadel of our nation's honor has been violated, the unwarrantable breach must be repaired, the foul stain must be wiped away ere our indignation ceases, or our vengance slumbers. The past wrongs of England from this day cease to recount. Against her future we hurl haughty defiance."

"In the spirit of this declaration, we consider that we owe it our beloved country to meet the dangers which menace its existence; that we owe it to the government of our choice and approbation to furnish our proportion of that support which may enable it to meet every emergency and chastise every insult; that we owe it to the shades of our murdered and to the sufferings of our imprisoned fellow-citizens to avenge their deaths and their wrongs; that we owe it to ourselves and our children to preserve inviolate the charter of our liberties and to transmit it as unsullied, as unimpaired to posterity."

"Resolved, therefore, unanimously, That we warmly participate in the feelings and highly approve of the proceedings of our government on this awful and important occasion. That we repose entire confidence in the executive magistrate of this Union. That, elevated as he is to the most enviable station of the world, enjoying and supported by the voice of a free and high-minded people, we entertain no doubt that he will terminate that gloriously which he has commenced so auspiciously."

"Resolved, unanimously, That, since the appeal has been made to war, we do hereby offer whatever sacrifice may be required of us, of blood and treasure, to heal the wounded honor and regain the ravished rights of our injured country."

"Resolved, further, unanimously, That the thanks of this meeting and of this Territory are due to our enlightened, patriotic and justly popular magistrate, Governor Howard. That we gladly recognize in him the capacity to discern and the zeal to execute his duty; and that we consider that it is to his judicious circumspection and vigilant forecast we are indebted for our security from the merciless savages hovering on our frontiers. That our confidence in his future plans of protection and defense is complete, and that our co-operation will be prompt, and we trust it will be successful."

"Resolved, unanimously, That, as one object of this meeting was to devise some plan of protection and to procure some munitions of war for the defense of the town, and having understood from the Brigade Quartermaster that our faithful and alert chief magistrate had himself taken the subject into consideration and was maturing a plan for that purpose, our further attention to this subject is at present unnecessary, and that we would hold ourselves in readiness to execute whatever he may project, to perform whatever he may recommend."

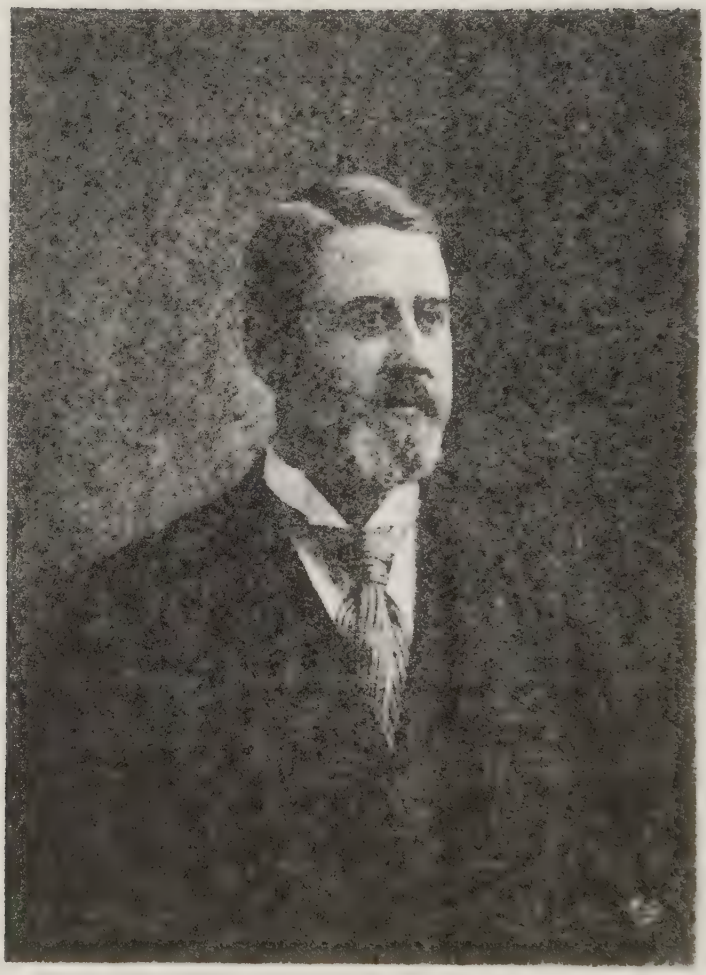
"Resolved, unanimously, That having learned that several companies of volunteers belonging to the State of Kentucky have generously offered their services to the governor for the protection of this Territory, the thanks of this meeting be offered to the said volunteers. The evils of our exposed situation are alleviated by the assurance that we have in our neighborhood hearts to feel our possible sufferings and hands to relieve them."

"Resolved, unanimously, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the paper of this place and in one of the gazettes of Lexington, Kentucky, that a copy of them be transmitted by the chairman to the President of the United States."

This declaration evidences the spirit of the people of St. Louis and their loyalty to the government to which they had become subject only a few years earlier. Being remote from the theatre of war, however, they were not called upon to make great sacrifices in de-

fense of their principles. A number of military companies were formed for the defense of the town, and the forces operating against the Indians under General Harrison were augmented to some extent by volunteers from St. Louis. Governor Benjamin Howard left St. Louis to participate in the war, with a brigadier-general's commission, and Col. John O'Fallon, Major Robert Lucas, and Capt. Lewis Bissell were St. Louis men who distinguished themselves in the war. At different times, threatened attacks of the Indians on St. Louis and neighboring settlements occasioned uneasiness, and the interruption of trade on the Mississippi river by Indian outbreaks caused considerable loss to the merchants and traders, but the British emmisaries sent among the Missouri tribes to incite general uprising failed to accomplish their purpose, and there were no regular invasions of Missouri settlements by the savages. That the Indians were held in check was largely due to the fact that they had long been on friendly terms with the St. Louis traders, and only the renegades of the different tribes could be induced to commit depredations against those whom they had been accustomed to regard as friends. Here and there, murders were committed by the Indians, and in July of 1813, Capt. David Musick's company of United States rangers had a skirmish with a party of Winnebagoes "near Fort Mason on the Mississippi," in which a soldier named John M. Duff was fatally wounded, and some days afterward he was buried with military honors in St. Louis. In the immediate vicinity of St. Louis no organized movement against the whites was made by the Indians, and toward the close of 1813 apprehensions of danger from that source practically disappeared. At the beginning of the war, however, this place was thought to be in eminent danger, and such men as Governor William Clark, Frederick Bates, William Christy, Charles Gratiot, and others were active in formulating measures for its defense. In May of 1813, five barges, having on board about sixty regular troops and one hundred and forty volunteers, left St. Louis for Prairie du Chien, under command of Governor Clark, and in the fall of the same year General Howard marched against the Illinois Indians from Portage des Sioux. These and the expeditions of General Harrison were the most important expeditions of the war of 1812 in which St. Louis soldiers were participants. General Howard guarded the Mississippi at and above the Illinois and co-operated with Governor Ninian Edwards, of Illinois Territory, in protecting the left flank of General Harrison in his operations on the lakes. An important action of the people of St. Louis was the organization of a force of five hundred mounted scouts and the building of twenty-two stations, or block-houses, between Fort Bellefontaine and the Kaskaskia river. This line was patrolled daily by the scouts, and hostile Indians were thus kept from breaking through the line. This cordon was afterward extended to the Illinois, the Saline, and the mouth of the Ohio. It was Missouri and Illinois troops that captured and burned Chief Como's town at Peoria and the town of the Sauks at Quincy, and they also picketted the Mississippi river and expelled the Indian canoes. The stockades at Boone's Lick were frequently assaulted by the Indians and as frequently defended successfully by the settlers in that neighborhood, and at Cote Sans Dessein, Baptiste Louis Roi heroically resisted the attack of a large body of Indians on his cabin. Intrenched in his primitive "castle," he fired on the savages with unerring aim, as often as they aproached, the women of his household keeping his rifles loaded and at his hand. He killed fourteen Indians before they withdrew, and it is not improbable that this was the bloodiest engagement of the war in this region. News of General Jackson's victory at New Orleans was received here February 18, 1815, and the firing of a national salute and a general illumination of houses attested the joy of the people over the result of that memorable battle. On the 2d of March following, a formal and impressive celebration of the victory at New Orleans took place in the Catholic church. News of the conclusion of the treaty of peace with Great Britain was announced in St. Louis March 11, 1815.

Warner, Charles Guille, vice-president of the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company and one of the eminent self-made men of the West, was born December 26, 1844, in Zanesville, Ohio. His parents were Daniel and Juliet H. (Buckmaster) Warner, the father of New England birth and parentage, and the mother a native of Virginia. From the time he was old enough to attend school until he was fourteen years of age, he attended the



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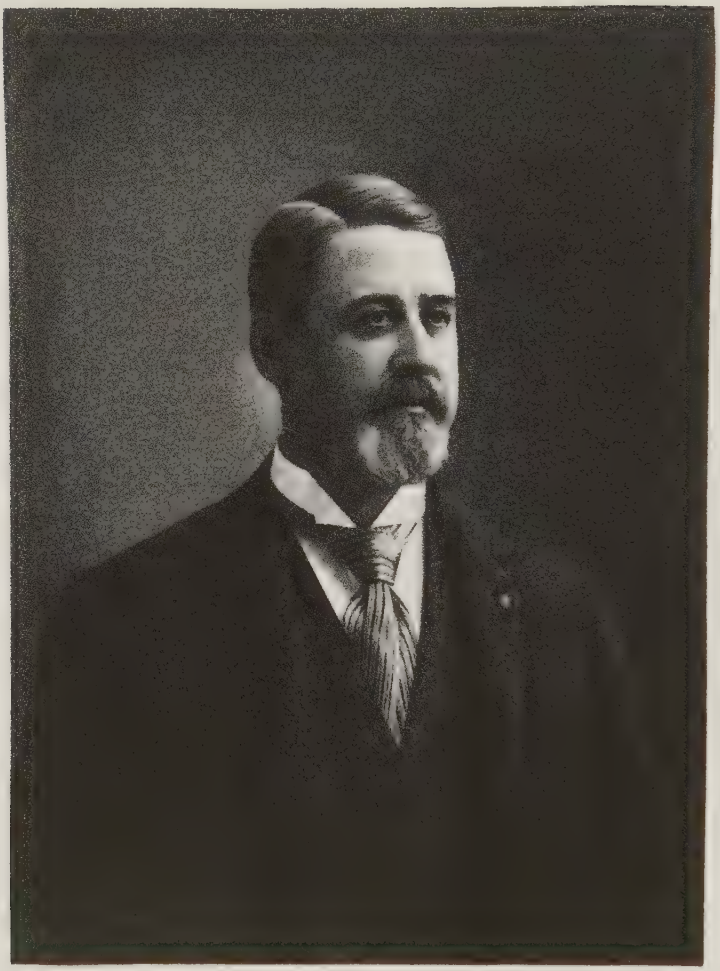


public schools in Ohio, and after that, he attended Washington Academy, of Washington, Kentucky, one term. At fifteen, he came West and his earliest training for business pursuits was received at Alton, Illinois, where he clerked for a time in a dry goods store. In 1862, when barely eighteen years old, he entered the Union Army, enlisting as a private soldier in the Thirty-second Regiment of Missouri Volunteer Infantry, commanded by Col. F. M. Manter, of St. Louis. With this regiment he served to the close of the Civil War, winning successive promotions by his gallantry and his faithful and efficient discharge of duty, being mustered out with the rank of Captain. When the war ended, he returned to Missouri and for three years thereafter devoted himself to agricultural pursuits in Jefferson county. Not finding this occupation entirely satisfactory, he abandoned it and began serving an apprenticeship to the business in which he has since gained such well merited distinction, as a delivery clerk in the employ of the Great Western Dispatch, operating on the Ohio & Mississippi Railway. In 1869, he quit this service and entered the employ of the Missouri Pacific Railway Company as a clerk in one of the St. Louis offices. He has been identified with this great corporatoin ever since and is now rounding out thirty years of service in various capacities. His is a record of continuous advancement from one position of trust and responsibility to another—as results of proven efficiency until at the present time he is the second officer of one of the greatest of American railway corporations, having charge of all its affairs in the West, with an army of subordinates acting under his direction. After passing, by successive steps through the traffic and accounting departments of the Missouri Pacific general offices, he was made General Auditor of the consolidated lines of the company in 1877 and filled that position until 1893. While acting in this official capacity, he audited and passed upon accounts amounting to more than four hundred millions of dollars, and the duties incident to this vast financial responsibility were discharged by him with such strict integrity as to win for him the warmest commendation of the Missouri Pacific Railway management. In 1881, he was charged with the responsibility of consolidating the Southwest Railway System, composed of the Missouri Pacific, the Iron Mountain, the Texas & Pacific, the International & Great Northern, the Galveston, Houston & Henderson, the Missouri, Kansas & Texas, and the central branch of the Missouri Pacific lines, and perfected a system which was operated until 1887-88, when the Missouri, Kansas & Texas, the International & Great Northern, and the Galveston, Houston & Henderson lines were separated from the Missouri Pacific system. Among the railroad men of the country, Captain Warner has long been noted for the remarkable accuracy of his transactions, records, accounts, and everything coming under his supervision. Any desired information pertaining to the affairs under his control is available at a moment's notice, and there is in existence no more perfect system than that which he has inaugurated, in the management of railway interests. Perfect candor and directness, almost to the point of bluntness, in speech, are among his distinguishing characteristics, and throughout his life his motto has been: "Obtain the confidence of those with whom you deal, and prove worthy of it." He was made vice-president of the Missouri Pacific Railway Company in 1893 and still retains that position. Besides being one of the chief representatives of great railway interests which center in St. Louis, he is identified with the banking interests of the city as vice-president of the St. Louis National Bank. He is a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, the Grand Army of the Republic, the St. Louis and Noonday Clubs, and the Ohio Society of St. Louis, and is a Presbyterian churchman. He married Miss Anna Cecilia Roden, and their family consists of three accomplished daughters, Misses Clara Anna, Juliet Lara and Elizabeth Roden Warner.

Waterman, Alfred Morgan, merchant, was born in Hartford, Conn., Decemwas born in Hartford, Connecticut, December 26, 1826, son of Henry and Lydia (Morgan) Waterman. He was educated in the public schools of Hartford, and after completing his studies, turned his attention to mercantile pursuits. Going to New York City, he entered the employ of E. D. Morgan & Co., a famous mercantile house of that city, and remained there until 1848. In that year, he came to St. Louis and embarked in the wholesale grocery business as head of the firm of Waterman & Ryan, which conducted its merchandising operations on Second Street, be-

tween Vine Street and Washington Avenue. He was in business in St. Louis thereafter until 1862, when he removed to Warsaw, Illinois, becoming head of the firm of Waterman & Wagley, which engaged in the operation of a distillery at that place. Shortly afterward he purchased his partner's interest in this enterprise and conducted it alone until 1864, when failing health compelled him to retire from active business. Moving then to New York City, he resided there until 1867, in which year he again came to St. Louis and lived in the noted old Kingsbury place, on Union Avenue. In 1885, he removed to 3327 Pine Street and died there December 10, of that year. Mr. Waterman was a warm-hearted, kindly and generous man, who had many friends because of his admirable social qualities, and was greatly beloved in his own home because of his kindness to and consideration for those who made up his family circle. He was a member of Christ Episcopal Church and belonged to the board of vestrymen which called Rev. Dr. Schuyler to the rectorship of that church. He married Miss Adele Louise Kingsbury, daughter of Captain James Wilkinson Kingsbury, of St. Louis, who was a graduate of West Point Military Academy. Mrs. Waterman died May 6, 1898. Their surviving children are Julia C., Grace J., Clarence and Mary Virginia Waterman.

Watson, Ringrose John, was born January 30, 1819, in Limerick, Ireland, and died in St. Louis September 6, 1896. He was the son of Ringrose D. and Frances (McMahon) Watson, and his father was the owner of a large estate in Ireland prior to his coming to this country. In 1819, he was numbered among the early Irish immigrants who settled in St. Louis, and thereafter for a number of years, he was a wholesale and retail dealer in and importer of glass and queensware, doing business on Market street, between Second and Third streets. The son, Ringrose J. Watson, was educated under private tutorship and after taking a commercial course at St. Louis University, entered his father's employ as a clerk. In the interest of his father's wholesale business, he made numerous trips throughout Missouri and into Arkansas, Kentucky, Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin, such trips being made generally for the purpose of making collections. All were made before the era of railroads, on horseback, by stage, or by steamboat. In 1848, the elder Watson died, leaving what was looked upon at that time as a large fortune. Two years before this, the son had been commissioned a lieutenant in Powell's Battalion, with which he served through the Mexican War, and having a high estimate of the value of the territory acquired from Mexico as a result of this war, he went to Sacramento, California, in 1849, and engaged there in the merchandising business, dealing also in real estate, until 1855. His operations in California were by no means disappointing to him in their results, as he returned to St. Louis in the year last named with eighty thousand dollars in gold in his possession. His health having become seriously impaired, he did not engage in business for several years thereafter, and between the years 1865 and 1868, he lived abroad. The financial panic of 1873 and the years of business depression which followed swept away the comfortable fortune which he had enjoyed prior to that time, and in 1877 he engaged in real estate operations, hoping to recoup his losses. In this he was successful, and besides contributing much to the improvement of the city through enterprises which he originated and negotiations which he conducted, he again accumulated a comfortable fortune before his death. He was a large-brained, large-hearted, generous man, who delighted in making those about him happy, and whose domestic tastes and love of family endeared him especially to those of his own household. He officiated in semi-public capacities as director of the Missouri Pacific Railway Company, bank director, and a trustee of various other corporations and public institutions. He married, first, in 1843, Marie Antoinette Chouteau, daughter of Auguste Chouteau. The first Mrs. Watson died in 1858, leaving one daughter, who is now Mrs. Frank J. Capatain of Los Angeles, California. In 1869, he married Miss Katherine A. Ryan, daughter of Patrick Ryan, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, who survives her husband.

Warner, Edward S., was born January 7, 1847, in Dorchester, Massachusetts. His father, Elias S. Warner, was born in the Green Mountain district of New Hampshire, and came West to California in the year 1851, where he died in the same year. His mother's maiden name was Jane B. Adams, daughter of Ira W. Adams, who was a man of promin-

Edw. T. Warner

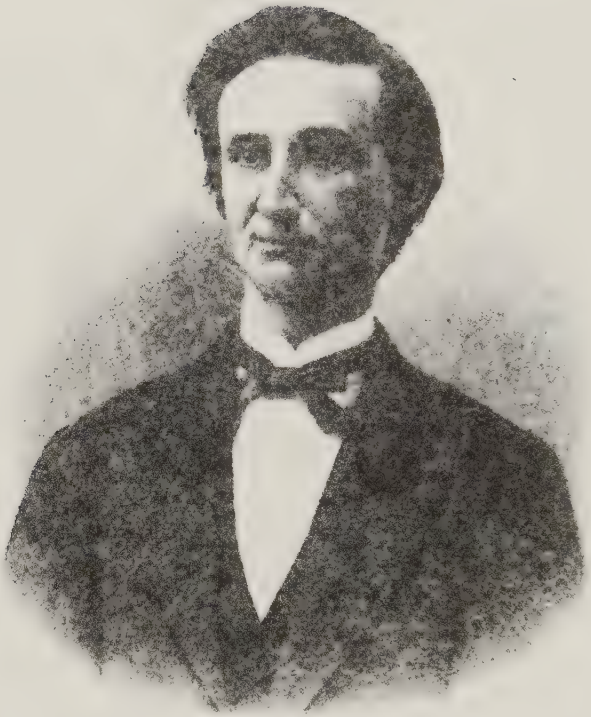
ence in Dorchester some years prior to his death. After finishing his education in the public schools of Boston, Edward S. Warner obtained employment in the grocery house of J. H. Upham & Co., of Dorchester, which position he left three years later, to come to St. Louis, where he entered the real estate office of E. G. Obear. This business relationship continued ten years, at the end of which time Mr. Warner embarked in the real estate business on his own account, and has since continued it. An active and energetic man, he has had to do with various important enterprises and has been conspicuous for his resourcefulness and public spirit. He was a pioneer among the real estate men of the city in interesting capital in the erection of business blocks and office buildings in this city, and several of this kind are monuments to his sagacity. Of these are the Laclede building, at the southwest corner of Fourth and Olive streets, and the Commercial Building, at the southeast corner of Sixth and Olive streets, which he helped to plan and push to completion. The erection of these buildings were followed by others of a similar character, and the movement which Mr. Warner helped to inaugurate has been prolific of good results to the city. Thoroughly progressive in everything, his quick perceptions caused him to see the necessity for buildings of this character in the down-town district, and he has belonged to that class of men who contribute most to the upbuilding of a city. He is a member of the Lindell Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church and of its official board; was one of the organizers and officers of the Mercantile Club and of Victoria Council of the Legion of Honor, and is a member of the Royal Arcanum and of various other organizations. May 16, 1872, he was married to Miss Annie F. Cummins, daughter of Stephen D. Cummins, one of St. Louis' most respected citizens. A son and a daughter were born of this union, of whom the former, Edward S. Warner, Jr., only survives, he being a resident of St. Louis.

Wait, Walter John, physician, was born in Franklin county, Missouri, in 1859, son of Dr. John M. and Catherine (Taltic) Wait. The derivation of the name Wait is from the old high German "Watchten," meaning "to keep watch," and the family to which Dr. Wait belongs is one whose history can be traced back to a remote period. In the year 1075, William the Conqueror gave the earldom, city and castle of Norwich, in England, to Ralph De Waiet, and in the year 1315, Richardus Le Wayte, of the County Warwick, was escheator for the English counties of Wilts, Oxford, Berkshire, Bedford and Bucks. Thomas Wayte was a member of Parliament in 1648 and one of the judges who signed the death warrant of King Charles I. Through various well authenticated records, the English history of this family is traced down the centuries, from the Eleventh to the Seventeenth, to Richard Waite, who founded the American branch of the family. This Richard Waite was marshal of the colony of Boston in 1634 and became a proprietor of Watertown, Massachusetts, by purchasing all the lands and rights of one of the original grantees of that town in 1637. For more than a hundred years thereafter, his descendants continued to reside in Massachusetts and nearly all of them lived in the vicinity of Watertown. Some of his earliest descendants achieved distinction in New England and among the most famous of these was Benjamin Waite, who, in 1755, enlisted in the British army to serve in the war against the French and Indians. He became a member of Major Robert Rogers' famous corps known as the "Rogers Rangers," and his hardihood, skill and daring caused him to be included among those selected for the most hazardous undertakings. He was captured by the French in 1756 and started for France as a prisoner of war, but was recaptured by the English and returned to America, where he rejoined his company and became a participant in numerous desperate encounters with the enemy. He was with General Sir Jeffrey Amherst in 1758 at the capture of Lewisburg and had command of the troops crossing the St. Lawrence river in bateaux under the fire of the enemy. He was with Rogers in the celebrated expedition against the St. Francis Indians in 1759 and was with the troops sent to Detroit in 1760 to take possession of Detroit and other Western posts ceded by the French to the English after the fall of Quebec. In 1767 he removed to Vermont and some time later was conspicuously identified with the "Green Mountain Boys" in their contentions with the New York colonists. In 1776 he was commissioned captain of one of the ranging companies organized under Major Hoisington to protect the northern frontiers and guard the Crown Point road between

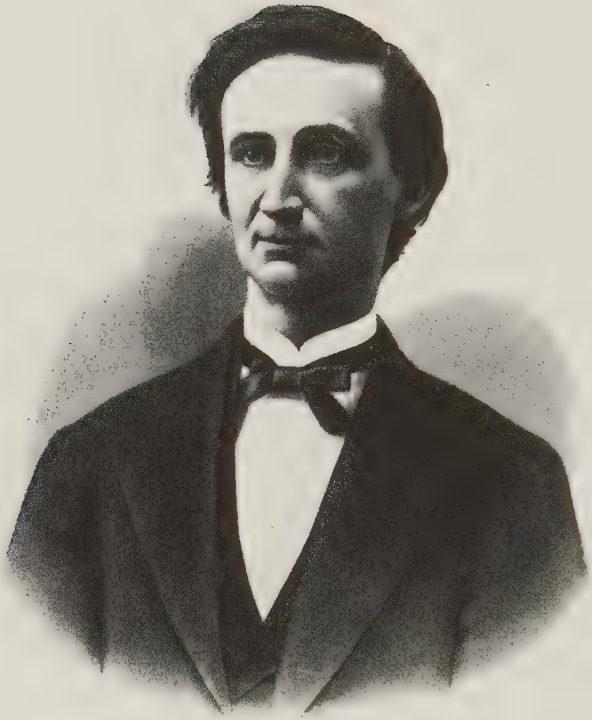
the Connecticut river and Canada. On the death of Colonel Hoisington, he succeeded to the command and in 1781 was appointed colonel of Colonial troops. Acting in that capacity, he built a fort at Corwith, Vermont, at which a garrison was maintained for several years. As high sheriff and also as colonel of the Third Regiment of Vermont militia, he aided in the suppression of Shays' rebellion, and later became brigadier-general, and still later major-general, of Vermont militia.

In process of time, the Waits, of New Englang, gravitated Westward, and Dr. John M. Wait was born and reared in Ohio. From there he removed in his young manhood to Wisconsin, where he was married and began the practice of his profession. He continued to reside in that State until 1858, when he came to Missouri and settled in Franklin county, where he was engaged in the practice of medicine until his death, which occurred soon after the civil war. His son, Dr. Walter J. Wait, was educated in the public schools of St. Louis and then pursued a course of study at Jones' Commercial College. Soon afterward he began the study of medicine and was graduated from St. Louis Medical College in the class of 1880, having had among his preceptors at that institution such eminent physicians and educators as Dr. John T. Hodgen and Dr. John McDowell. After completing his studies, he began the practice of his profession in Pike county, Illinois, and continued his labors in that county for five years. At the end of that time, he returned to St. Louis and turned his attention to city practice. A dozen years of practice in this city have given him well deserved prominence among his contemporaries of the medical profession, and as a public official, he has become equally well known on account of valuable services rendered to the city. He served four years as a member of the City Council four years as a member of the City School Board and while acting in that capacity, was chairman of the High School building committee. Under his supervision as chairman of that committee, the St. Louis High School building—which has since been the pride of the city—was erected, as was also the largest school building for colored pupils, known as "La Overture" building, the corner-stone of which bears his name. He was elected Coroner of St. Louis later. He was married in 1882 to Miss Emily Browne, who was born in Pike county, Illinois.

Warren, Isaac Shelby, physician, was born near Danville, Kentucky, November 25, 1818, and died in St. Louis, June 7, 1889. His father was John Warren, a wealthy Kentucky Planter, and the son was born and reared in the midst of rural environments. After being fitted for college at Danville, he entered Transylvania University, from which he was graduated, and in the medical department of which he completed his preparation for professional work. Shortly after leaving college, he came to Missouri and located at Dover, in Lafayette county, and began the practice of medicine. His cordial affable manners and quick sympathies, soon made him a popular physician with a good practice, and his learning, skill and habits of careful study and observation enabled him to maintain it to the end of his professional career in Lafayette county. He was a man of enterprising spirit, quick and clear perception, and active habits, and, while living at Dover, found time to engage in, and carry on merchandising, lumbering and manufacturing operations and superintend his farm besides. His life was as prosperous as it was busy until the begining of the civil war in 1861, when everything was thrown into disorder, in that part of Missouri. Dr. Warren, though an ardent southern sympathiser, found it necessary either to abandon his field of practice or approve, and participate in the domineering and high handed proceedings of the Secessionists—and he chose the former. He removed to St. Louis, but did not resume the practice of his profession. His quick conscientiousness and prompt sympathy with suffering had told on him, in the course of a period of assiduous and devoted practice a family physician in a rural community, where the family practitioner is also the personal friend and advisor, and he found his health so much impaired as to call for a change. Accordingly he turned to business pursuits, and became a member of the commission firm of Howard & Warren. The new enterprise proved both agreeable and successful, and in a little while, the personal qualities that gave Dr. Warren easy eminence in all relations, marked him as a conspicuous figure among the business men of St. Louis. Upon the death of his partner, Mr. Howard, he became the head of the firm about the year 1864,



Warren, Isaac Shelby.



and the name was changed to Warren, Talbott & Co. The new firm maintained and largely increased the business of the old one and after a period of almost uninterrupted success, Dr. Warren decided to retire from business. This he did, but after a time, found that the repose of a life entirely withdrawn from schemes and enterprises with which he had been so long associated and for which he was so well fitted, did not suit his active nature: and upon being solicited by three young men, whose qualities and capabilities, he had learned to admire, to put his name, and a share of his means into business with them, he promptly consented, and the new firm was called Warren, Jones & Gratz continuing to this day, and recognized throughout the south and in New York, and even in British India, as one of the staunchest and foremost business houses in St. Louis. Dr. Warren furnished the chief capital, but contented himself with being the advising member, leaving the active conduct of the business to the young men who had been trained to it under his own own supervisions; and in whose discernment and abilities he had perfect confidence. During his active business career, Dr. Warren's clear correct judgment was recognized in business circles in St. Louis and his co-operation sought for in various commendable enterprises. He was one of the founders of the St. Louis Commercial Bank, and served as one of the directors during his life. He was a man of sterling integrity and high sense of honor, with the cordial sincere manners that inspire confidence, and the personal magnetism that attracts and attaches friends. He was popular without any effort to make himself so, but simply by virtue of the fine bearing of the well bred Kentucky gentleman and the careful consideration for others which constantly characterized him. He never sought political honors and position, and did not desire them as his tastes and inclinations impelled him to another field of action; but his popular manner and knowledge of public affairs caused him to be sought by his fellow-citizens of Lafayette county, during his residence there, and he was chosen to the Legislature, where he served a term, with honor to himself and satisfaction to his constituents. In his early life he was a devoted admirer and follower of Henry Clay, and cast his first votes for the old Whig Party. At a later day he was associated with the Democratic Party, but always exercised the personal right of voting independently, for men and measures according to his convictions of duty, and regard for the public welfare. His church affiliations were Presbyterian. Dr. Warren was twice married, first in 1839, to Miss Frances Warren of Lexington, Kentucky, who died in 1858, and again in 1859 to Miss Annie E. Warren of Dover, Missouri. The living children of the union, are Annelie, wife of W. Robins Powe of St. Louis and Guy S. and Thomas B. Warren. The elder brother Guy was educated in St. Louis and finished at Princeton College. After leaving college, both showed a passion for travel, which they indulged, until they had visited nearly every country on the Globe. Both the young men took part in the war with Spain, Guy going as a member of Light Battery A, Missouri Volunteers, and Thomas a bugler in the same battery. Both were at the front and served gallantly in engagements in Porto Rico.

Washington.—This was the name of a town laid out on the Illinois side of the river opposite St. Louis not long after Piggott's ferry was established in 1797. It was close to the river and soon washed away.

Washington's Birthday Celebration.—The first observance of Washington's birthday in St. Louis was on February 22, 1817 at which time a public dinner was given at T. Kibby's "new boarding house" at the southwest corner of Main and Pine Streets. Governor William Clark acted as master of ceremonies and toasts were responded to by H. S. Geyer, N. Moore, Lilburn W. Boggs and others.

Washington Square.—In its entirety, this square contained six acres of ground, bounded by Thirteenth and Market Streets, and Twelfth Street and Clark Avenue. It was originally a part of the Chouteau Mill tract. The ground was purchased by the city on the 20th of November, 1840, at a cost of $25,000. The understanding was that it should be used as a "public park forever." Up to the end of the fiscal year 1895-96, the city had expended in improvements and maintenance $78,401.92. After the erection of the new City Hall, on the site of the square, and its occupancy for other purposes, it was at first the intention of the city authorities to abandon the grounds as a

park, and the Park Commissioner, in his published report of April 14, 1896, declared Exchange Square, Missouri Park and Washington Square to be "things of the past." But, to protect the rights of the city to ownership, against an adverse claim of abandonment in violation of the original agreement, it has been determined to devote one-third of the Square about two acres remaining unoccupied—to park purposes. This design will be carried out by the Park Commissioner with the necessary ornamentation and planting of shrubbery and flowers. The total amount—for purchase, improvements and maintenance—expended on Washington Square by the city has been $103,401.92.

Washington University.—In the winter of 1852-53 Mr. Wayman Crow, a St. Louis merchant, was a member of the Missouri Senate. At his instance a charter was granted to an institution of learning to be located in the city of St. Louis and to be known as the Eliot Seminary. This institution was to become the well-known Washington University of our own day. At the first meeting of the Board of Directors the name Eliot Seminary was changed to Washington Institute, at the request of the Rev. William G. Eliot, in whose honor the first name had been given, and a little later to Washington University, as the plans for its development broadened. The charter was granted on the twenty-second of February, 1853, and the first meeting of the directors happened to be held on the same day a year later; hence the name "Washington," finally settled upon.

Of this important act Mr. Crow spoke as follows at the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the inauguration of the University in 1882: "Almost thirty years ago, near the close of my last senatorial term of office, without consultation with others, I drew up and introduced into the Senate the charter of this institution." To Wayman Crow, therefore, belongs the honor of founding this important institution of learning.

The charter was a broad and generous one. By its provisions the Seminary and all of its property of any sort which it might at any time acquire was to be forever free from State, County or City taxation. In the eighth article of the constitution was inserted the following clause: "No instruction either sectarian in religion or partisan in politics shall be allowed in any department of the University; and no sectarian or partisan test shall be used in the election of professors or teachers, or other officers of the University; nor shall any such test ever be used in said University for any purpose whatever. This article shall be understood as the fundamental condition on which all endowments of whatever kind are received." This clause was incorporated in the charter in 1857. Thus the University was made secure, by both constitution and charter from the dangers of theological or political dissensions.

The list of incorporators and first board of directors is as follows: Christopher Rhodes, Samuel Treat, John M. Krum, John Cavender, George Partridge, Phocion R. McCreery, John How, William Glasgow, Jr., George Pegram, N. J. Eaton, James Smith, Seth A. Ranlett, Mann Butler, William G. Eliot, Hudson E. Bridge, Samuel Russell and Wayman Crow. Of this board the Hon. Samuel Treat is now the only survivor.

The first work under the charter of the University was in an evening school which was opened in the old Benton school house on Sixth Street. This school was named the O'Fallon Polytechnic Institute, in honor of Col. John O'Fallon. Mr. Nathan D. Tirrell was in charge of this school which numbered two hundred and twenty. This school was continued for a number of years, supported at first wholly by the University. Then the expense was shared with the board of public schools, and finally the entire burden of the evening schools was assumed by the public school board. The first building erected by the University was the present south wing on Seventeenth Street, near Washington Avenue, where a school was opened in 1856, the ancestor of the present Smith Academy. The teachers were James D. Low and Nathan D. Tirrell, and during the first year one hundred and eight scholars were entered.

The formal inauguration of the University took place in Mercantile Library Hall on the twenty-third of April, 1857. Hon. Edward Everett delivered the oration, and addresses were made by the President of the Board, the Rev. William G. Eliot, James D. Low, the Principal of the Academy, Hon. John How, President of the board of managers of the O'Fallon Polytechnic Institute, Hon. Samuel Treat, one of the directors, and the Rev. Truman M. Post.

This same year, 1857, saw also the erection of a building for a chemical laboratory, and Professor Abram Litton was appointed to the chair of chemistry, which position he held until 1892. The chair of mechanics and engineering was filled by the appointment of Professor J. J. Reynolds, afterwards Brevet-Major General in the United States army. In 1858 the erection of a building for the O'Fallon Polytechnic Institute was begun on the corner of Chestnut and Seventh Streets. For many reasons the work made very slow progress and nine years elapsed before the building was ready for use. It was then found that this fine building was not at all suited to the wants of the University, and it was sold to the board of public schools, which agreed to maintain the evening schools.

During this period a college building was erected on the corner of Washington Avenue and Seventeenth Street,and on the seventeenth of December, 1858, Professor Joseph G. Hoyt, then Professor of Mathematics in Phillips Academy, Exter, N. H., was elected chancellor. He entered upon his duties in a few weeks and was formally inaugurated in February, 1859, and served until his untimely death in November, 1862.

Professor William Chauvenet succeeded Chancellor Hoyt and served until his death in December, 1870. He was followed by Rev. William G. Eliot, who also continued in office until his removal by death in January, 1887. The duties of the Chancellor were performed by the Dean of the College, Professor Marshall S. Snow until October, 1891, when they were assumed by the newly-elected Chancellor, Professor Winfield Scott Chaplin, the present incumbent.

Washington University now comprehends the following departments:

1. The Undergraduate Department.
2. Henry Shaw School of Botany.
3. St. Louis School of Fine Art.
4. St. Louis Law School.
5. St. Louis Medical College.
6. Missouri Dental College.

Besides these are the following secondary schools organized under the charter of the University:

1. Smith Academy.
2. Mary Institute.
3. Manual Training School.

The Undergraduate Department includes:

1. The College.
2. The School of Engineering.

The College has a broad elective system giving to students the degree of Bachelor of Arts after the satisfactory completion of thirty-eight courses of study, which are expected to occupy four years. The standard is high and is kept fully up to the demands made in the best institutions of the sort in the country. The effort of the Faculty is, both by a proper arrangement of the courses of study and by directing the student's inclination, to give a broad and liberal education in the best modern sense of the word; to lay the foundation upon which high literary and professional scholarship may be reared. The College is under the special charge of the Dean, Professor Marshall S. Snow.

The School of Engineering offers courses in civil engineering, mechanical engineering, electrical engineering and chemistry. Its courses are carefully laid out and the work is done thoroughly. Professional courses of study in this school were first adopted in 1869 and the first professional degrees were conferred in 1871. The School of Engineering is under the immediate supervision of the Dean, Professor Edmund A. Engler.

The Undergraduate Department occupies the building at the corner of Washington avenue and 17th street, the eastern wing of which was erected in 1857, and the western portion in 1871, during which year upwards of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars were given for buildings, apparatus, and endowments. It also uses the south wing, which was the first building erected in 1854, the chemical building which dates from the year 1857, and a gymnasium in the rear of the main building, erected in 1881. In many of their studies and in all of the laboratory work the classes of the College and The School of Engineering are combined, and in the student's societies and in the social life of the institution no distinction is known. Both sexes are admitted on equal terms to this department, as well as in the Law School.

Henry Shaw School of Botany.

The Henry Shaw School of Botany owes its foundation to the late Henry Shaw.

In June, 1885, Mr. Henry Shaw, of St. Louis, authorized the Chancellor of the University to place before the Broad of Directors a plan of action for the establishment of a School of Botany, as follows:

That he proposed, with the concurrence of Directors, to endow a School of Botany as a department of Washington University, by donation of improved real estate, yielding over $5,000 revenue, and to place it in such relation with the largely endowed Missouri Botanical Garden and Arboretum, as would practically secure their best uses, for scientific study and investigation to the professor and students of the said School of Botany, in all time to come.

At the meeting of the Board of Directors held June 8, 1885, the following resolutions where, therefore, offered, in grateful acceptance of Mr. Shaw's proposal:

1. That a School of Botany be established as a special department of Washington University, to be known as the Henry Shaw School of Botany.

2. That a professorship of Botany be therein established, to be known as the Engelmann Professorship.

3. That Professor Wm. Trelease, of the University of Wisconsin, be invited to fill the same; his duties to begin at the commencement of the next academic year, September 17.

4. That said School of Botany be placed under the special care and direction of an advisory Committee, to consist of five members, of whom two shall be members of this Board, and two shall be selected outside of the Board —the Chancellor of the University being a member ex efficio.

This report was accepted and the resolutions unanimously adopted. The record of such action was then submitted to Mr. Shaw and approved by him.

On this foundation, the School of Botany was opened in the autumn of 1885. In his will, admitted to probate in 1889, Mr. Shaw further provided for the maintenance of the income of the School up to a certain limit, and took steps calculated to secure the proposed close co-operation between the School of Botany and the Botanical Garden.

The laboratory of the School of Botany is temporarily located at 1724 Washington avenue, and a small library containing the usual laboratory manuals and class books, which is kept at the laboratory for reference, is added to as new books, needed for class work, appear. In addition to alcoholic and imbedded material, a small herbarium is being formed, which is intended to contain representatives of the local flora. Advanced students, some of whose work is done at the Garden, also have the privilege of consulting, under necessary restrictions the excellent herbarium and library maintained there, and now comprising about 250,000 sheets of specimens, something over 20,000 books and pamphlets, and a large collection of wood veneers and sections; and no effort is spared to make the Garden equipment as complete as possible in any line of work taken up by competent investigators.

The close connection of the School with the Missouri Botanical Garden popularly known as "Shaw's Garden," gives it great advantages and opportunities as a place for the systematic and scientific study of botany unsurpassed in the United States. The School is in charge of Professor William Trelease, the Director of the Garden, who is assisted by a competent corps of instructors.

Law School.

The Law School was established in 1860, but the Civil War delayed its opening until October, 1867, when its organization was completed and its first classes entered. It had its rooms for some years and its lectures were given in the Polytechnic Building, Seventh and Chestnut Streets. In 1872 the completion of the new west wing of the University building afforded better accommodations and there the school remained until the growth of the Undergraduate Department and the need of room for the rapidly growing Law School made a change necessary. Mary Institute, the school for girls, removed in 1878 from its old building, No. 1417 Lucas Place, and the building was then set apart for the Law School. On account of the high standard of its Faculty and the high standard required for graduation, the school is regarded as among the first of its kind in the country. A diploma from this school entitles the holder to practice in the courts of the State and the United States upon simple motion.

At the organization of the Law School in 1867 Henry Hitchcock, Esq. was made dean, and held that office until October, 1870, when he resigned in consequence of ill health. George M. Stewart, Esq. was then made dean and remained such until 1878. Mr. Hitchcock, however, having recovered his health, was reappointed member of the faculty in December, 1871, and was also made Provost, and as such assumed the executive manage-

ment of the school and remained in charge until May 1878. At that time the entire faculty resigned and a reorganization took place, Mr. Hitchcock being made Dean. In June 1881, he resigned and William G. Hammond, L. L. D., was appointed in his place. He served until his death in 1894. William S. Curtis, Esq. was then chosen Dean, a graduate of the College and of the Law School, who is still in service. To Henry Hitchcock more than to any other man must be given the credit of the successful establishment of the school. He was as we have seen for several years the Dean, then Provost, and Dean again, and until a few years since held an important chair in the Faculty.

Art School.

The establishment of an Art School upon a broad and permanent foundation has always been part of the plan of Washington University. For nearly twenty-five years Art instruction has been embodied in the course of study. In 1875, special students were admitted to the Drawing Department, and class and public lectures were given on Art History. The same year an evening school was opened.

On May 22, 1879, the Directors of the University adopted an ordinance establishing a Department of Art in Washington University, from which the following extracts are taken:

"A Department of Art is hereby established as a special Department of Washington University, to be known as The St. Louis School of Fine Arts.

"The objects of said Department shall be: Instruction in the Fine Arts; the collection and exhibition of pictures, statuary and other works of art, and of whatever else may be of artistic interest and appropriate for a Public Gallery or Art Museum; and, in general, the promotion by all proper means of aesthetic or artistic education."

Professor Halsey C. Ives has been Director since its organization.

Museum of Fine Arts.

The Museum of the school contains a carefully-selected collection of about five hundred casts from antique and mediaeval sculpture, and several marbles and works in bronze; also collections of examples of art work in porcelain, glass, metal and wood (originals and reproductions), and of fictile ivories and laces.

The Picture Galleries contain a collection of paintings, rare engravings and etchings. Examples are added, when possible, with a view to affording the student the best possible opportunity for pursuing the study of art history by such subjects.

Students are free to visit the galleries of the Museum at all times when open. Every possible advantage will be afforded them for work.

The collections for the use of students comprise: Several hundred autotype reproductions, from sketches, studies and paintings by celebrated masters from the fifteenth century to the present time; a set of carbon prints (numbering 1,041) illustrating the historical development of art made from various collections of the British Museum. The latter is divided into six parts: 1. Prehistoric and Ethnographical Series; 2. Egyptian Series; 3. Assyrian Series; 4. Grecian Series; 5. Etruscan and Roman Series; 6. Mediaeval Series.

A Reference Library is being formed for the use of students. More than five hundred volumes have already been purchased or given for this purpose.

The Museum of Fine Arts has a valuable permanent collection of statuary, paintings, pottery, carvings, etc., which affords the public, as well as students, an indespensable aid to the study of art. And in order that opportunity may be given for studying the methods of the different schools of painting and the works of the celebrated artists, arrangements have been made for a series of fine exhibitions of oil and water color paintings, architectural drawings and engravings.

Any one desiring to become a member of the Museum of Fine Arts may do so by the annual payment of $10.00. This membership entitles him, with his family and non-resident guests, to the privilege of visiting the Museum at all times when open to the public, and to all lectures, receptions, and special exhibitions given under the auspices of the Board of Control.

The real founder of the School of Fine Arts was the Hon. Wayman Crow, who has already been mentioned as the person who secured the charter of the University in 1853. In 1878 Mr. Crow lost by death his only son. In the following summer, with the cordial approval of his family, he determined to erect a memorial art museum and building for the contem-

plated school of fine arts. In 1881 a beautiful and commodious building was formally conveyed by deed to Washington University. The total cost of the ground and building was about one hundred and thirty thousand dollars.

St. Louis Medical College.

The St. Louis Medical College was founded in 1842 as the Medical Department of St. Louis University. Incorporated by special charter in 1855, its annual courses of instruction were continued by the same Faculty, which, under an ordinance enacted April 14, 1891, was created the Medical Faculty of Washington University. In October, 1892, the College opened, in its new building, its fifty-first consecutive annual session.

The regular graded course of study covering three college years, has been carefully elaborated, from year to year, as riper experience has dictated and always in the direction of higher standards and broader teaching. The annual sessions are of seven calendar months, and ample opportunities for clinical study are afforded throughout the entire year. To students fitted by adequate preliminary training to profit by a comprehensive and thorough course of medical study this college offers exceptional advantages.

A distinctive feature of the St. Louis Medical College is the requirement of and full provision for extended laboratory work, by every student, in all the fundamental subjects of medical study. The extent and scope of the required practical work in Anatomy and in Chemistry have been greatly enlarged, and full laboratory courses are given in Histology, in Medical Chemistry, in Pathological Anatomy and Histology, and in Bacteriology. In extent and completeness of laboratory equipment, the St. Louis Medical College ranks with the best and most progressive educational institutions of this country; in the comprehensiveness and thoroughness of its laboratory instruction it is now among the most advanced of the Medical Schools in the West.

In the construction and furnishing of its new College building in 1892, at a cost of $160,000.00, the Faculty availed itself to the utmost of its previous experience in developing new and better methods of medical instruction. Five Lecture halls, three of which are of theater arangement, three Chemical laboratories (4,633 square feet of floor), two Physiological laboratories (3,000 square feet), Practical Anatomy rooms (2,330 square feet), a laboratory of Microscopy (2,330 square feet), a fully equipped Bacteriological laboratory, and a spacious reading room, afford ample and convenient accommodation without crowding in any department. The different laboratories are abundantly provided with the best appliances for individual work, as well as for special demonstration and research.

Doctor Henry H. Mudd is the Dean of the Medical School, and the Faculty is made up of some of the best known and the ablest physicians in St. Louis.

The Missouri Dental College was made a department of Washington University in 1892. It occupies the new Medical School Building and has every facility for work.

Missouri Dental College.

A portion of the lectures to dental students is given in the St. Louis Medical College, in connection with the medical classes furnishing a rare opportunity for the dental student to acquire the comprehensive knowledge of the science of medicine, so indispensable to the successful practice of any specialty.

The Museum, Anatomical Rooms and Chemical Laboratory of the St. Louis Medical Colege are as free to the dental as to the medical student. The arrangement with this institution is such, that by taking additional branches in connection with the work of the three dental terms, the dental student may qualify himself for admission to the Senior Class in the Medical College, and may, then become a candidate for the degre of Doctor of Medicine at the close of the term in the following April.

Dr. Henry H. Mudd is also Dean of the Dental School.

Connected with the University in general management and control are three secondary schools from which the Unuiversity draws its students for the higher departments, and which also prepare their students for active life if they do not wish to continue their studies further.

Smith Academy.

Smith Academy was really the beginning of the University. The first school opened by the University, as has already been said, was the evening school in the old Benton schoolhouse. This was followed by a school in the first building of the Univer-

sity on Seventeenth near Washington Avenue in 1856, under the charge of Messrs. Low and Tirrel. In 1862 this school passed from the hands of these gentlemen into the care of Prof. George B. Stone. He was a man of great energy and a successful teacher and the school grew and prospered. Mr. Stone resigned in 1874, and Professor Denham Arnold was appointed his successor. The school was always known as the Academy until the year 1879 when a new building was erected for its use on the corner of Washington Avenue and Nineteenth Streen from funds left with Chancellor Eliot for that purpose by Mr. James Smith, always a firm friend of Washington University. The new outfit cost about seventy-five thousand dollars, and the school was then named Smith Academy. Mr. Arnold resigned in 1890 and was succeeded by Prof. Joseph W. Fairbanks, who held the principalship until 1896. His resignation was followed by the appointment of Prof. Charles P. Curd, the present Principal.

He is assisted by a corps of teachers able to do the work of a first-class fitting school for any college or technical school or to prepare for business life.

Mary Institute.

Mary Institute, a school for girls, was established in 1859 with Prof. Edwin D. Sanborn as Principal. In 1862 he was succeeded by Prof. Calvin S. Pennell who remained in that position for twenty-five years. The first building was on Lucas Place, No. 1417. In 1878 this became inadequate for the purposes of the school, and it was turned over to the Law School. A new building was then erected on Locust and Twenty-seventh Streets, where the school has ever since had its home. In 1887 Mr. Pennel resigned and his place was filled by the appointment of Prof. James H. Dillard. Under his care the school grew and prospered. He resigned, however, in 1891, and his successor was Prof. Edmund H. Sears, the present incumbent. Every opportunity is given here for a first-class education, whether the girls wish to prepare for college or desire to receive a general education. Mary Institute has always enjoyed a well-deserved reputation for the thoroughness with which its work is done and the amirable spirit which pervades the whole school.

Manual Training School.

The Manual Training School was organized in the year 1880. Its object is instruction in mathematics, drawing, and the English branches of a high school course, and instruction and practice in the use of tools. The original building was paid for by Edwin Harrison, one of the directors of the University, and the endowment fund and furnishings were provided by Samuel Cupples, another director, and Gottlieb Conzelman, with contributions from other public-spirited citizens. During the summer of 1882, the original building having become too small for the proper conduct of the school, an addition was made, chiefly through the liberality of Ralph Sellew and Mr. Conzelman on the Washington Avenue front, doubling the capacity of the school:

The Manual Training School is a secondary or preparatory school between the District or Grammar School on the one hand, and the Engineering, or Polytechnic School on the other. It was organized to effect several ends:

1. To furnish a broader and more appropriate foundation for higher technical education.

2. To serve as a developing school where pupils could discover their inborn capacities and aptitudes, whether in the direction of literature, science, or the practical arts, while securing a liberal elementary training. Its usefullness is by no means limited to those who have a fondness for mechanics. Its training is of general educational value.

3. To furnish those who look forward to industrial life opportunity to become familiar with tools, materials, drafting, and the methods of construction, as well as with ordinary English branches.

Professor Calvin M. Woodward has been the director of the school since its foundation.

Washington University had had many generous friends during all these years of its history. It would not be possible, nor would it be proper, to name all the contributors to the buildings and funds of the University. Much has been given, often in large sums, as the immediate needs required, and without publicity. Those who from time to time have been members of the Board of Directors have always been ready with needed help. Among the early benefactors of the University appear

conspicuously the names of Wayman Crow, John O'Fallon, Hudson E. Bridge, James Smith, George Partridge, and John T. Davis, all of whom have gone to their reward; men recognized as leaders in their time in all that concerned the interests of St. Louis. Their names and those of many others who were as generous according to their means will ever be held in grateful remembrance.

The rapid changes in residence and business centers which St. Louis has undergone during the last decade made it clearly apparent some years ago that if the University were to continue to grow and prosper a new home must be had away from increasing noise and dirt. In the year 1895-96, therefore, a most eligible and commanding site of about one hundred acres, northwest of Forest Park, was selected, and was purchased with funds contributed by about seventy-five citizens of St. Louis. To this tract has been added more recently fifty more acres adjoining it on the South. In the spring of 1899 the sum of $650,000 was pledged for buildings and a further sum of $500,000 was subscribed by about one hundred and forty persons as an addition to the endowment fund of the Undergraduate Department. These generous gifts place the University upon a new foundation, and insure its position among the important institutions of the West. To the new site it is the purpose to remove the college and the School of Engineering in the near future, where with a campus and athletic field and dormitories, as well as with modern buildings fully equipped with all that the needs of the higher education now demand, a most attractive and appropriate home will be provided for this department of Washington University.

The future of Washington University, with its various departments offering a solid education in many different directions, is full of great possibilities, and under the management of the energetic President and of its board of directors that future seems assured.

The following gentlemen, all well known citizens of St. Louis, constituted the board of directors in 1899:

President, Robert S. Brookings; Vice-President, Henry Hitchcock; Secretary, George M. Bartlett: Directors, Henry Hitchcock, James E. Yeatman, George E. Leighton, Edwin Harrison, Henry W. Eliot, Samuel Cupples, George A. Madill, William L. Huse, Robert S. Brookings, Charles Nagel, George O. Carpenter, Jr., Isaac H. Lionberger, Alfred L. Shapleigh, Isaac W. Morton, Adolphus Busch, David R. Francis.

PROF. MARSHALL S. SNOW.

Washington University Alumnae Association. —An association composed of the women graduates of the collegiate, scientific and law departments of the University. It was organized April 25th, 1896, with a membership of thirteen. The objects of the Association, as set forth in the constitution, are: "To promote college spirit, and encourage social intercourse between the Alumnae." In addition to these objects the Association aims to further the interests of the women students of the University. There have been but two presidents, Mrs. Fannie L. Lachmund, of '84, for years 1896-98, and Miss Jennie R. Lippman of '83, who is still serving. The office of secretary and treasurer has been held during the same period by Miss Cora V. Heltzell and Miss Anna L. Branch. The business meetings are held in May and October of each year, at the University. The social re-union has, so far, taken the form of a reception given each year at the home of one of the members, to the Alumnae, the women students at the University and Law School, and the wives of the faculty of the University. There are now between forty and fifty members, of the Association.

MARTHA S. KAYSER.

Washington University Athletic Association.—An association of students of the University organized about 1882, for the purpose of promoting athletic sports, recreation and physical improvement. It cultivates track exercise, jumping, running and bicycle racing. The field day is the second week in May. They have contests for medals, there being seventeen prizes in each of the three classes. The average membership is about one hundred. The association holds meetings quarterly.

Washington University Co-operative Ass'n. —An association organized in 1883, for the purpose of purchasing books from publishers at cost and to sell them to the students at a slight advance. The shares are five dollars, and when a student leaves the institution he is paid back four dollars and

Sylvester Waterhouse

Water Commissioner. [illegible]

Waterhouse, Sylvester. [illegible]

Sylvester Graham

seventy-five cents; that is, his share less twenty-five cents for postage and other slight expenses.

Washington University Silver Jubilee.—The friends of Washington University celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of that institution on the evening of March 18, 1882. At that time a grand meeting was held in Memorial Hall, which was addressed by Rev. Dr. William G. Eliot, then Chancellor of the University.

Wash, Robert., one of the most eminent of Missouri jurists, was born in Virginia, November 20, 1790, and died in St. Louis, November 30, 1850. He graduated from college when he was eighteen years of age, qualified himself for the practice of law by extensive legal study and came to St. Louis shortly after the war of 1812. During President Monroe's administration, he was United States District Attorney at St. Louis and shortly after the State Government of Missouri was organized he was made a Judge of the Supreme Court. He distinguished himself by his services on the Supreme Bench from which he resigned in 1837. Judicious real estate investments in this city made him a large fortune and Wash street was named in his honor. He was twice married, his first wife having been a daughter of Major William Christy. His second wife was a daughter of Colonel Taylor.

Water Commissioner.—This officer has special charge of the pumping machinery, reservoirs and water-pipes and other property connected with the water works, and superintendence over the enlarging of the works, and the laying of water-pipes, and exercises a general supervision over the entire water works department, excepting the collection of water rates. He is appointed by the Mayor and holds office for four years. The first Water Commissioner was Thomas J. Whitman, appointed in 1881.

Waterhouse, Sylvester., was born in Barrington, New Hampshire, September 15, 1830. He is of English ancestry, the Waterhouse lineage being traced as far back as the reign of Henry the Third in 1250. The American branch of this ancient family came over in the early colonial times, when the foundations of a new civilization and a coming nation were being laid by a sturdy and granitic stock. To these and to those of a kindred type is owing the superstructure that, in the nineteenth century, prefigures the highest ideals of freedom, civilization, and destiny. Of such was the Waterhouse family, who, for a series of generations, have held on to the antique virtues of their ancestry, and in integrity and honor have kept the family escutcheon untarnished. In the line of descent, we have, among others, Dr. Benjamin Waterhouse, an eminent professor in Harvard University; William Waterhouse, a leading physician, and William E. Waterhouse, a prominent public man, in Barrington, New Hampshire. Sylvester Waterhouse, the subject of this notice, and son of Samuel H. Waterhouse and Dolla Kingman, was the last born of nine children. In his early years, he showed a disposition for the mechanical arts. He had the deft hand and the ingenuity that show strong mechanical tastes. This was not unnoticed by his parents, who observing his natural aptitude, proposed to fit him for the congenial profession of an architect or civil engineer. This plan, however, was frustrated by an accident which caused the loss of his right leg. This occurred in 1840, and practically changed the trend and purpose of his future career. The hand that shapes the destinies of man marked out a different field of usefulness. He was bodily disqualified for any calling involving physical strain or activity, and his path lay now in the direction of scholarship and a mental equipment that would fit him for literary duties. So he set to work preparing himself for college at Phillips' Exeter Academy. Here he graduated with honor in 1850. While at this institution, he was elected president of "The Golden Branch" and, at the close of his academic course, was chosen the "orator" of this debating society at its annual public exhibition. On March 7, 1851, he entered Dartmouth College, remaining there until the close of the college year. In the fall of the same year, he was admitted to Harvard University without conditions. Here he took a prize for Greek prose composition and graduated with distinction in 1853. Two years later, he finished his professional studies at the Harvard Law School, and shortly after was appointed "Professor of the Latin Language and Literature" in Antioch College, Yellow Springs, Ohio. In

1857, Professor Waterhouse accepted a position in Washington University, St. Louis, and has held the Professorship of Greek ever since. This covers a period of more than forty years, exceeds the average length of human life, and represents a vast amount of patient toil, steady loyalty to duty, and an honorable eminence in public service. No other professor has been so long a member of the faculty of Washington University. With the exception of a few months he has been connected with this institution throughout its whole life.

As an educator, he has made his mark in his day and generation, not in an effusive or pretentious fashion, but in his loyalty to duty, and the vigor and conscience put into his work. Nor have his mind and energy been simply horizoned by his professional duties. The citizen has not been submerged in the scholar, nor the patriot in the teacher. His power as a writer and his logic as a thinker have made his public-spiritedness conspicuous and forceful. All kinds of problems, social, industrial or commercial, have been handled with an ability, energy, and breadth of treatment that have won a national recognition of his services. His pen did active work during the Civil War, opposing disruption of the Union, arousing patriotic sentiments, and defending the national cause with characteristic vigor and unswerving loyalty. The same singleness and earnestness of purpose have been carried into the discussion of industrial questions and enterprises. In these are included the extension of western railroads, the improvement of the Mississippi river, the establishment of local iron works, the naturalization of jute and ramie, the development of the resources of the Missouri, the advantages of skilled labor, the diversification of American industries, and the national need of a navy and of the construction of the Nicaragua Canal. None of these are of a fugitive or incidental character. Many are kept in permanent form for reference and authority, and have been and are being reproduced in this and other countries. To give even an approximate list of the writings of Professor Waterhouse would exceed the allotted limits of this sketch. The number of his articles reaches into the hundreds. We note but a few of the many: "Address before the Mississippi River Improvement Convention," "The Resources of Missouri," "The Advantages of Educated Labor," "The Culture of Jute in the United States," (twice published by the Department of Agriculture); "A Memorial to Congress for the Improvement of the Mississippi River," "The Culture of Flax in the United States," "The Industrial Revival in Mexico," translated into Spanish; "The Relations of Capital and Labor," translated into French; "The Westward Movement of Capital," "The Influence of Our Northern Forests on the Mississippi," "The Benefits of the Nicaragua Canal," "Government Control of the Nicaragua Canal," "The Importance of Ramie to the Agricultural Prosperity of the Gulf States," translated into German and Spanish; "Postal Savings Banks and the Application of their Deposits to the Construction of Good Roads," "The Benefits of the Omaha Exposition," "The Industrial Suggestions of the Trans-Mississippi Fair," "A World's Fair and the Establishment of a Museum the most Useful Form of Commemorating the One Hundredth Anniversary of the Louisiana Purchase," "The Best Methods of Teaching Greek," etc., etc. Many of these papers had a circulation that ran up into the hundreds of thousands, the indorsement of their practical value being, in some cases, expressed by public votes of thanks from organized bodies in foreign countries. From this selection of subjects, it will be seen that his writings cover a wide field of thought and endeavor, and reveal a versatility that is as rare as it is effective. As their titles show, the writings of Prof. Waterhouse are largely of a material and practical character. There is little room for pathos or fervor in the treatment of questions that deal chiefly with statistics. Accuracy of statement, thoroughness of knowledge, and calm, unprejudiced judgment, with a perspective that goes below the dip of the horizon, are the literary and intellectual traits which characterize the writings of the Professor. The two subjects which have specially engaged his attention are the Nicaragua Canal and ramie culture in the United States. Besides contributing to the press numerous articles on the necessity and benefits of a trans-isthmian waterway, he has by appointment delivered six addresses on this theme before public conventions. While traveling in China in 1872, he observed the excellence and usefulness of ramie. An investigation of the conditions of growth led

him to believe that this valuable textile could be raised in our Gulf States. For more than a quarter of a century, he has strenuously urged the domestic cultivation of this plant. There is no man in the United States who has advocated the new industry so long and persistently as Professor Waterhouse has. Apparently, the culture of the new staple will soon be a successful American industry. The gratification of having been largely instrumental in the introduction of a new and fruitful source of textile wealth is the only reward which Professor Waterhouse will accept for his arduous and disinterested labors. It is not always that public appreciation is extended to men of sterling value, but in this instance, the man not seeking honors has had honors seek him. The State Board of Immigration sought and secured his co-operation. He has been a member of several Mississippi River Improvement Conventions, and has been tendered the office of Assistant Superintendent of the Public Schools of Missouri. In 1871, he was appointed a member of the State "Bureau of Geology and Mines," and in the following year was elected secretary of the St. Louis Board of Trade. In 1872-73, he made a tour around the world, spending about eighteen months in this pilgrimage. In the course of his travels, covering some 40,000 miles, he enriched his mind by a careful study of foreign countries. On his return, recruited in health and re-inforced in knowledge, he was the better able to respond to such new responsibilities as were put upon him. In 1875, he served as a member of the National Railroad Convention held in St. Louis, and in the Mississippi River Improvement Convention held in St. Paul in 1877. He was entrusted by the latter body to prepare a Memorial to Congress, the influence of which did much to enlarge the too scanty appropriation for the necessary river improvements. In 1878, Professor Waterhouse was appointed United States Commissioner both to the Paris Exposition and to the World's Fair, which it was proposed to hold in New York in 1883. He was appointed delegate, in 1883, to the National Cotton Planters' Convention at Vicksburg, Mississippi; and in 1884 he was an honorary commissioner to the World's Fair in New Orleans. In 1885, he was appointed Commissioner from Missouri to the American Exposition which was held in London in 1887. In 1886, he was elected secretary of the National American Tariff League for the State of Missouri. In 1892, he was chosen by the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange a delegate to the Nicaragua Canal Convention held in this city, and also to that which was held in New Orleans in November of the same year. He was appointed by the President of the Merchants' Exchange a delegate both to the Trans-Mississippi Commercial Congress held at Omaha, November 25, 1895, and to the National Association of American Manufacturers, held at Chicago January 21, 1896. At the former Convention, he delivered an address on Ramie, and at the latter an address on the Nicaragua Canal. Both addresses were translated into German. In 1899, he was appointed by both the Mayor of St. Louis and the President of the Merchants' Exchange a delegate to the Trans-Mississippi Commercial Congress that was held at Wichita, Kansas, May 31, 1899. At this Convention, he delivered addresses on "Ancient and Modern Canals," "The St. Louis World's Fair," and "Oriental Trade." In 1897, he was appointed both by the Mayor of the city and the President of the Merchants' Exchange to represent the municipal and mercantile interests of St. Louis at the Trans-Mississippi Commercial Congress, held at Salt Lake City, July 14-17, 1897. In 1898, he was honored by appointment by the Governor of Missouri as Commissioner to the Trans-Mississippi Exposition, held at Omaha, Neb. In 1898 he was appointed by the Mayor of St. Louis a delegate to the Good Roads Convention held in St. Louis November 21-23, 1898. It is evident, from the wide range of duties included in this incomplete list of services rendered to the community, that versatility is one of the attributes of Professor Waterhouse. It is not often that it falls to the lot of a man engaged in scholarly and educational pursuits to so engage public attention in industrial matters as to secure such honors. He is certainly not of the cloistered type, to whom the seclusion of a study is a happy escape from the turmoil of the outside world. Nor has Professor Waterhouse in his public-spiritedness been remiss in his duties as an educator. This has been recognized by honors that were justly deserved. In 1883, he received the degree of LL. D. from the State University of Missouri, and in 1894 the degree of Ph. D. from Dartmouth College. As an educator, Professor Water-

house is an ideal type and a master of his profession. Outside of public honors, he is held in cherished remembrance by many who have had the advantages of his tutelage and who have imbibed his spirit of directness and energy, not only in their studies, but in their subsequent public duties. Washington University has been honored and enriched by voluntary endowments, testifying in no uncertain tone, to the high place it holds in public esteem. One is specially worthy of note as having a direct bearing on the work done by Professor Waterhouse in building up the interests of Washington University. In 1868, John P., William D., Maurice D., and Thos. P. Collier donated $25,000 to the University, the income to be applied, subject to the discretion of the Directors, to the University Professorship of Greek, "in greatful recognition by his former pupils of the fidelity, learning and ability with which Professor Waterhouse has for years discharged his duties." Honor to whom honor is due, and in this case the chaplet was placed where it rightfully belonged. Few incumbents of University professorships have had so marked and practical a tribute paid to their ability, or to their loyal and faithful services. Both as an educator and as a man of public affairs, Professor Waterhouse has shown signal ability and almost phenomenal industry. In the services which he has rendered to the community and the commonwealth, he has never shirked the exacting obligations of his calling. In the capacity for doing, we have sometimes the secret of what is done. In 1867, Professor Waterhouse was thrown from a carriage. Since that accident, he has never been free from pain. All mental exertion increases his suffering. Few men under such conditions would attempt any self-imposed labor, and especially that for which no compensation was sought or received. The mind, however, holds the mastery of the body and high ideals of duty are not lowered by physical distress. Professor Waterhouse bears unceasing pain with unfailing cheerfullness. A man with such a will can be a martyr without a groan. To this kind of silent heroism must be added the purely disinterested and unselfish character of the public services rendered by Professor Waterhouse. With the exception of such government work as he has been called upon to do, he has, apart from his salary, declined all compensation. Where others might have amassed wealth, or secured handsome emoluments, he has been content with simply doing his duty. He has never converted a profession into a trade. It is in this rare attribute of self-denial that Professor Waterhouse shows the nobility of a disinterested character. In public service as in private life, the same rare virtue is dominant. Honors have not elated him, nor have exceptional abilities disturbed the simplicity of an honest, earnest, and unassuming man. What he has done in an unpretentious fashion in the world of thought and action, in industrial development, in the discussion of economic issues, in projects and enterprises of national and inter-national importance has been wide and diversified, but in it all, from a local iron works to a Nicaragua Canal, and from road-making to the building up of an American merchant marine, and from the cultivation of ramie to the study of the classics, Professor Waterhouse has made his mark.

Water Supply of the Pioneers.—The founders of St. Louis built their rude homes near the edge of the bluff which bordered the Mississippi. One reason for the selection of this locality was the convenience of water. At first, only river water was used. It was years after the date of settlement before any wells were dug. The machinery of the original water works was not a Corliss engine. It was a man with Chinese attachments. The water was borne in buckets fastened by strips of wood to a yoke, which rested on the shoulders. Sometimes the water was brought up to the village on a rude sledge drawn by ponies. Also two long poles were connected by cross bars. The front ends were used as shafts, and the rear rested on the ground. On this primitive "drag" barrels of water were hauled up for the use of the inhabitants. In the course of time, a few wells were dug on Second and Third streets. The cost was so great that only a rich man could afford the luxury of a well. The expense of sinking a well through the thick bed of limestone was sometimes $1,000. In those days, such a sum was a moderate fortune. But the effort to obtain well water was not always successful. Col. Chouteau sunk two wells on his grounds. One of them was over a hundred feet deep, but both of these costly experiments failed to reach water. The river water was healthful and agreeable to the taste, but

in the heat of the summer it was too warm to be palatable. As ice-houses were then unknown, wells were the only sources of cool water.

Water Works, City.—In the year 1829 the city of St. Louis contracted with Messrs. John C. Wilson and Abraham Fox for the building and operating of a water works to supply "clarified" water for a term of twenty-five years; the works to belong to the City at the expiration of the contract.

This contract gave the contractors the exclusive right to supply water for public and private purposes; the charges being limited to $20 per year for families and $100 per year for hotels and manufactories. The city further conceded a bonus of $3,000 cash on the completion of the works; a lot of ground 40 feet by 125 feet on the river bank and a half acre of ground for a reservoir site.

In 1830 the city purchased of William H. Ashley a lot of ground 170 feet by 160 feet on the "little mound" located at the corner of Ashley and Collins streets for a reservoir site, and a lot 250 feet by 250 feet from the United States Government for a pumping site.

The contractors were to supply, free of charge, water to twelve fire hydrants, the hospital of the Sisters of Charity and a fountain on the grounds of William Ashley. The water was to be distributed through cast-iron pipes laid not less than three and one-half feet under ground. Water was to be delivered to the reservoir in one year and to the hydrants in eighteen months.

But little progress was made under this contract, notwithstanding the fact that the then Mayor, Daniel D. Page, gave his private note to secure payment for water pipe ordered of Vanleer & Company. The contractors were forced by want of capital to suspend work, and the city was forced into a new contract, dated April 2, 1831, with Mr. Fox, in which he was released from all the conditions of the first contract except the fountain for Mr. Ashley; this fountain being a part of the consideration in the purchase of the reservoir site. In this contract the city agreed to assume three-fourths of all expenses and take charge of and complete the works.

The city borrowed $25,000 in 1831 in order to proceed with the works. The supply of water was in all probability begun in the fall of 1831. Old reports refer to this date, but positive statements of water supply do not appear until the summer of 1832.

The early management was under the care of a committee of the City Council, and it appears that the work was carefully conducted. Until 1847 plumbing and all work connected with the supply of private houses was conducted solely by the city, which manufactured its own lead pipe and fixtures.

In July, 1835, the city purchased the interest of Mr. Fox in the works, paying $18,000 therefor.

The total cost of the works to this time was about $54,000, not including interest-bearing notes given in pay for pipe. The city then became sole owner of its water works.

The first pumping engine was built for the works by Francis Pratt, of Pittsburg. The steam cylinder was 10 inches in diameter by four feet stroke. The pump was double-acting, and the piston was 6 inches in diameter and of 4 feet stroke. This engine proved to be a failure and was replaced by two rotary pumps which the city had purchased for fire engines. These rotaries were set up in a small building at the foot of Smith street. The water was delivered into a reservoir at the corner of Bates and Collins streets. This was the first reservoir used by this city. The reservoir was 62 feet by 55 feet, with a depth of 15 feet. The flow line was 90 feet above the city directrix. The walls were of masonry, lined with brick, and the bottom was paved with brick on a tight plank floor.

These facilities supplied sufficient water for ordinary uses, but failed to give an adequate fire supply on account of the smallness of the distribution pipes. Although a settling basin was constructed near the engine house it does not appear to have been used, all evidence going to show that water was pumped direct to the city reservoir without settling.

In 1836 a new pump main 10-in. in diameter was laid, and in 1839 a new engine was started. It was direct acting. The steam cylinder was thirteen inches and the water cylinder was thirteen inches in diameter, and both were of six feet stroke.

In 1838 a new pump main twelve inches in diameter was laid and a new reservoir was decided upon, but the project was abandoned.

In 1845 a new reservoir was erected on the site of the old one. It was a wooden tank one hundred feet square by twelve feet deep.

The walls of the old reservoir were used as a support for the middle part of the bottom, and a dry stone wall was laid up to carry the edges of the tank. The tank rested on these walls and on intermediate posts. It was built of oak, framed and spiked, and the seams were caulked with oakum.

The use of both reservoirs was continued, the upper one being used for supplying the higher districts. It seems that the city was at one time didvided into two districts.

After a few years' use of the double system, the old, or lower level, reservoir was abandoned and the distribution was thrown onto the upper reservoir. By the year 1849 frequent repairs to the wooden tank became necessary, and in 1852 it was abandoned.

In 1846 the superintendent of the works first suggested that the supply of water for the city be drawn from the Meramec River. The discussion on this question continued until 1854 when the then superintendent reported against the scheme.

In 1846 the third pumping engine was erected. The machine was of the crank and fly-wheel type. The steam cylinder was 20 inches in diameter by seven and one-half feet stroke, the pump was double-acting, fifteen inches diameter and of the same stroke as the steam engine. The engine gave trouble on account of bad foundation, and in 1847 it "laid down" and was rebuilt. In 1852 the fourth engine, costing twenty-five thousand dollars, was erected; steam cylinder, twenty-six inches diameter by ten feet stroke; pump, double-acting, piston, twenty-two inches diameter by ten feet stroke. It was originally started as a condensing engine, but the condenser was abandoned in 1852.

In 1847 the third reservoir was begun. This was the old Benton Street Reservoir. It was 250 feet square with a working depth of fifteen feet. Elevation of flow line, 115 1-2 feet above datum, cost $74,000 (approximate). The pump main for this reservoir was a twenty inch cast iron pipe and was laid up Mullanphy Street. The reservoir was finished in 1849. It was provided with a sloping bottom and a system of flushing sewers for the purpose of removing sediment, but the scheme was a failure.

In 1854 the fourth reservoir was begun, the claim being that the flow through a large reservoir would be at a low velocity, and that the sedimentation would be correspondingly good. This reservoir had a bottom laid out in the shape of a nest of very flat inverted pyramids, the bottoms being divided with valves, and a system of flushing sewers. The reservoir was 527 feet by 237 feet, with a depth of 47¼ feet. The cost was about $200,000.00 and water was first pumped into it in 1855. This reservoir gave the city a great deal of trouble; the cleaning scheme proved a failure, and the walls required constant repair and careful watching. The water line was carried 138 feet above datum. This reservoir, after many vicissitudes, was finally abandoned and removed, and the site divided up, part being retained for public purposes and the remainder sold.

During the building of the new works, or from 1867 to 1872, a temporary reservoir on Gamble Street near Garrison Avenue was built and was used in conjunction with the old reservoir. In 1867 the sediment in the old reservoir was twenty feet deep.

The fifth pumping engine, with steam cylinder thirty inches diameter, stroke ten feet, pump double-acting, piston twenty-two inches diameter, stroke ten feet was put in to keep up with the demand for water. In 1858 a new pump main 30 inches diameter was laid up Cass Avenue, and the 20-inch main was turned in on the distribution system. The old pumping engines, Nos. 2 and 3, were sold for scrap in 1857, and the Benton Street reservoir was abandoned in 1855.

At the old pumping station an engine with steam cylinder 34 1-2 inches diameter by ten feet stroke, and double-acting pump 28 1-2 inches by ten feet stroke, was put in to keep up the supply during the building of the new works (1865-'72). This old station, with its pumps and piping, was operated until 1871, at which time the Bissell's Point works started. A break-down at this High Service Station necessitated starting the Bates Street engines again, but on June 19, 1871, they were shut down for the last time.

This station was wrecked and the machinery sold at auction, and after its removal the location was used for a pipe yard. The property was subsequently turned over to the Harbor Department for wharf purposes.

This is briefly the history of the St. Louis water works from the time of their inception up to 1867, for the old works; and up to 1871 for such temporary work in connection with

the old works as was necessary during the building of the new works.

The new water works date from 1863, when the General Assembly of this State passed an act entitled "An Act to enable the City of St. Louis to extend the Water Works thereof and for other purposes." This act authorized the city to construct works to take water from any point on the Mississippi River and conduct it to the city. It also created a board of four commissioners to be elected by the Common Council of the City, to carry out the provisions of the act. It further provided for an issue of bonds for the purpose of constructing the new works, limiting the amount to $3,000,000.00.

The City Council, at its May session, 1864, passed Ordinance No. 5339, establishing and regulating the Board of Water Commissioners, in conformity with the general act of 1863. But, owing to general dissatisfaction no action was taken under this ordinance, and, in January 1865, the General Assembly amended the Act of 1863, placing the appointment of the Commissioners with the Governor of the State, who appointed Messrs. Dwight Durkee, Dr. Philip Weigel, N. C. Chapman and Stephen D. Barlow.

This Board organized on March 18th, 1865, and, on the 27th, submitted to the City Council the appointment of James P. Kirkwood as Chief Engineer, which was approved.

On May 11th, 1865, the Board directed the Chief Engineer to proceed with the surveys and plans for a system of water works. The plans and estimates were submitted on August 29th, 1865, adopted by the Board October 6th and forwarded to the City Council for its action on October 12th, 1865.

This scheme contemplated the location of the Low Service works at the Chain of Rocks; the work to consist of a pumping station, settling basins and filter beds; the filtered water to be conducted by gravity flow in a conduit to Baden, and there pumped by the High Service Plant to a reservoir to be built at Rinkels with a high water line 204 feet above datum; an auxiliary reservoir to be built on Compton Hill to furnish full supply for the southern part of the city. The works were designed for an ultimate capacity of forty million U. S. gallons per day. This scheme was rejected by the City Council in March, 1866. The Council recommended, after report by sub-committee, that the filter beds be abandoned and the works located at Bissell's Point.

During the consideration of this report by the Council, Mr. Kirkwood was sent to Europe to examine and report upon methods, there in use for filtering water.

In April, 1866, the first Board of Commissioners resigned and a second board was appointed. This board organized in August, 1866, with Geo. K. Budd as president and C. S. Solomon as secretary.

In November of the same year it submitted to the Council plans for extending the old works, prepared by Freeman J. Homer, City Engineer. In December, 1866, another plan was submitted, prepared by Mr. Kirkwood in accordance with the folllowing:

Resolved, That the Engineer be directed to prepare a general plan of works, founded on the following basis, to wit;

That the water be taken from the Mississippi River, in the neighborhood of Bissell's Point.

That settling basins be established there without the accompaniment of filtering works.

That a small storage reservoir be constructed on the City Commons.

And that the whole be arranged, so far as practicable, so as to admit hereafter of the convenient addition of whatever further works may then become expedient or necessary, and that the engineer be instructed to report the estimated cost of the works in question.

The plan reported by Mr. Kirkwood, in answer to the above resolutions, is substantially the one upon which the new works were constructed.

In February, 1867, an ordinance looking to the enlargement of the old works and authorizing the issue of $275,000.00 in bonds, was passed. In March, 1867, the Board of Water Commissioners made a demand on the Comptroller for the bonds, appointed Mr. Homer superintendent, and instructed him to proceed to carry out the plan proposed by him in November, 1866. This scheme fell through and no work was done. The report and plan were printed in the second report of the Board of Water Commissioners.

On March 13th, 1867, the General Assembly passed an Act authorizing the issue of bonds to the amount of $3,000,000.00 and appointing a new commission.

This commission, after it got into working shape, consisted of Geo. K. Budd, Alexander Crozier and Henry Flad, and under this board the works were built.

The Commission organized March 22nd, 1867, and on the 23rd the former board turned over to them the old records belonging to the department.

On the 26th Mr. Kirkwood was requested to resume the duties of Chief Engineer from which he had been relieved by the former board on March 18th.

Mr. Kirkwood declined further service as Chief Engineer, and recommended Mr. Thomas J. Whitman for that position. Mr. Whitman reported for duty May 7th, 1867.

Mr. Whitman was in favor of the Chain of Rocks location for the low service works, adding his opinion to that of Mr. Kirkwood and all other engineers who had examined the situation carefully. He found, however, that the exigencies of the supply and the limitation of the law left but one thing to do, viz., to go ahead with the work on the Bissell's Point plan. The works, thus built, with which most people are familiar, consist of an inlet tower, or intake, on the river bank at Bissell's Point; a low service pumping plant; settling basins; a high service plant; a stand pipe; large extensions of the old pipe system; and a storage reservoir on Compton Hill. These works, extended up to 1872 by the addition of two pumping engines, had a working capacity of about thirty-two million U. S. gallons per twenty-four hours.

In must be borne in mind that all water furnished to the city is pumped twice; first, from the river into settling basins by the low service plant; and second, from the basins into the distribution system and reservoir by the high service plant.

In 1876, the city of St. Louis adopted a charter and changed its system of local government; the water works, with the exception of the collection of the revenue, being placed in the hands of the Water Commissioner, who acts as Chief Engineer and executive head of the department.

Additions to the high service pumping plant were begun in 1881, and continued up to 1894. A new pumping station, complete, with pump mains and stand pipe being completed, making the total high service capacity from sixty to sixty-five million U. S. gallons per day (twenty-four hours).

To keep up the supply of water to the high service plant, a temporary low service plant was put in, having a capacity of thirty million gallons per day. This plant, built on an inclined way, moved on wheels up and down the incline according to the stage of water in the river. The general scheme of this plan has been followed by the city of Cincinnati to afford temporary pumping facilities.

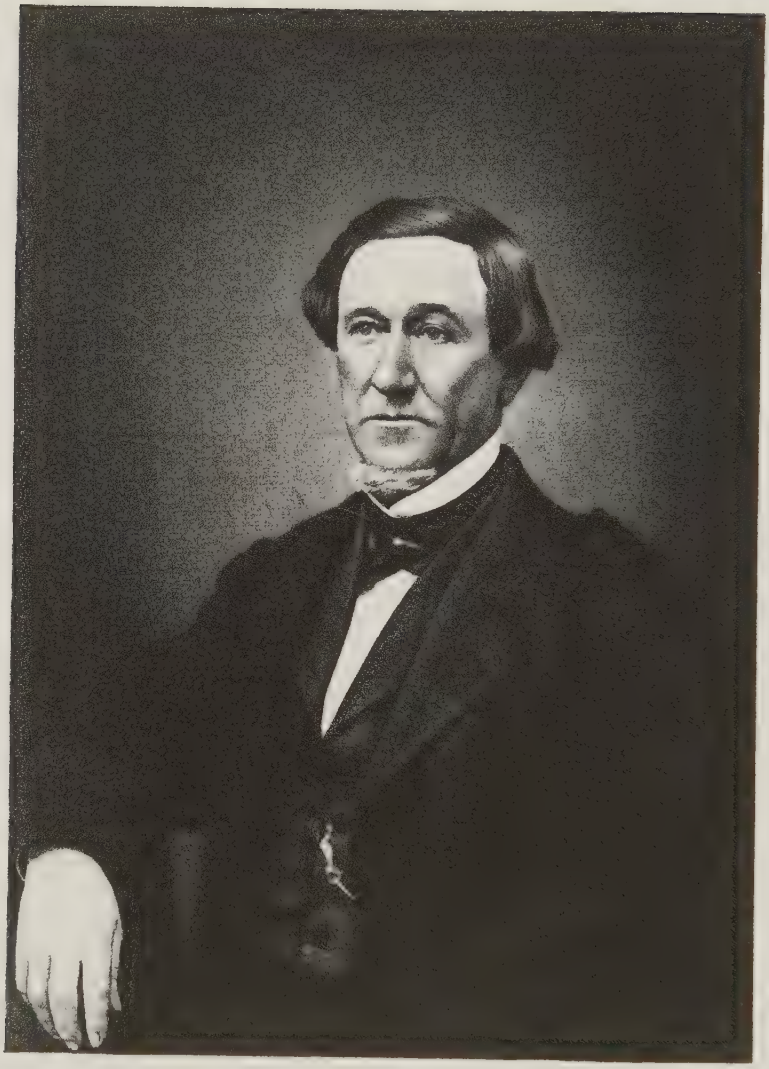
After several ineffectual attempts to secure the necessary legislation authorizing the extension of the low service works, the City Council passed Ordinance No. 14212, approved Sept. 7th, 1887, establishing a low service station at the Chain of Rocks. This station consisted of an intake tower, an intake tunnel, a pumping plant and a system of settling basins.

The works were designed for a capacity of one hundred million U. S. gallons of settled water per day. This work was put into operation during 1894.

On December 26th, 1893, Ordinance No. 17339 was approved authorizing the further extension of the High Service Pumping Plant. This work is located at Baden and is now nearing completion. When put into operation it will supply water to the high districts of the city that are at an elevation beyond the reach of the Bissell's Point works.

M. L. HOLMAN.

Waterworth, James Alexander, was born in the County Down, Ireland, near the City of Belfast, in the year 1846. He is of English descent, his ancestors having emigrated from Yorkshire, England, to the north of Ireland about the middle of the eighteenth century, where they have been engaged for the most part in agricultural pursuits. His father John Waterworth, was a highly respected citizen whose memory and virtues his fellow townsmen have commemorated by a mural tablet erected in the Presbyterian church, Downpatrick, of which he was for fifty years a venerated elder. His son, the subject of this sketch, received a good education qualifying him for professional life; but having a strong liking for business he entered a mercantile house, where he served a three years apprenticeship. At the close of his apprenticeship his ambition led him to seek the wider and more remunerative field of employment offered by the United States, and he came direct to St. Louis in November



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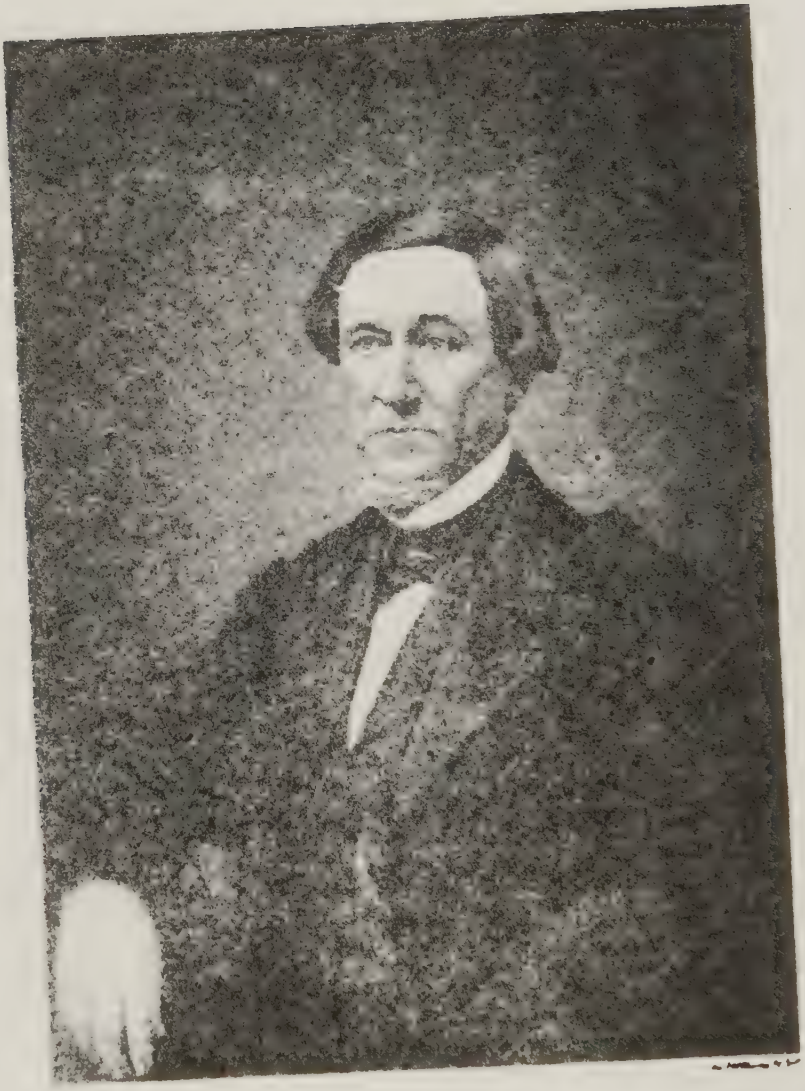


1867. After various temporary employments he was appointed in 1868 to a clerkship in the United States Insurance Company of which the late John J. Roe was president, where his industry and business ability gained him speedy promotion. In a few years he became assistant secretary and a director in the company. In 1871 he entered the insurance firm of H. I. Bodley & Co. as a partner, and from that date began to take a prominent part in local insurance affairs. He was married January 21st 1875 to Miss Eliza I. Brooks, daughter of the late Edward Brooks of St. Louis, and has two sons the issue of that marriage. In 1881 fire insurance in St. Louis having fallen into a demoralized condition the most influential men in the business brought about a union between the board and non-board agencies and Mr. Waterworth was selected as the person most likely to unify the discordant interests and inspire confidence. He was elected president of the reorganized board December 11th, 1881, and his administration proved so acceptable that he has been annually re-elected and is at this date, 1898, its president. His policy has been one of inclusion; finding room in the organization for every agent of a respectable company who is willing to conduct his business respectably. Under his presidency the St. Louis Board of Fire Underwriters has become an institution of recognized usefulness and influence.

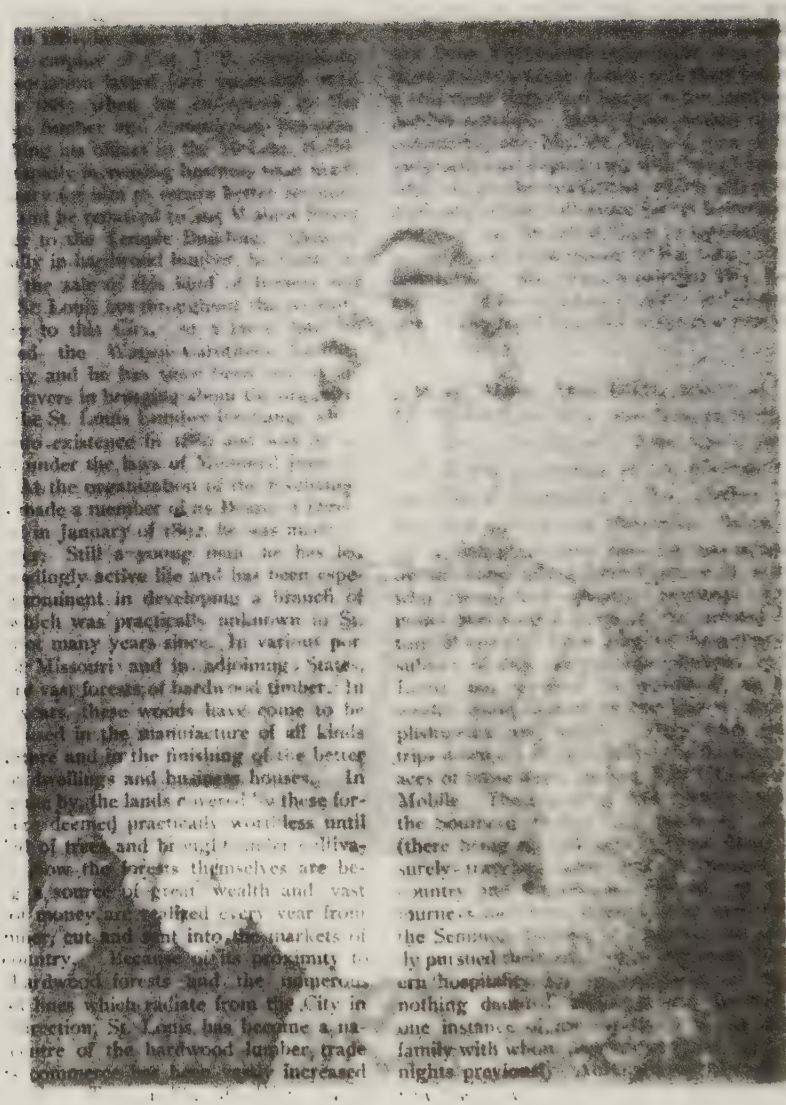
Mr. Waterworth's pen has contributed many articles on fire insurance which have attracted attention throughout the United States and exercised considerable influence on the policy of the companies and in securing local reforms. While deeply interested as a citizen in every question pertaining to the welfare of St. Louis, and in state and national politics, he has never evinced any desire for office; the only public office ever held by him being the presidency of the Board of Charity Commissioners during Mayor Francis' administration. His sympathies have drawn him rather towards the advancement of education and practical benevolence as more congenial fields for his social activities. He is Secretary of the Chapter of Christ Church Cathedral, which parish he has served for fifteen years; he has been a director of the Mercantile Library for many years and its president for two years; and in various works of organized beneficence he has been a silent but earnest worker. His standing in business affairs is recognized by membership in the Commercial Club. Mr. Waterworth enjoys the respect and confidence of his fellow citizens in a high degree, and is recognized as a good type of those citizens of foreign birth whose solid endowments of character and capacity have contributed in no small degree to the building up of the American commonwealth.

Way, James Clark.—In one of the most beautiful spots of the old Keystone State — called by the Indians, Sewickley, on the Ohio River, twelve miles from Pittsburg—was born James Clark Way, December 18, 1807, youngest son of John Way and Mary Clark. John Way was a wealthy farmer and magistrate of Sewickley village, and built the first brick house on the old Beaver Road between Pittsburg and Beaver Falls. The ancestors on both sides were English, and in the mother country were connected with the Lucys and Chesters with whom they divide their coat of arms. The earliest representatives of both families in America were Quakers, and the immigrant ancestor in the paternal line was one of Penn's colonists. The Way who came over with William Penn had his home in the rich valley of Chester county, and the old Quaker founder of the family, Caleb Way, sleeps in the "Friends" burial ground at East Calm, not far from Philadelphia. Closely related to Mr. Way's family was the family to which Bayard Taylor belonged, and the famous writer and traveler was a second cousin of the subject of this sketch. After his father's death in 1830, James Clark Way had some experience in the mercantile business in Pittsburg with his eldest brother, but soon he decided to travel in order to see the South and West, which were so alluring to the young men of that day. He visited New Orleans and the Gulf States, and in 1833 came to St. Louis, where his Pittsburg connections in business and on the rivers gave him the "entree" to the best business and social circles of the city. Connecting himself with the wholesale commission house of Hill & McGunnigle, he subsequently became junior member of the firm of McGunnigle & Way, successor to Hill &McGunnigle. This firm was widely and favorably known throughout the West for several years, but in 1842 met with reverses and went out of business. Soon

after this, he went to Potosi, Missouri, where he was connected with the mining enterprises of Mr. John Perry for four years. Returning to St. Louis, he connected himself with the old "Bank of the State of Missouri", in which he held a position of trust and responsibility for fifteen years thereafter, discharging his duties with strict fidelity and integrity. After leaving the bank, he was connected with the American Fur Co. until he retired permanently from business. He was always warmly devoted to the interests and welfare of his adopted city and watched its marvelous growth with pride and pleasure. He helped to build its public buildings and to found its libraries and churches, and firmly believed that it was destined to become one of the great cities of the world. Throughout his busy and active life, notwithstanding the fact that he had many commercial and financial cares and responsibilities, he was a lover of music and art and helped to foster their development in St. Louis. He was also a student of both English and French literature and a man of broad general culture and intelligence. With the growth of his church in St. Louis he was identified from the beginning, and he aided Rev. Dr. William G. Eliot —of whom he was a warm friend and admirer — in building the first Unitarian Church erected in St. Louis, and later assisted also in building the second Unitarian Church. In politics, he was always a Democrat of the old Jeffersonian school. He died September 10, 1884, at the age of seventy-seven years and at the end of more than half a century's residence in St. Louis. In January of 1839, he married the beautiful and brilliant Miss Mary Ann Ellis, adopted daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Perry. Their marriage, which was one of the notable social events of the time in St. Louis, took place at Mr. Perry's city residence, which occupied the square on which the Equitable Building has since been built, at the corner of Sixth and Locust streets. Six children were born of their union, of whom Eliza Perry Way married Orrel M. Harrison, of Glasgow, Missouri, and died August 10, 1897; Ann M. Way, the second child, died when eleven years old; James Clark Way married Miss Fannie Glover, daughter of Samuel T. Glover, a celebrated lawyer of St. Louis; Ada Way married Charles L. Caldwell, of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania; Ellis John Way married Miss Melissa Ward, of Louisiana; and Carrie Rebecca Way married Julius J. Livingston, of New York.

Watson, Howard, who has been very prominently identified with the lumber trade of St. Louis, was born May 13, 1855, in Mt. Vernon, Jefferson County, Illinois. His parents were Joel F. and Sarah Watson His father, who was in many respects a remarkable man, was also a native of Illinois, born in Mt. Vernon. The elder Watson was six feet two inches in height and although he suffered from his youth up, from a paralytic affliction, his immense will power made him one of the most active and useful men in the community in which he passed his entire life. In boyhood, he was a diligent student and largely through self teaching became a man of very superior educational attainments. In his young manhood, he taught school for several years and then established a merchandising house which for many years was one of the largest of its kind in Southern Illinois and which is well remembered by the older wholesale houses of St. Louis. He reared and educated a large family and accumulated a very handsome fortune. Howard Watson, the son, attended the public schools of Mt. Vernon, Illinois, until he was sixteen years of age. Being inclined to mechanical pursuits, he then entered the employ of a builder and contractor and served a full term of apprenticeship to the carpenters trade. Notwithstanding the fact that he had become a good mechanic, the mercantile genius which he had inherited from his father shaped the course of his later life, and he abandoned his trade to engage in the lumber business at the town of Belle Rive, Illinois. This venture proved unfortunate as he was associated with a partner who at the end of six months business absconded, carrying away with him all the available funds of the concern. Quitting the lumber business for the time being, Mr. Watson then obtained employment in a dry goods store at Mt. Vernon and was a clerk in that store and in another dry goods store at Rushville, Illinois, until 1880. He then returned to the lumber business as book-keeper for a firm at Mt. Vernon. While holding this position and making his home in Mt. Vernon, he ran as an Independent candidate for Tax Collector of the town and was elected by a very large majority. This office he held for one year and filled it so satisfactorily that he

Mary Ann Way.



was pressed to accept a second term but declined to stand again as a candidate for election. In 1881, he came to St. Louis and entered the employ of Col. J. P. Richardson. This association lasted four years and until the year 1885 when he embarked in the wholesale lumber and commission business, establishing his offices in the McLean Building. A rapidly increasing business soon made it necessary for him to secure better accomodations and he removed to 405 Walnut Street and later to the Temple Building. Dealing principally in hardwood lumber, he vastly increased the sale of this kind of lumber not only in St. Louis but throughout the territory tributory to this City. At a later date, he organized the Watson-Carothers Lumber Company and he has since been one of the prime movers in bringing about the organization of the St. Louis Lumber Exchange which came into existence in 1889 and was incorporated under the laws of Missouri, June 27, 1891. At the organization of the Exchange, he was made a member of its Board of Directors and in January of 1892, he was made its Treasurer. Still a young man, he has led an exceedingly active life and has been especially prominent in developing a branch of trade which was practically unknown in St. Louis not many years since. In various portions of Missouri and in adjoining States, there are vast forests of hardwood timber. In recent years, these woods have come to be largely used in the manufacture of all kinds of furniture and in the finishing of the better class of dwellings and business houses. In years gone by, the lands covered by these forests were deemed practically worthless until denuded of trees and brought under cultivation. Now the forests themselves are becoming a source of great wealth and vast sums of money are realized every year from the timber, cut and sent into the markets of the country. Because of its proximity to these hardwood forests and the numerous railroad lines which radiate from the City in every direction, St. Louis has become a natural centre of the hardwood lumber trade and its commerce has been vastly increased as a result. To men like Mr. Watson and his associates, who early had the good judgment to note the advantages which the City possessed in this respect and who had also the enterprise to inaugurate the hardwood lumber business, St. Louis is largely indebted for its trade progress in this direction. New railroads are needed still to connect large bodies of these forest lands with the markets but these will doubtless be built at no very distant date and St. Louis will then become a still more important factor in the hardwood lumber market. Most of the dealers in this commodity are, like Mr. Watson men of ripe judgment and experience, with broad knowledge of all the conditions which affect the trade and which will make for its betterment, and they can be relied upon to maintain the prestige and prominence of the City in this connection. Mr. Watson married Mrs. Fannie Fisk of St. Louis and resides in Cabanne, one of the most beautiful residence portions of the City.

Way, Mary Ann Ellis, widow of the late James Clark Way, was born in Georgia. Her father, Dr. Erasmus Ellis, was a physician of wide reputation and a descendant of the French Huguenots. Her mother was Miss Mary Rodney of Maryland. Being left an orphan at an early age, she was adopted by her Aunt, wife of John Perry of St. Louis, who owned and operated extensive Lead mines and several farms in and around Potosi, Missouri. Their adopted daughter, the subject of this sketch, was educated in St. Louis, and received the benefit of all that wealth could bestow in the line of accomplishments and travel. They took many trips down the Mississippi on the floating palaces of those days, visiting New Orleans and Mobile. The trip from New Orleans across the Southern States they made by stage, (there being no railroads in those days) leisurely traveling with time to observe the country and the people. On one of their journeys they were warned of an uprising of the Seminole Indians in Alabama, but steadily pursued their way, depending upon Southern hospitality for accomodation by night, nothing daunted, although they learned in one instance of the massacre of an entire family with whom they had stopped but a few nights previously. Although the obstacles to travel were very great, Mr. Perry, who was frequently called to Philadelphia, Baltimore, Pittsburgh, Washington and other cities in the disposal of the products of his mines, was always accompanied by his wife and adopted daughter. Thus the latter became early ac-

quainted with all the great cities of the country.

She is well remembered by the guests of the Old White Sulphur Springs of Virginia during President Van Buren's administration, when he and his sons were entertained at the Perry Cottage. And there are many distinguished men and women of the day who vividly recall her presence as a guest of Mrs. Gen. Ashley, one memorable winter in Washington City when James Buchanan was one of the social lions. All the old residents remember the lavish hospitality in the old Perry homestead on the present site of the Equitable Building. There she made many friends and admirers, and there in January 1839 her marriage to James C. Way, a then prosperous wholesale merchant, was celebrated as one of the most notable, social events of the time. In later years she exemplified, as wife and mother, all that could be expected of any woman, and when Mrs. Perry, then a widow, came to make her home at her adopted daughter's house, her declining years were comforted by all the loving care and tenderness that any daughter could bestow. Always composed, always affable and dignified, always interested in works of charity and benevolence, Mrs. Way represents a type of character of singular strength and sweetness.

Wear, David Walker, lawyer and legislator, was born in Otterville, Missouri, May 31, 1843, and died in Boonville, Missouri, October 20, 1896. His parents were William G. and Amanda Wear, more extended mention of whom, and also of his more remote ancestors, will be found in the sketch of his elder brother, James Hutchinson Wear, which appears in this connection. He was educated for the bar and, after completing his studies in the law offices of William Douglas and Judge George W. Miller, prominent among the lawyers of Missouri a generation since, was admitted to practice before he had attained his majority. He espoused the Union cause when the Civil War began, enlisting as a private soldier, but was promoted rapidly until he was made a major of volunteers and assigned to duty on the staff of General Thomas L. Crawford, who, prior to his entering the military service, was a resident of Jefferson City. After serving some time on General Crawford's staff, he was promoted to colonel of the Forty-fifth Regiment of Missouri Volunteer Infantry, attaining that rank when he was only twenty-two years of age. He was a participant in some of the earliest engagements of the war under General Lyon, and later was in command of the garrison stationed at Boonville and Jefferson City. He was then ordered South and joined the Army of the Cumberland under General George H. Thomas, with whom he served until the close of the war. Returning then to Missouri, he began the practice of his profession and, for some years, was prominent as a member of the bar at Boonville. He then came to St. Louis and continued the practice of law in this city, holding at one time the position of assistant attorney of the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company, and later giving attention largely to the legal business of the Wear-Boogher Dry Goods Company. In 1881, he was elected to the State Senate of Missouri and served two terms as a member of that body, representing the wealthy and intelligent constituency of the West End of St. Louis. In 1885 he was appointed superintendent of Yellowstone Park by Judge L. Q. C. Lamar, then Secretary of the Interior, and held that position until the custodianship of the Park was transferred to the military department of the government. He was then made chief of the Southern Division of the Bureau of Pensions at Washington and served in that capacity until the close of President Cleveland's administration. Returning to St. Louis, he was identified with various movements for the advancement of the city's interests, prominent among them being that which sought to bring to this city the World's Columbian Exposition. He was chosen a member of the delegation which visited Washington and labored with Congress to attain this object, and his large acquaintance with public men and legislative methods made him a most useful member of a committee which, although it failed to accomplish its purpose, was nevertheless entitled to great credit for its able presentation of the claims and advantages of St. Louis as a site for the Exposition. He soon afterward returned to Boonville and, resuming the practice of law there, was a member of the bar of that city at the time of his death. He was prominent in the politics of Missouri as a member of the Democratic party and participated in an important official capacity

in the Democratic National Convention held in Chicago in 1896. His religious affiliations were with the Episcopal Church, into which he was baptized in Christ Church, of Boonville, by Rt.Rev. Thomas H. Vail, Bishop of Kansas. He married, in 1870, Miss Laura Frances Beaty, of Boonville. The only child born of their union was one son, David Walker Wear.

Wear, James Hutchinson, merchant, was born near Otterville, Missouri, September 30, 1838, and died in St. Louis September 14, 1893. His parents were William Gault Wear, born in Knoxville, Tennessee, in 1817; and Amanda Wear, who was born in Glasgow, Kentucky, in 1819. His great-grandfather was Jonathan Wear, who, with four brothers, served with the Colonial forces in the Revolutionary War, all of them having been participants in the battle of King's Mountain, where the British suffered a crushing defeat. One of his father's brothers, who was also named Jonathan Wear, fought under General Jackson at the battle of New Orleans in the war of 1812, and in the military, as well as in the civil, history of the country, members of his family have achieved honorable distinction. William G. Wear, the father of James H. Wear, came to Missouri in his youth and grew up among the pioneer settlers of the State. He purchased the land on which the town of Otterville was afterward laid out in 1840 and lived at that place until 1881. His son, James H., obtained his early education in the public schools in the neighborhood of his home and was then trained to engage in mercantile pursuits at Jones' Commercial College, of St. Louis. When he was seventeen years old, he began business with his father, who was a successful merchant, and soon made it apparent that he had a genius for trade, comprehending so readily its various phases and evincing such rare judgment and discretion in the conduct of affairs committed to his charge that he was sent East to purchase a stock of goods for the Western trade before he was eighteen years of age. His connection with the mercantile interests of St. Louis began in 1863, when he came to this city and engaged first in the boot and shoe trade. Later, he embarked in the wholesale dry goods business, as head of the firm of Wear & Hickman, which established its store at 319 North Main Street. Still later he was senior member of the firm of J. H. Wear & Company and then organized the Wear-Boogher Dry Goods Company, a corporation of which he was president from its inception until his death. He was a successful merchant in the broad significance of that term, successful in building up trade, successful in retaining it and in the accumulation of a fortune as a result of his commercial transactions, and successful also in building up a mercantile institution of high character, which perpetuates his memory and a name honored in the business circles of St. Louis and throughout the region tributary to this city in a commercial sense. For many years he was a member of the directorate of the St. Louis National Bank, and as an investor, he was identified from time to time with various other enterprises, occupying important relationships to the business interests of the city. The Mercantile Club numbered him among its leading members, and social and commercial organizations seeking to further the interests of St. Louis, were always sure of his hearty co-operation in their undertakings. He had no taste for public life, never sought office and kept aloof from politics as a rule, although during the Civil War period he was a staunch Unionist and a firm supporter of the war and reconstruction measures of the Republican party. During the later years of his life his views were in harmony with the principles of the Democratic party, as expressed in its platforms and legislative enactments, on economic questions and, in consequence thereof, he became a member of that party. He was a ruling elder of the Grand Avenue Presbyterian Church, a member of the Board of Managers of the Bethel Mission and of the Protestant Hospital, and a liberal friend and benefactor of various church and charitable institutions. In 1866, Mr. Wear married Miss Nannie E. Holliday, and seven children were born of their union. Those now living are John Holliday Wear, Mildred Wear Kotany, Lucretia Wear, Joseph Walker Wear, James Hutchinson Wear and Arthur Yancey Wear. One son, William Wear, is dead. John Holliday Wear is a stockholder and employe of the Wear Boogher Dry Goods Company. Joseph Walker Wear and James Hutchinson Wear are now attending Yale University, and Arthur Yancey expected to enter in the fall of 1898.

Weather Bureau. On February 9, 1870, Congress by joint resolution authorized the Secretary of War to provide for taking meteorological observations with a view to giving notice by telegraph and signals of the approach and force of storms, and the organization of a meteorological bureau for carrying into effect the provisions of the joint resolution was intrusted to the Chief Signal Officer of the Army, General Albert J. Myer, the new division in his office being designated as the "Division of telegrams and reports for the benefit of Commerce and Agriculture." The work actually commenced on November 1, 1870, with 24 stations, including of course, St. Louis, and at first a very limited area was covered by the weather predictions.

On June 10, 1872, Congress charged the Signal Service with the duty of providing such stations, signals and reports as might be found necessary for extending its research in the interests of agriculture, and on March 3, 1873, it also authorized the establishment of Signal Service stations at the light houses and life saving stations on the lakes and sea coast, and made provision for connecting the same with telegraph lines and cables to be constructed, maintained and worked under the direction of the Chief Signal Officer of the Army, or the Secretary of War, and the Secretary of the Treasury.

Under General Myer's regime continued improvements were made, both in increase in the number of stations, the personnel and equipment of the Service, and the extension of its field of usefulness. That the work was appreciated may be gathered from the remarks of Chief Justice Daly, then president of the American Geographical Society, that "nothing in the nature of scientific investigation by the National Government has proved so acceptable to the people, or has been productive in so short a time of such important results as the establishment of the Signal Service Bureau."

On September 2, 1880, General Myer died, and on December 16 of the same year General W. B. Hazen was appointed his successor. General Hazen died on January 16, 1887, after having seen the Signal Service steadily advance in scope and usefulness. General A. W. Greely of Arctic fame, succeeded him on March 4 of the same year, and under his administration progress toward greater efficiency was steadily maintained.

During the administrations of Generals Hazen and Greely effort was made each year to separate the regular Weather Bureau work from the distinctively military work of the Signal Service, but without success until October 1, 1890, when Congress divorced the two, and assigned the Weather Bureau to the Agricultural Department as a civilian bureau, the Signal Service remaining under the War Department as a military organization. The transfer took place on July 1, 1891, and Professor Mark W. Harrington was appointed the first Chief of the new Weather Bureau. Professor Harrington was succeeded in 1895 by Professor Willis L. Moore, who took charge on July 4, of that year, and who is now the head of the Bureau. Professor Moore had been in the ranks, had steadily worked his way to the front, and thoroughly understood the methods and needs of the Service. Consequently his administration has been marked by continued improvements along all lines, and he is constantly seeking new fields of usefulness within the proper scope of the Bureau.

The work of the Bureau in general comprises the daily forecasting of the weather conditions for 36 hours in advance, the warning of coming storms of all descriptions, flood, frost and cold wave warnings, and the scientific investigation of meteorological problems.

On June 30, 1896, there were in operation 148 regular and about 2,500 voluntary stations, the observers at the latter taking limited observations daily, making monthly reports, and serving without pay.

In addition there were the regular compensated wind signal, cotton belt, corn and wheat region, river, and rainfall observers, numbering several hundred in all, who either hoist signals when ordered, or take limited observations daily during the whole or a part of each year.

The Station at St. Louis was established on November 1, 1870, the first office having been located at No. 210 Olive Street. On February 23, 1873, the office was removed to the Equitable Building on the northwest corner of Sixth and Locust Streets, where it remained until September 16, 1883, when it was removed to its present location in the United States Government Building at Eighth and Olive Streets.

When the Weather Bureau was transferred from the War to the Agricultural Depart-

ment. Mr. W. H. Hammon was in charge of the St. Louis office. He was transferred to San Francisco on June 1, 1894, and was succeeded by Dr. H. C. Frankenfield, who was succeeded by Dr. Robert J. Hyatt in 1898.

H. C. FRANKENFIELD.

Weather Service, State.—This service was organized on a volunteer basis by Prof. Francis E. Nipher, of Washington University, in November, 1877, and observations were begun early in the following month. The number of observers at the outset was about forty. Their investigations chiefly related to the rainfall. At that time, State service work was discouraged by the United States Signal Service, but when General Hazen took charge, a more liberal policy was manifested and the State Weather Service fully recognized. It bore the same relation to the National Service that the State bears to the general government, but admitted of a more localized application, with particular reference to droughts, crops, etc. For years, Prof. Nipher carried on this work from funds raised privately, but in 1891 it was discontinued, partly because of lack of support by the State, and partly because the government service materially increased its own range. To Prof. Nipher this improvement is largely due, and to him belongs great credit for his valuable scientific labors.

Webster, Daniel, Visit of—The renowned statesman, Daniel Webster, then at the zenith of his fame, made a visit to St. Louis in June of 1837. Accompanied by his family, he made a journey through the Western States in the summer of that year and was everywhere received with an enthusiasm which demonstrated that the Western people had unbounded admiration for his great genius and commanding ability. In St. Louis he was received with due ceremony and for several days was the guest of the city. Webster came up the river aboard the "Robert Morris," and before the boat reached the city, it was boarded by a delegation of leading citizens of St. Louis, who had gone out to meet him aboard the steamer "H. L. Kenney." The two steamers landed together at the foot of Market Street, and the distinguished statesman and his friends were escorted to the National Hotel, where they were entertained during their stay in the city. June 13th, he attended an old-fashioned "barbecue," in a grove on the site of the Lucas Market of a later day, and on that occasion made a great speech to an audience of 5,000 people. When he left St Louis, he was escorted by a committee from this city to Alton, where the next demonstration in his honor took place.

Webster Groves.—Known generally as Webster, one of the largest and most beautiful of the surburban towns near St. Louis. It is in St. Louis county, ten miles from the city. The Missouri Pacific Railroad runs through it and so do two electric street railways, and the "Frisco" Railroad runs a mile south of it. The place has a population of 2,500, with five large stone churches and a large school building. It abounds in beautiful well kept country seats, the homes of St. Louis business men, and its population enjoys a reputation for intelligence, public spirit and hospitality.

Wednesday Club of St. Louis.—Early in the winter of 1889-'90, Mrs. E. C. Sterling invited a company of earnest women to join in the study of Shelley. They at once organized and formed the Shelley Club with a membership of about fifty. Mrs. Sterling was unanimously chosen president. The Club met on alternate Wednesdays, in the parlors of its members.

On April 23, 1890, the question of permanent organization was considered, and a committee was appointed to draft a Constitution and By-Laws. A special meeting to hear the report of the committee was called April 30, 1890, when the Constitution and By-Laws were adopted.

The question of name was considered at the meeting of May 14, 1890, where it was decided the new organization should be called "The Wednesday Club." The following named ladies were the founders of the club: Mrs. Beverly Allen, Mrs. Gustave Baumgarten, Miss Susan V. Beeson, Mrs. Anthony H. Blaisdell, Mrs. CharlesE. Briggs, Mrs. John J. Cole, Miss Sarah E. Cole, Mrs. Chas. P. Damon, Mrs. Edwin A. DeWolf, Miss Cynthia P. Dozier, Mrs. Henry W. Eliot, Mrs. Oliver B. Filley, Mrs. W. E. Fischel, Miss Cornelia Fisher, Mrs. Benjamin Freeborn, Miss Amelia C. Fruchte, Miss Gertrude Garrigues, Mrs. John Green, Mrs. Edwin Har-

rison, Mrs. John W. Harrison, Mrs. Edward S. Holden, Mrs. William L. Huse, Miss Jennie M. A. Jones, Mrs. Hugh McKittrick, Mrs. Rufus J. Lackland, Mrs. Mary C. McCulloch, Mrs. John C. Orrick, Mrs. George H. Plant, Mrs. E. C. Rice, Mrs. William Schuyler, Mrs. D. H. Smith, Mrs. Edward C. Sterling, Mrs. Virginia Stevenson, Mrs. Henry A. Stimson, Mrs. Charles R. Suter, Mrs. John K. Tiffany, Mrs. Daniel S. Tuttle, Mrs. William E. Ware, Mrs. Thomas Yeatman.

Thus the Shelley Club became the nucleus of the corporate body now called the Wednesday Club—which Club soon became preeminently the Woman's organization of St. Louis.

The object of the Club as stated in the Articles of Incorporation, is as follows: "The object of this Association, shall be to create and maintain an organized center of thought and action among the women of St. Louis, and to aid in the promotion of their mutual interests, in the advancement of science, education, philanthrophy, literature and art, and to provide a place of meeting for the comfort and convenience of its members."

The officers of the new organization elected to serve one years were: President, Mrs. Edward C. Sterling; First Vice-President, Mrs. John W. Harrison; Second Vice-president, Mrs. Beverly Allen; Secretary, Mrs. Anthony H. Blaisdell; Treasurer, Mrs. William E. Ware; Directors, Mrs. Rufus J. Lackland, Mrs. John Green, Mrs. W. E. Fischel, Miss Amelia C. Fruchte.

The Club was limited to a membership of one hundred for the first year, which membership list was soon filled. Regular meetings were and are still held every alternate Wednesday during the Club year, from the middle of October to the middle of May.

The literary work was for the most part assigned to the members by a committee appointed to make out a program for the year, the essayist having the privilege of inviting other members of the Club, to discuss certain phases of her subject.

At the close of its first Club year, May, 1891, feeling the necessity of fellowship and communion with other clubs, realizing that growth is possible only by measuring one's strength with and by the results attained by others, the Wednesday Club became a part of the central organization by joining the General Federation of Women's Clubs. That it soon made itself felt as a strong and interested member of the General Federation, is evidenced by the fact that in less than a year one of its members, Mrs. E. C. Sterling, was placed on the Advisory Board of the General Federation. The paper on "Higher Education," to be read at the first Biennial Convention of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, held at Chicago in May, 1892, was assigned to Mrs. P. N. Moore, a member of the Wednesday Club.

The need of Club quarters was strongly felt and a committee was appointed at the first annual meeting of the Club, May 13, 1891, to secure a place of meeting. Suitable rooms were fitted up in the Studio Building, corner Jefferson and Washington Avenues, where for five years the Club had its home.

As the Club grew in membership, the limit having been removed at the May meeting, it was found necessary to increase the Directory, and six Directors were elected to serve for one year, in place of four elected the previous year.

In January, 1892, it followed the Departmental plan of work and organized itself into six (6) sections: Art, Current Topics, Education, History and Literature, Science and Social Economics. This division into sections enlarged the field of work and the results attained have been better and more satisfactory in every way. Each section elects its own chairman, secretary and treasurer; makes out its own program of work for the year, selects its essayist and assigns the subject of the essay to be presented to the general club; the Executive Board assigning the day on the Club program only.

In the spring of 1892, the Citizens' Smoke Abatement Association requested the Wednesday Club to co-operate with them in the abatement of the smoke nuisance. The Club appointed a committee to insure such co-operation, joined the Association as a body, and gave material aid to the work in hand.

At the close of the years 1891-92, application was made for Articles of Incorporation, which were granted to the Wednesdaw Club on June 23, 1892. The limit of membership was extended to one hundred and seventy-five, and remained that until May, 1893, when it was again extended to two hundred.

The character of the literary work of the Club is, perhaps, best shown by the line of study followed by each Section, and by the

subjects of the essays presented to the Club at the regular meetings of the year 1896-97.

Art Section—Subject for study: Teutonic Art; subject of essay. "The Real Value of the Study of Art."

Current Topics Section—Subject of essay: "The St. Louis Charter and Proposed Amendments." The Section meets twice a month when Current Topics are discussed.

Education Section—Subject for study: Modern Aspects of Education; subject of essay: "The Educational Value of Art in the Public Schools."

History and Literature Section—Subject for study: The History and Literature of the Eighteenth Century in England, France and Germany; subject of essay: "Reaction against Puritanism."

Science Section—Subject for study: Authropology; sub topic, Sociology; subject of essay: "Social Dynamics."

Social Economic Section—Subject for study: Studies in Economics—English Fiction and Social Reforms; subject of essay: "Fiction and Social Reform."

The year 1896-97 was specially characterized by the introduction of the open day meetings of which there were six—one of each of these meetings being assigned to each section. The object of these meetings was to create and develop greater spontaneity of expression in the form of extemporaneous speaking. There were no prepared papers but each section chose its own topic for discussion. The subjects discussed at these meetings were as follows:

Open Day—Art Section. Subject for discussion: "German Art." Illustrated.

Open Day—Current Topics Section. Subject for discussion: "Purposive Fiction."

Open Day—Education Section. Subject for discussion: "Moral Education."

Open Day—History and Literature Section. Subject for discussion: "The Function of the Critic."

Open Day—Science Section. Subject for discussion: "Conservatism versus Innovation."

Open Day—Social Economic Section. Subject for discussion. "The Economic Uses of Wealth."

The growth of the Club in this direction is manifested in the fact that for the coming year a special program committee has been elected to take charge of the Open Day Meetings, the subject for discussion to be announced only two weeks in advance.

Of the practical work undertaken by the Club, in the years 1892-93, the petition sent to the Legislature must be mentioned. This petition asked that the age at which children may enter the Public Schools be reduced from six to four years.

Faithfully and earnestly have the members labored to have this bill passed—delegates have at various times been sent to Jefferson City, and also to Kansas City, to advance the cause, and after renewed efforts the members secured the passage of a "Resolution" by the General Assembly, known as the "School Age Bill," to submit the question of the reduction of the school age from six to four years to the vote of the people at the general election in November, 1896, which, however, when presented to the people at the said election failed to carry.

In January of that same year, 1893, there was organized under the auspices of the Wednesday Club, a Free Kindergarten at the Bethel Mission, for poor children under legal school age. Out of this enterprise has grown the Isabel Crow Kindergarten Association.

Toward the close of the year, an exhibit of work was sent by the Club to the World's Fair held at Chicago, in 1893. This consisted of a manual in which was contained, a short history of the Club; programs of the work ior the Association years 1890-91, 1891-92, 1892-93; list of officers and active members, short articles on the "Aims and Purposes of a Woman's Club," by several of the Club members and an essay by Mrs. John C. Learned, subject: "The Divina Commedia—Its Philosophy and Symbolism."

Delegates were sent by the Club to the Woman's Congress held at Chicago, that same year. Mrs. Anthony H. Blaidsdell, a member of the Wednesday Club, appointed State correspondent for Missouri of the General Federation, presented her report.

The following years 1893-94, when our whole country was suffering from financial depression, and St. Louis, like many other cities, found itself suddenly crowded with a vast army of unemployed, composed of both men and women, the Wednesdaw Club organized the "Woman's Emergency Guild"; the members of the Club, inviting others to join with them, carried on the work of the Guild. Sewing rooms were established where

work was given to unemployed women—superintendents were engaged and the furnishings of the rooms and materials for work were supplied by members of the Club. Employment was found for many men as well as women, and families were supplied with food, clothing and shelter. The citizens, by their generous contributions furthering and helping to make possible the work of the Association.

In May, 1894, the Second Biennial of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, was held at Philadelphia, and again the Wednesday Club was honored by having one of its delegates, Mrs. Philip N. Moore, elected to the office of Corresponding Secretary of the General Federation who was re-elected in 1896. In the fall of 1894, the Advisory Board of the General Federation met in St. Louis and were the guests of members of the Wednesday Club. The Council elected as chairman of the Committee on Social Economics for the General Federation, Mrs. W. E. Fischel, a member of the Wednesday Club.

A new line of practical work was inaugurated in October, 1894; namely the placing of boxes at the Union Station for the collection of literature, particularly papers and periodicals—these were distributed among the hospitals and other city institutions. Books and magazines were contributed and solicited by members, and sent by the Distributing Committee, to the far West, to the destitute regions of the Tennessee Mountains, to the Negro Schools and wherever there seemed to be the greatest need and desire for such literature. Books and magazines were also sent to some of the larger mercantile houses for the use of the employes during the noon hour; this work resulted in the foundation of a "Current Topic Club" in one of the large dry goods establishments.

On April 18, 1895, a plan was conceived to erect a tablet of bronze to commemorate the founding of Civil Liberty in Upper Louisiana. Mr. Robert Bringhurst, was commissioned to execute and erect a Tablet on Main Street between Market and Walnut Streets, with this inscription:

On this site,
January 21, 1766, in
the House of
Maxent, Laclede & Co.,
Civil Government was first
established in St. Louis
by
Captain St. Ange de Bellerive
Died 1774.
Military Commandant and Acting
Governor of Upper Louisiana.

This tablet was put in place October 17, 1895. In the spring of this year (1894-95) the chairman of State Correspondence for Missouri of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, requested the Wednesday Club to cooperate with the other federated Clubs of Missouri, in forming a State Federation of Women's Clubs. The Wednesday Club at once appointed a committee to confer with the chairman of State Correspondence. Nothing came of this however. In October, 1895, the Wednesday Club decided to take the matter in hand. A committee was appointed and arranged for a convention of Women's Clubs of Missouri, to be held in St. Louis, January 21 and 22, 1896. The Convention was held and a State Federation formed. Mrs. John A. Allen, a member of the Wednesday Club, was elected President of the new organization.

That same spring, the Club with the aid of Mr. Ives, director of the Museum of Fine Arts, was instrumental in bringing to St. Louis, for exhibition a rare collection of Etchings, Engravings, and Autotypes of Rembrandt's masterpieces and one original portrait by this master.

During the years 1895-96, one phase of practical work accomplished was the organization of the Art League of the Wednesday Club. Its object; to encourage a love of really good art and to elevate the taste of the people by making the children of the Public Schools and City Institutions, familiar with reproductions of the best work of all time. The plan of work (made possible by permission of the School Board and City Authorities), is to place a collection of photographs in the various schools, where it remains for a period of ten weeks, when it is removed and a fresh collection is shown. The League now owns about 150 large pictures and hopes next year to have the collection greatly increased.

Further practical work undertaken in 1895-96, was the effort made to secure clean-

er streets and greater cleanliness in street cars. Permission was obtained and twelve (12) boxes for waste paper were purchased by the Club and placed in different parts of the city.

At the time of the Convention of Women's Clubs, an open meeting of the Wednesday Club was held, to which all the delegates were invited. The subject for the day was "Club Life," members and guests taking part in the discussion. As a result of this meeting, feeling the danger of separating our Club life from home life, a Children's Day was arranged for. The near approach of Washington's Birthday suggested that this holiday be used for the occasion, and the entertainment devised for the gratification of the children was at once patriotic, interesting and amusing.

A suggestion made by the General Federation, as a matter of special interest to women, was the question of the possibility of holding an International Peace Convention in 1900. This suggestion coming as it did when the air was full of the Question of Arbitration, resulted in the arrangement for a special meeting on May 6, 1896, for a thorough discussion of the subject. Invitations were sent to the various Women's Clubs of the city, and to women interested in the vital issues of the day. Papers were read by members of the Club and Colonel George E. Leighton, a delegate from St. Louis, to the meeting of the Arbitration Committee, held at Washington, D. C., for the purpose of discussing the question of International Arbitration, gave a most interesting account of said meeting.

At the close of the association year 1895-96, in view of the fact that the Club had outgrown its quarters, spacious and comfortable rooms were furnished in the new Y. M. C. A. Building, corner of Grand and Franklin Avenues. The membership list was increased to 225 members, and at the mid-winter meeting in December, 1896, the limit of membership was extended to 250.

The first meeting of the Club in its new home was held October 21, 1896. Early in the winter of 1896-97, the Bureau of Reciprocity of the Missouri State Federation of Women's Clubs, requested each federated Club to contribute to the "Bureau,' one paper from its year's work—from the various papers sent, the Bureau stated one would be selected which would be read at the Annual Convention of the State Federation, to be held in January.

The Wednesday Club, through its committee appointed for that purpose, selected the paper presented to the Club by Miss Jennie R. Lippman, on "Literary Idealism," which paper was in turn selected by the Bureau of Reciprocity, and was read at the annual Convention.

The practical results attained by the Club in the years 1896-97, have been the sending of literature to such Women's Clubs of our own State as have signified a desire to receive same. The literature collected at the Union Station was sent to the City Hospital. Papers and periodicals were distributed among the Hospitals, District Nurses, Working Girls' Home and other institutions, and the current literature which supplied the reading table of the Club, at the close of the year was sent where most needed.

Early in October, 1896, the educational work was extended in various directions. A room was offered to the Club at 1223 North Broadway. Making this a basis of operations, a series of activities were organized which have most satisfactorily supplemented the work of the Isabel Crow Kindergarten Association in that neighborhood including a Girls' Saturday Morning Club—a Sewing School—a Boys' Club and a Reading Room, open three evenings in the week, established there in connection with the Public Library. Rooms over the Kindergarten have been rented and the nucleus of a social settlement established.

Representatives were elected by the Club to the Congress of Women's Clubs held at Nashville, Tennessee, October, 1897, and delegates to the Fourth Biennial of the General Federation of Women's Clubs held at Denver in 1898, were also elected in order that they might inform themselves upon matters pertaining to the welfare of the General Federation, and upon questions under consideration so as to be able to cast an intelligent vote in the convention.

The work of the Social Settlement of the Wednesday Club at 1223 North Broadway, has been extended to include a Domestic Science and Cooking School, Mothers' meetings, meetings of men and women to discuss Social Problems and a Social Science Sunday-school. The settlement is fortunate in having a non-salaried resident worker.

The Wednesday Club, was the first Woman's Club in the State, to make possible the

special work this year of the Missouri State Federation of Women's Clubs, having taken the initial steps toward establishing State Traveling Libraries, which work is now fairly inaugurated. In addition to the six regular sections of the Club, there has been organized this year (1897-98) the first study class—this class is known as the Parliamentary Drill Class, and as its name implies is organized for the study of Parliamentary Law. It is open to all members of the Club who are willing to assist in the required work and pay the annual dues. It is hoped that the Study Class being now fairly inaugurated, other such classes may be organized in the near future.

The Wednesday Club, has again been honored in having one of its members, Mrs. Francis D. Lee, elected as vice-president of the Missouri State Federation of Women's Clubs; Mrs. J. A. Allen, another member was elected to the Board of Directors and Mrs. George H. Shields, was appointed chairman of the Bureau of Reciprocity. Mrs. W. W. Boyd was appointed (by the General Federation), as State Chairman of Correspondence to fill an unexpired term. Mrs. John C. Learned, has been invited and will occupy one of the Denver pulpits, Sunday morning at the time when the Fourth Biennial of the Federation of Women's Clubs met in said city next June, and Mrs. P. N. Moore, will have charge of one of the evening meetings of the Biennial—an evening devoted to "Folk songs of America."

Beside the regular meetings of the Club, Lectures, Informal Addresses, and Receptions have been given to the members and their friends. Many distinguished visitors both men and women, have been brought to the city by invitation from the Club.

MARTHA S. KAYSER.

Wehking, Charles H. C., who, at the time of his death, was one of the oldest of St. Louis builders, was born in Tottenhausen, in the Province of Westphalia, Germany, July 8, 1836, son of Charles and Martha (Shoenebaum) Wehking. He was reared on a farm and obtained a moderately good education at a private school in the neighborhood of his early home. At fourteen years of age, he was apprenticed to the brick mason's trade and after following this occupation two years,came to the United States in 1852. He landed at New Orleans and from there came up the river to St. Louis, which was his place of residence continuously, except during two years thereafter until his death, which occurred February 11, 1898. Soon after coming to St. Louis, he entered the employ of John Rohlfing, in his day a well-known contractor and builder, and learned the carpenter's trade, thus gaining a practical knowledge of woodworking as well as of masonry. He continued in the employ of Mr. Rohlfing until the beginning of the Civil War, acting a part of the time as his foreman. When the war began, he proved his devotion to his adopted country by enlisting in Company M, of the Seventh Regiment of Illinois Volunteer Cavalry and served three years and three months in the Union army, acting during nearly all that time as orderly sergeant of his company. At the close of the war, he formed a partnership with his old employer, Mr. Rohlfing, becoming junior member of the building and contracting firm of Rohlfing & Wehking. They operated together until 1871, when Rohlfing retired, and Mr. Wehking succeeded to the business of the firm. He continued building operations on a large scale on his own account thereafter until 1885, when he retired and removed to a farm in the interior of the State. After devoting himself to agricultural pursuits for two years, he tired of country life and, returning to St. Louis, resumed his old business. This he continued until 1896, when he retired with a well earned competency, turning over to his eldest son, Charles H. C. Wehking, Jr., the business which he had established and built up. Many public buildings and other attractive structures in St. Louis are monuments to his mechanical skill, prominent among which are Concordia Seminary, the Lyon School building, two elevators erected for the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Company, the "Tony Faust" Building, and others. At the time of his death, he was serving as superintendent of construction and repairs for the Board of Education, a position to which he had been called by public officials who had implicit confidence not only in his ability and good judgment, but in his integrity and faithful guardianship of the public interests in this connection. He was a successful man in a business way and accumulated a comfortable fortune and enjoyed the esteem of all who knew him. After his arrival in New Orleans, with only forty

cents in his pocket, he rose from poverty to affluence by the exertion of his own energy, and he was a self-made man, in the fullest acceptation of the term. At the time of his death, he was president of the Evangelical Lutheran Cemetery Association, and was a director of the German-American Insurance Association, and also of the Benton Park Swimming School Association. His political affiliations were with the Republican party, and he was a member of the German-Evangelical Trinity Church. January 21, 1864, he married Miss Mary Lessing, of St. Louis, and was survived by his widow and seven children Charles H. C., Jr.,—who has succeeded his father as superintendent of Construction for the Board of Education—William, Alwine—wife of Henry Beckmeier, of Norborne, Missouri, Gustav, John, Mary, and Ella Wehking.

Weights and Measures.—By the act of the Legislature of April 7, 1893, a bushel shall contain pounds as follows: wheat, beans, clover seed, Irish potatoes, peas and split peas, 60; unshelled corn, 70; rye, shelled corn, sweet potatoes, unshelled green peas and beans, flax-seed, 56; apples, peaches, pears, cucumbers, barley, Hungarian grass-seed, 48; oats, 32; mineral coal, 80; corn meal and millet, 50.

Weinheimer, Jacob, manufacturer, was born January 24, 1837, in St. Louis, son of John and Magdalena (Hoster) Weinheimer. His father was a native of Bavaria, who came to St. Louis in 1832 and was one of the first furniture manufacturers to establish himself in business in this city. After obtaining a good education in a private German school, Jacob Weinheimer served an apprenticeship to the saddler's trade with Colonel Thornton Grimsley, in his day one of the leading citizens of St. Louis. In 1853, he went to California, sailing from New Orleans and proceeding to the Pacific coast by way of Greytown and the Nicaragua route. He arrived in San Francisco on the 20th of April, 1853, and some time later went to Comptonville, in Northern California, where he was engaged in hydraulic mining in the Trinity river country and remained there two years. In 1857, he abandoned gold mining and for five years thereafter was engaged in the freighting business. In 1861, he conducted a train of pack-mules through Northern California and Oregon to Walla Walla, in Washington Territory, and thereafter was engaged in freighting also to Elk City and Lewiston, Idaho. He entered the Boise basin when gold was first discovered there and delivered the first goods sent into the mining camps of that region. He remained there three years and in 1866 went on a prospecting trip to Helena, Montana. On the fourth day of July of that year, he arrived at Fort Benton and, having been absent from home at that time fourteen years, he concluded to return to St. Louis. He came down the Missouri river on the steamer "Guidon", reached St. Louis in due course of time and remained here until the spring of 1868. He then made a second trip to California and had begun mining operations on the Trinity river when he received news of the serious illness of his father which caused him to return home. Since then, he has been engaged in business in this city continuously and since 1873 has been either directly or indirectly identified with the tobacco trade. In 1873, he began the manufacture of cigar boxes, and in 1881 became an importer of Havana tobaccos and a wholesale dealer in seed leaf tobaccos. He conducted the seed leaf tobacco business under the firm name of J. Weinheimer & Co. until the close of the year 1897, when advancing years and the possession of an ample fortune caused him to shift the burdens and responsibilities of its management to other shoulders. He has long been a prominent member of the Masonic Order, affiliating with Meridian Lodge No. 1 and with the St. Louis Commandery of Knights Templar, and he is also a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He married, in 1874, Miss Annie Lichtenberg, daughter of August Lichtenberg, of Baltimore, Maryland, and has three children, Ada, Ora, and Willard Weinheimer.

Weldon, George Samarious, who is well known as a man of affairs and who has also been prominent in the politics of Missouri, was born on his fathers farm in St. Louis County, in sight of the historic village of Florissant September 21st, 1864. His father was Thomas Weldon, who was born in Dublin, Ireland, and came to this country in childhood, with his parents, who settled in St. Louis. His mother's maiden name was Mary J. McManamy and she also came of an Irish

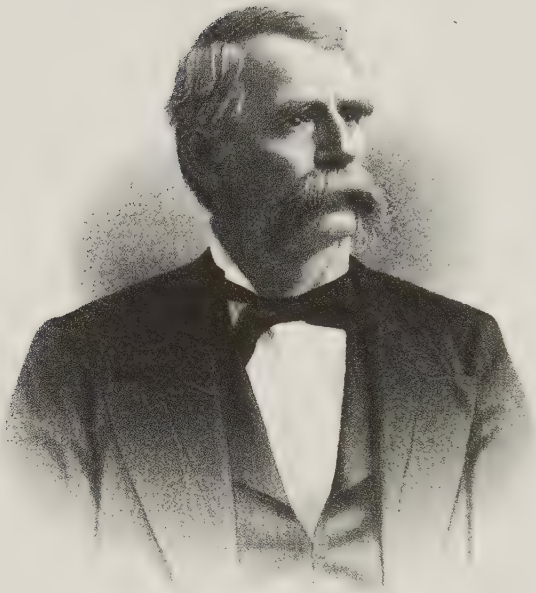
family. Mr. Weldon's early education was obtained in the public schools of St. Louis County, and while still a youth, he was offered the position of successor to his old school master as teacher of the school which he had attended last. Declining this offer, however, he completed his education at the St. Louis University, and then embarked in the business of Merchandising in the town of Bridgeton, near his old home. There he was junior member of the firm of Peery & Weldon and they did a prosperous business for two years. He then sold out to his partner and went to Kansas City, in 1885.

The rapidly growing Western city offered at that time great inducements as a field for real estate operations and Mr. Weldon conducted a successful real estate agency there until 1887. He then returned to St. Louis and for some years past, has been engaged in business in this City as manager of the Aetna Brokerage Company. In this connection, he has engaged extensively, in the purchase of bonds and stocks and has evinced unusual sagacity in this enterprise and shown a thorough knowledge of values of all kind of securities of this character. He has retained his residence in St. Louis county and for several years has been conspicously identified with politics and political campaigns in the county and State. On numerous occasions he has presided over conventions of the Democratic party, with which he formerly affiliated and represented his county in various State Conventions of that party.

In 1892 he was nominated on the Democratic ticket for member of the State Legislature, but the district being strongly Republican he was defeated, although he had the satisfaction of reducing the normal Republican majority. The position taken by the Democratic party at its National Convention, held in Chicago in 1896, concerning the free coinage of silver, was one that he could not conscientiously endorse and as a consequence he refused to support the ticket there nominated. With many of the leading Democrats of Missouri, he favored the calling of an Independent Democratic Convention which should indorse the Cardinal principles of Democracy and declare in favor of the maintenance of the gold standard. When this Convention was called at Indianopolis, Indiana, he was elected a delegate to the same from the tenth Missouri Congressional district and sat in that memorable body composed of men who refused to sacrifice their convictions to party interest. In the campaign which followed, he ably and loyally supported Palmer and Buckner, the candidates of that Convention, but since then, believing that currency reform must come through the Republican party, he has acted with that great political organization and is a staunch supporter of President McKinley's Administration. As a political organizer he has shown marked ability and promises to become prominent in the counsels of the Republican party.

April 21st, 1896, Mr. Weldon married in Florissant, Miss Eliza R. Pohlman, and one child, Mary J. Weldon, has been born to them.

Welle, Albert F. manufacturer, was born near Osnabrueck, in the Province of Hanover, Germany, and died in St. Louis August 8th, 1893. After receiving a fair education and serving an apprenticeship in a commercial house of Bielefield, he left his native land when about nineteen years of age and came to the United States, joining in St. Louis his brother-in-law, Adolph Boettler, who had preceded to this country, coming thither in 1865. Mr. Boettler had established himself in the bakery business, and when Mr. Welle arrived here he engaged in wholesaling flour to bakers and retailers, and soon built up a flourishing trade in this line. He was brought, however, into a close relationhip with the bakers of the city and before long had gained a very considerable knowledge of that business. As a consequence, he determined to establish a wholesale bakery, and with this object in view, he purchased, in 1874, a plant then located at Twenty-second and Biddle streets. Here he inaugurated his new enterprise and very soon had a prosperous and growing trade. In 1879, he removed the business to a more eligible location on Morgan street, between Seventh and Eighth streets, a move which proved highly advantageous. The same year, Adolph Boettler and H. Ruhe became associated with him as partners in this enterprise, under the name of A. F. Welle & Co. They were able and ambitions co-laborers, and by making use of the most improved methods and appliance they established an enviable reputation for their products and were rewarded with abundant patronage. In 1884, the business



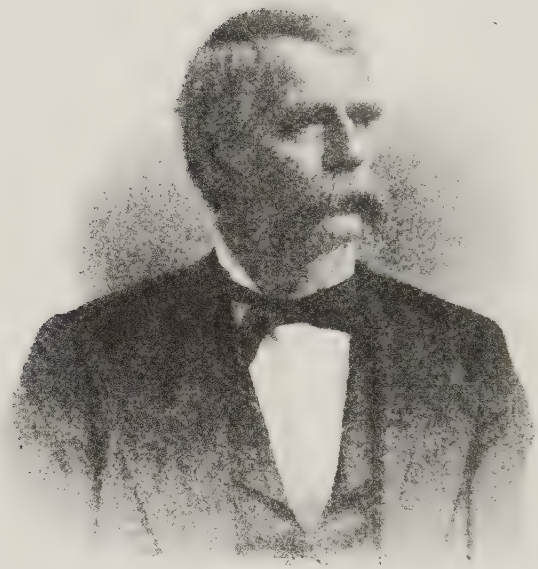
Engd by A.H. Barclay

Martin Mello

Wells.

Wells and Pumps

Wells, Crustus.



which they had built up was incorporated with a paid up capital of $35,000, and since Mr. Welle's death it has continued to expand under the management and direction of his successors.

Wellesley Club.—A St. Louis Club composed of those who have been students of Wellesley College, not necessarily graduates. On the occasion of the visit to St. Louis, early in 1891, of Mrs. Alice Freeman Palmer, formerly president of Wellesley College, a dinner was given in her honor by the young women of St. Louis who had attended Wellesley. Mrs. Palmer expressed her regret at the lack of a college organization, and it was immediately decided by those present to form a Wellesley Club, and a chairman and secretary pro tem. were then and there appointed. The object was social intercourse and to keep in touch with Wellesley. The meetings were held monthly at the homes of members. A literary program was maintained for some time, but was dropped later, and the Wellesley Club has for some time past centered its energies on raising and increasing a fund for the purpose of sending and keeping a pupil at Wellesley. This annual scholarship is given as a prize, awarded through competitive examination. The first pupil for the year 1898-'99 passed examination on questions sent from Wellesley upon special application, and the St. Louis organization is the first Wellesley Association to undertake the maintenance of a student. The fund is raised from yearly dues and the proceeds of entertainments. Miss Fuller, Miss Adelaide Denis, Miss Hannah Case, Miss Allen, Miss Anna Vieths, Miss Louise McNair, and Mrs. Frank Henderson have successively presided over the Wellesley Club, which numbers thirty members.

MARTHA S. KAYSER.

Wells and Pumps. — The portable water of St. Louis was not always the mixture drawn from the Mississippi and Missouri rivers. Many a limpid spring coursed underneath what is now the great city, and many a well was sunk that supplied neighborhoods with pure and clear water. In almost every quarter there were pumps resorted to even long after the reservoir was built on the big mound. One of the most frequented of these a half century ago was that at the corner of Franklin Avenue and Sixteenth street, in front of the "City Limits House," and numerous were the places on the most traveled thoroughfares, generally in front of saloons, where farmers stopped with their teams to refresh man and beast. A few wells remain, but the Board of Health has gradually condemned these ancient institutions as the sewerage system advanced, and as disease manifested itself in the localities where they were. Yet, for a time, great opposition was shown to the filling up of the wells, as thereby city water licenses became compulsory.

Wells, Robert W., lawyer and jurist, was born in Winchester, Virginia, in 1795 and died in Bowling Green, Kentucky, in 1865. He had few advantages in early life but by a process of self education, he became a good classical scholar. He then studied law and in 1818, began the practice of his profession in St. Charles, Missouri. In 1821, he was elected Prosecuting Attorney for the curcuit of which St. Charles County formed a part and filled that office while Judge Rufus Pettibone, a distinguished jurist was occupying the bench of the same Circuit. Later, he became a judge of the United States District Court and held that office until his death. He was held in high esteem not only by the bar of St. Louis but by the entire Bar of the State. That this was true, is evidenced by the fact at the meeting of the St. Louis Bar, held to take action on his death. Hon. Thomas T. Gantt who presided over the meeting said of him: "Judge Wells illustrated and adorned the judgment seat. He has done more than any other judge, living or dead, for the elucidation and correct exposition of the United States statutes on which land titles in Missouri depend. TheState is impoverished by his death." This was the eloquent tribute of one of the great lawyers of Missouri to one of the eminently capable, pure and upright jurists of the Federal Courts. In politics Judge Wells was a Democrat and prior to the the war, a gradual emancipationist. During the war he supported the general government in the suppression of the secession movement. He was twice married, first to a Miss Barcroft and after her death to a Miss Covington of Kentucky. Five children survived him at his death.

Wells, Erastus, who represented the First District of Missouri in the Forty-first, Forty-

second, Forty-third and Forty-fourth and Forty-sixth Congresses and who was, in many respects, one of the most remarkable and interesting men who have left their impress on the history of St. Louis, was born December 2, 1822, in Jefferson county, New York, and died at Wellston, his country home, near St. Louis, October 2, 1893. He was the only son of Otis Wells and a descendant of Hugh Welles, a native of Essex, England, who was one of the early colonists of Wethersfield, Connecticut, and died there in 1645. Through his grandmother, Ethelinda (Otis) Wells, he was a descendant also of John Otis, of Hingham, England, who, with other colonists, founded the town of Hingham, Massachusetts, in 1635. This John Otis founded one of the most famous of New England families, from which sprang in later years such illustrious men as James Otis, the ablest American lawyer of his day and one of the formulators of that public sentiment which ultimately divorced the American colonies from Great Britain; Harrison Gray Otis, renowned as statesman and orator; Samuel A. Otis, one of the framers of the constitution of Massachusetts; and George Otis, famous as clergyman and author. From this ancestry, doubtless Erastus Wells inherited a share of the rich intellectual endowment and physical vigor which constituted his only capital when he began life for himself. His father, who had been a small New York farmer, died when the son was but fourteen years of age and the latter was thrown upon his own resources before he had passed beyond the rudimentary stage of his education. At sixteen, he was a clerk in a store at Watertown, New York, at a salary of eight dollars a month, and later he was employed in a similar capacity at Lockport, New York, with a comparatively small increase of salary. He, however, coupled economy with industry and notwithstanding the smallness of his remuneration, had saved a sum of money approximating one hundred and fifty dollars at the end of four years. He had heard of the great West, with its boundless opportunities for young men and, shortly before he attained his majority, in the year 1843, he came to St. Louis. He arrived here without sufficient means to engage in any business on his own account, but he had a keeness of perception and resourcefulness which was worth more than cash capital. He brought with him a letter of introduction to Calvin Case, then a prosperous business man in St. Louis, and very soon after he came here he had interested Mr. Case in the inauguration of a new enterprise which proved highly advantageous to both of them. St. Louis, which was then a city of between thirty and forty thousand people, was without an omnibus line, and Mr. Wells quickly reached the conclusion that an omnibus could be profitably operated between what was known as the upper ferry landing," at North Market street, and the business portion of the city. Forming a partnership with Mr. Case, they built an omnibus, which he operated for a time himself, and thus established the first omnibus line west of the Mississippi river. Gradually, this method of transporting passengers from one part of the city to another grew in favor, the vehicles belonging to the line multiplied and, after a few years, Mr. Wells sold out his interests for a considerable sum of money. After that, he employed his energies for a time in the operation, first, of a white lead factory, and then of a saw-mill, but later became a partner again with Calvin Case and other gentlemen in the omnibus company which controlled all the business in that line in the city. The business grew to large proportions with the city's rapid increase in population and proved exceedingly remunerative, being terminated finally by the death of Mr. Case and the consequent dissolution of the partnership in 1855. Four years later, Mr. Wells became the author of another transportation scheme, procuring, in the year 1859, the charter for the first street railway company organized in St. Louis and building, as president of the Missouri Railway Company, the first street railway operated west of the Mississippi river. This company laid its line of railway on Olive street and as its projector, Mr. Wells may be said to have been the father of the street railway system of the city. He continued to act as president of the company until 1883, when he disposed of his interests and ceased to be connected with the intra-mural transportation business of St. Louis. In the meantime, many other enterprises vastly beneficial to St. Louis had felt the stimulating effects of his genius, his indomitable energy and public-spirited action. He was one of the promoters of the Narrow-Guage Railway connecting Florissant with St. Louis, and became president of the corporation operating that line. For some years, he

was a director of the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad and was President also of the Accomodation Bank, vice-president and director of the Commercial Bank, and president of the Laclede Gas Light Company. As a business man, he was remarkable for his sagacity, his shrewd forecasts of the future, his original and progressive ideas, his prompt and vigorous action, and his boundless faith in the rapid and continuous growth of St. Louis. His range of vision was broad and, taking in the vast territory tributary to this city, noted with accuracy its resources and the possibilities of its development He calculated, with admirable precision, the effect which this rural development would have in building up St. Louis, the chief commercial centre of this region, and the large fortune which he accumulated was the result of enterprises planned and inaugurated in pursuance of these calculations. His official life began in 1848, when he was chosen a member of the City Council of St. Louis. In 1854, after an interval of a few years, he was again made a member of that body, serving in it continuously until 1869. As a city legislator, he was the originator and champion of many measures which conferred lasting benefits upon the municipality. He was especially interested always in improving the sanitary conditions of St. Louis and to this end was one of the earliest advocates of an improved water supply system, and one of the most prominent among the men whose continued agitation of the subject finally brought about the establishment of the present system. He was also one of the originators of the legislation which gave the city a metropolitan police force and aided in the inauguration of many other reforms, by no means unimportant, but which attracted to a less degree the general attention of the public. Elected to Congress in 1868, he took his seat in that body in 1869 and for eight years thereafter, served with distinction as a national legislator, ably and faithfully representing his immediate constituents and wielding at all times an important influence in the National Legislature. Although he was a staunch Democrat, his friendships were never bounded by party lines and, although his party was in the minority while he was in Congress, he obtained his full share of favors from that body for his constituents. The first appropriation for the St. Louis Custom House was made at his instance and he also secured the first substantial appropriation for the improvement of the Mississippi river. Believing fully in the wisdom and justice of asking the government to undertake the improvement of this great national waterway, he rendered to Captain James B. Eads material assistance in securing the legislation which resulted in the construction of the jetties at the mouth of the river and the consequent improvement of navigation. Although opposed to him politically, he was a personal and confidential friend of General Grant, then President, during his entire term of service in Congress. It was he who first proposed the opening of the Oklahoma country to settlement and the original bill making provision therefor was introduced by him in the Forty-fourth Congress. His liberal views, unquestioned honesty, simplicity of character and rugged common sense gave him great influence in governmental circles at Washington, and Missouri has had few Congressmen who were able to render equally valuable services to the State. After his retirement from Congress, failing health kept him from participating actively in business enterprises or the conduct of public affairs, and the remaining years of his life were devoted to travel and to the quiet enjoyment of his fortune at his country home. Mr. Wells was twice married; first, in 1850, to Miss Isabella B. Henry, daughter of Captain John F. Henry, of Jacksonville, Illinois. After her death, he married in 1869, Mrs. Eleanor P. Bell, of St. Louis.

Wells, Rolla, manufacturer, and a leading representative, also, of that class of business men in St. Louis who have worthily borne the responsibilities left resting upon their shoulders by men of the last generation, who were builders of the city and of fortunes for themselves, was born in St. Louis in 1856, son of Hon. Erastus Wells, whose illustrious career has been briefly reviewed in the foregoing sketch. He grew to manhood in this city, was educated at Washington University and was trained to business pursuits under the guidance of the elder Wells, practical in everything himself and a believer in the theory that no condition of life should exempt mankind from labor. Entering the employ of the street railway corporation of which his father was then president, he spent some time familiarizing himself with the business of the company and the details of street railway opera-

tion, and after evidencing his capacity to fill the position, was made assistant superintendent of the company, which was then under the general management of Alfred W. Henry, recognized at that time as one of the most thoroughly competent and accomplished street railway men in the West. After the death of Mr. Henry, in 1879, Mr. Wells succeeded him as general manager of the road, then, as now, commonly called "the Olive street line". He retained this position until 1883, greatly improving the carrying facilities of the road and making it one of the best pieces of street railway property in St. Louis. He retired from the management when the controlling interest in the line, which his father and himself had previously represented, passed by purchase to a new corporation, and shortly afterward became interested in the manufacture of cotton-seed and linseed oil and in various other enterprises. The failing health of his father also made it necessary, about this time, for him to assume a very considerable share of the responsibility incident to the care and management of the latter's large business and property interests. In the course of time, he became the active representative of all these interests and, after his father's death in 1893, he was made administrator of the estate. For forty years, the elder Wells had been known to the people of St. Louis as a man of constructive genius, an originator of new enterprises and a pioneer in certain fields of development. Self-educated and self-trained, he had developed capabilities which gave him national prominence and had established business connections which had many ramifications in St. Louis and elsewhere. Upon the younger Wells devolved the responsibility of conserving these interests, making a wise use of the means at his command and utilizing the important influences which he controlled to promote the public welfare. The responsibilities which have rested upon him have differed materially from those borne by his distinguished father in the earlier years of his manhood, but have required the exercise of the same sound judgment and demanded the same broad administrative and executive ability. In a broad field of operations he has proven himself master of the situation and the worthy successor of a worthy father. Successful as a man of affairs, he is at the same time an interested observer of public affairs and from time to time has been a prominent participant in political campaigns. He was one of the recognized leaders of the Democratic party in St. Louis prior to the declaration of the party in favor of the free coinage of silver at the Chicago convention of 1896. Declining to endorse that action of the party, he participated in the National Democratic Convention held later in the same year at Indianapolis as a delegate from the Twelfth Congressional District of Missouri, and after that convention had placed candidates for President and Vice President in the field, he became president of the National Democratic Club of St. Louis. Like his father, he has marked rural tastes and a fondness for the country and agricultural pursuits. Interested in stock-raising, a natural consequence of this inclination has been his zealous devotion to the welfare of the St. Louis Fair Association and Jockey Club, both of which organizations he has served in the capacity of president, during three successive terms. Popular and influential in both business and social circles, his name is one of the most familiar of the names of men of the present day to the people of St. Louis. He married, in 1878, Miss Jennie H. Parker, of this city, and has a family of five children.

Wenneker, Chas. F., who has achieved well deserved distinction in St. Louis both as a busines man and a public official, was born in this city October 10, 1854, son of Clemens and Henrietta (Blanke) Wenneker. He was reared in St. Louis and received his scholastic training in the public schools, later taking a commercial course at Bryant & Stratton's College. After quitting school, he became connected with the business of manufacturing candy, in which his maternal relatives have been largely interested in St. Louis for many years. In 1890, he became presjdent of the corporation known as the Wenneker-Morris Candy Company, which has since operated one of the most noted confectionery manufacturing establishments in the West, a wide area of territory being covered by its travelling salesmen and wholesale trade. An active business man and one who has been eminently successful in his undertakings, he has not belonged to that class of merchants and manufacturers who have no time for public duties. His belief has been that, if our

government is to be "a government of the people, and for the people," the people must inform themselves concerning matters of public policy and governmental problems and take an active interest in the conduct of public affairs. His views concerning economic questions and the capacity of partisan organizations of the present day to administer good government have made him a Republican in politics and, believing in the wisdom of the policies of that party, he has at all times exerted himself to promote the thorough organization of the political forces which it controls and to contribute to its success at the polls. Having become prominent in the councils of his party and having demonstrated in the practical business of life his fitness for an official position requiring of its incumbent superior executive and financial ability, he was in 1889 appointed by President Harrison United States Collector of Internal Revenue for the District of St. Louis, the third largest in the United States. He served in that capacity four years and two months, handling during his official term thirty-two millions of dollars, his accounts balancing to a cent when he gave way to a successor appointed by President Cleveland. He was regarded as an ideal revenue officer and, in 1897, after an interval of four years which he devoted entirely to business pursuits, he was elected City Collector of St. Louis by a majority of 24,000 votes. Baptized into the Methodist Church as a child, Mr. Wenneker has adhered to that faith in his religious affiliations and he is now a trustee of Eden Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a member of numerous fraternal organizations, affiliating with the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Legion of Honor, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Masonic Order, being a Knight Templar of the Order last named. He married in 1875, Miss Johanna Heidbreder, and four children have been born of this union, of whom only a daughter survives.

West Bremen.—An addition to St. Louis made by William C. and A. R. Taylor, October 12, 1853 It became a part of the city December 5, 1855, and extends from west Sixteenth Street to Grand Avenue on both sides of Bremen Avenue.

"West End".—A popular name for that part of St. Louis which lies west of the business district and which includes many of the handsomest residence districts of the city.

Wertheimer, Jacob J., merchant and manufacturer, was born June 12, 1852, in Troy, Ohio, son of Joseph and Jeannette Wertheimer. His father, who was one of the earliest settlers of Troy, saw it grow from a village of 300 people, in 1850, to a town of 6,000 people at the time of his death. For thirty years, the elder Wertheimer was engaged in merchandising at Troy, and, interested there in all public movements, was a thoroughly public-spirited citizen, as well as a successful business man and high-minded gentleman. Jacob J. Wertheimer obtained his earlier education in the schools of Troy and was graduated from the High School of that city He then went to Dartmouth College and was a student at that institution until he reached the junior year of the college course. Although his intention was, at the time, to enter upon a commercial career when he should turn his attention to the real business of life, he pursued a classical course and has always felt that this course of study was of inculculable indirect benefit to him. Soon after leaving college, he came to St. Louis to embark in trade. Here he was at first connected with the Harter Machine Company, of which he became general manager, serving in that capacity twelve years. At the end of that time, he disposed of his interest in this concern and, in 1881, engaged in business as a manufacturer and wholesaler of shoes. This business he started in a modest way, but has gradually developed the enterprise which he thus inaugurated until his establishment has come to be known as one of the greatest institutions of its kind in the West. This business is now carried on by what is known as the Werthemier-Swarts Shoe Company, and an idea of its magnitude will be conveyed by the statement that its sales in 1898 will amount to be over two and a half millions of dollars. During his twenty-six years' residence in St. Louis, Mr. Werthemier has been a tireless worker and may be said to have thoroughly earned and merited the great success which he has achieved. With a natural genius for merchandising, he has coupled unremitting effort and, as a result, he is to-day recognized as one of the leading merchants of the West, one whose position and influence in the commercial world has been attained without any

adventitious aids and by thoroughly honest and upright methods. He is at present a director of the Merchants-Laclede National Bank, and is known as a man who takes an active and spirited interest in everything which tends to advance the commercial prosperity of the city, as well as in public affairs in general.

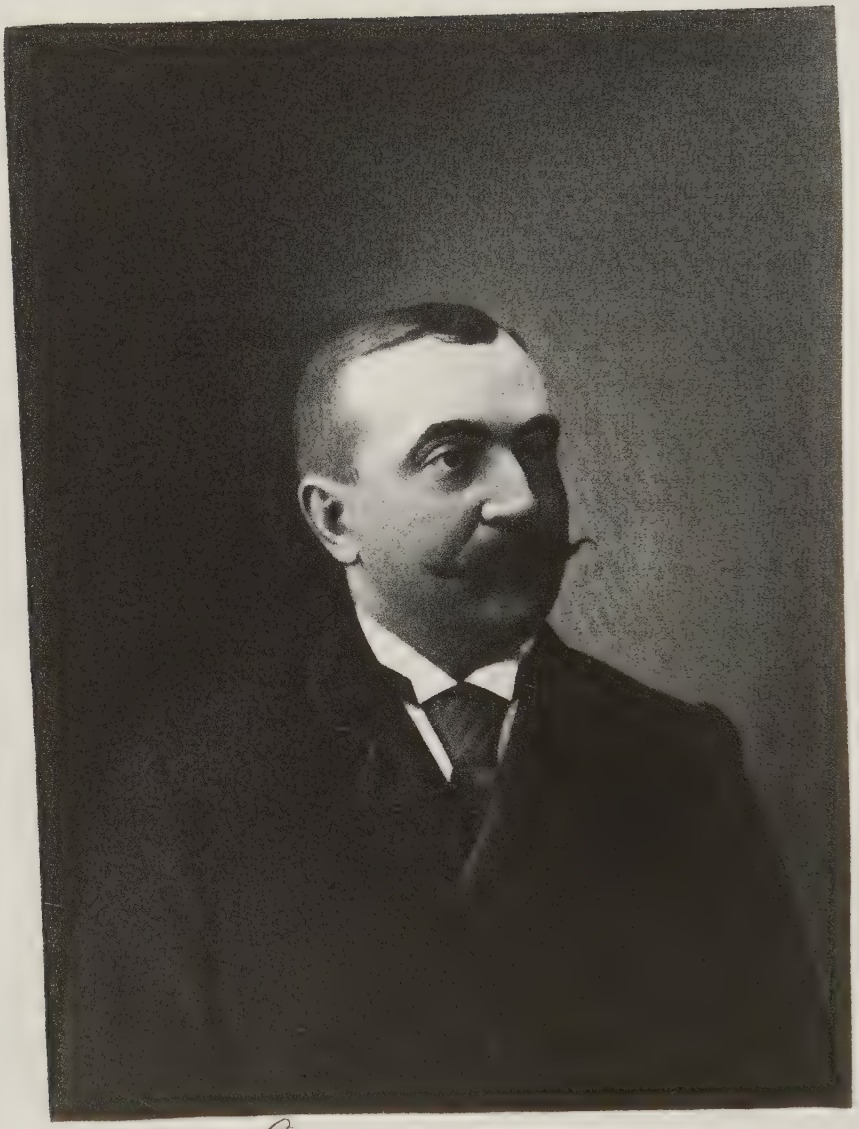
Westen, Edward, merchant was born August 3, 1850, in the town of Lautsch, Moravia, Austria, son of Antone and Eva Westen, his father being one of a long line of merchants, his ancestors having been for many generations "free of their guild"—as the expression there goes. Those who are familiar with history need not be told of the important part played by the brave German burghers in maintaining civic liberty in central Europe against powerful Baron, Prince and even Emperor, at a time when such resistance required not only shrewd heads but also stout hearts and even ready swords. What liberty Moravia owns to-day is largely due to the tenacious purpose of its sturdy burghers, whose deeds are permanently enshrined in the pages of history, and which the world will never permit to die, teaching as they do, lessons of civic worth for all ages. Of this stout and right worthy stock, tempered by long years of struggle against federal oppressors—honest, sober, upright and straight in all the transactions of life—came the subject of this sketch. Young Edward Westen received at home the usual education which has for its object the placing of a healthy mind in a healthy body—a combination which is irresistable in the struggle of life. At the early age of sixteen, young Westen engaged in the tea and coffee business in his native town. It was an uphill struggle and the fates were against him. Instead of weakly yielding to despair, as one with less perserverance and energy would have done, Edward Westen wisely determined to change the field of his activity. Accordingly, he came to this country and proceeded at once to this city. That was in the year 1884, he being then quite a young man. Thoroughly familiar wtih the tea and coffee business to which he had been traind from his early boyhood in his father's store in Moravia, he opened in that line with John Rettenmayer in a small retail way at 1214 Franklin Avenue; organizing under the name of The Great Eastern Tea & Coffee Co. By a combination of shrewd judgment and close personal application to all the details of the business fortune was wooed and won. In 1885 the increase of business necessitated a move to more extensive premises, which were secured at 1111 and 1115 Franklin Avenue. In 1893 Mr. Westen withdrew from The Great Eastern Tea & Coffee Co., and organized the Edward Westen Tea & Spice Co., with a paid up capital of $50,000, opening at Washington Avenue and Second Street. Since then Mr. Westen has confined himself strictly to the wholesale business. Success was instant and most gratifying, so that more spacious premises became in time an absolute necessity. These were secured in the Cupples Block, at the corner of Clark Avenue and Tenth Street, in the heart of the wholesale district. This change was affected Junte 1, 1898, when the capital of the Company was increased to $200,000. The Edward Westen Tea & Spice Co., in its new quarters, is one of the best equipped tea and spice houses to be found anywhere in the United States, their trade exceeding the million dollar mark, annually. Mr. Westen is President of the corporation and to his untiring energy and ability the success of the concern is largely due. He is one of the best tea and coffee experts in the country and his knowledge of the spice business is very thorough. Mr. Westen has been the architect of his own fortune. He labored, as we have seen, under not a few disadvantages, but these he vanquished, by force of will, tenacity of purpose, and constant attention to business. Mr. Westen is a Republican in politics and a member of the Catholic Church; but he is a broad guaged man in all such matters, holding that in a free land everyone is entitled to follow his own opinion. As a citizen he casts his vote when election time comes around, but he is too busy a man to take any active part in politics. Mr. Westen married Miss Marie Rottman, of St. Louis, the union being blessed with three children—Adolph, Adele and Reinhold. In 1898 he erected for his family a beautiful home on Wabada Avenue.

Western Academy of Art.—A school of art established in St. Louis in 1860 largely through the instrumentality of Hon. Henry T. Blow. This institution purchased a representative collection of casts from the antique and contemplated the establishment of a School of

[illegible] close [illegible] details of the [illegible] and work. In 1882 [illegible] which [illegible] Foreign [illegible] with brew [illegible] & Coffee [illegible] Tea & Spice [illegible] of Sugars, opposite [illegible] and Second Streets. [illegible] confined himself [illegible] business. [illegible] case was [illegible] quality, so that more [illegible] also [illegible] on the [illegible] of Clar. Avenue [illegible] of the modestly [illegible] was offered for [illegible] the Company [illegible] Sassoon. The Toward [illegible] in its new quarters [illegible] extra and spe[illegible] United States [illegible] President of [illegible] of [illegible] the [illegible] Western [illegible] a few days [illegible] Mr. West [illegible] Miss [illegible] St. [illegible] Academy of Fine [illegible] In 1898 [illegible]

Western Academy of Art.

[illegible]



Edw. Weston

Design, but the Civil War prevented its progress and its collection ultimately passed into the possession of the St. Louis School of Fine Arts.

Western Academy of Science.—See Academy of Science, St. Louis."

Western Commercial Travelers' Ass'n.-This body was incorporated July 15, 1878, and is composed of traveling salesmen, clerks in wholesale or manufacturing houses in St. Louis, buyers for proprietors, co-partners or corporations engaged in a legitimate wholesale or manufacturing business;" and its chief object is to collect and maintain a death loss fund for the relief and aid of families, widows and orphans and other dependents of its deceased members, and for the benefit of those of its members who meet with accidents.

Western Company.-The Western Company—Compagnie d' Occident—was the name given to the corporation chartered by John Law for the colonization and development of Louisiana. It was also known as the "West India Company" and the "Mississippi Company," and after the collapse of the enterprise, passed into history as the "Mississippi Bubble." (Which see.)

Western Female Guardian Society. A Society organized in St. Louis in 1866, the object of which was to protect homeless women to save the erring and assist those dependent upon themselves to obtain an honest livelihood. The society was made up of ladies interested in charitable and philanthropic work, and as a result of their labors what was known as the Weimar Mansion, fronting on Brooklyn street, near Twelfth, was opened in June of 1866, as a home for those taken under the protection of the society.

Western Rowing Club.—This club was organized December 12, 1870, at the foot of Dorcas Street, Leo Rassieur taking the leading part in the enterprise, its object being recreation and cultivation of the art of rowing, with social enjoyment. The club has four hundred and thirty-four members on its rolls, and possesses seventeen shells and skiffs. It is famed for its success in rowing contests. It won the four-oared shell contest at Philadelphia in 1898 against many competitors, capturing the Intermediate Cup; it won the Faust Cup in different races for the championship of St. Louis for barge races; and in October, 1898 in the race at Cairo for the championship of barges, it won the cup.

Western Sanitary Commission.—A Commission formed in St. Louis in the summer of 1861, the purpose of which was set forth in the following order issued by General John C. Fremont:

"Its general object shall be to carry out, under the properly constituted military authorities, and in compliance with their orders, such sanitary regulations and reforms as the well-being of the soldiers demand.

"This commission shall have authority, under the direction of the medical director, to select, fit up and furnish suitable buildings for army and brigade hospitals in such places and in such manner as circumstances require. It will attend to the selection and appointment of women nurses, under the authority and by the direction of Miss D. L. Dix, general superintendent of the nurses of military hospitals in the United States. It will co-operate with the surgeons of the several hospitals in providing male nurses and in whatever manner practicable, and by their consent. It shall have authority to visit the different camps to consult with the commanding officers and the colonels and other officers of the several regiments with regard to the sanitary and general condition of the troops and aid them in providing proper means for the preservation of health and prevention of sickness by supply of wholesome and well-cooked food, by good systems of drainage, and other practicable methods. It will obtain from the community at large such additional means of increasing the comfort and promoting the moral and social welfare of the men in camp and hospital as may be needed and cannot be furnished by government regulations. It will, from time to time, report directly to the commander-in-chief of the department of the condition of the camps and hospital, with such suggestions as can properly be made by a sanitary board.

This commission is not intended in any way to interefere with the medical staff or other officers of the army, but to co-operate with them and aid them in the discharge of their present arduous and extraordinary duties. It will be treated by all officers of the army, both

regular and volunteer, in this department with the respect due to the humane and patriotic motives of the members and to the authority of the commander-in-chief.

The first members of the Commission, who were appointed by General Fremont, were James E. Yeatmann, Carlos S. Greeley, Dr. J. B. Johnson, George Partridge and Rev. Dr. William Eliot, These gentlemen at once began their labors in connection with the medical department of the Federal Army, first fiting up a new hospital with accommodations for five hundred patients, in a five-story building at the corner of Fifth and Chestnut streets. In this building the Commission received the sanitary stores contributed by Northern, Eastern and Western States and forwarded them to hospitals in the neighborhood of St. Louis and in the interior of the State. As the number of sick and wounded soldiers to be cared for increased, the number of hospitals was multiplied and the work of the Commission was extended. In March of 1862 the Commission established in St. Louis a Soldiers' Home for discharged and furloughed soldiers passing through the city. The Commission also gave constant attention to the military prisons of St. Louis and sanitary stores were issued to them, in all cases of urgent need, upon the requisitions of the surgeons in charge. The Union refugees, who flocked to the city in great numbers, were cared for and their wants relieved by the Sanitary Commission also, Its resources were made up of voluntary contributions from the people of the loyal States; an appropriation of $50,000 by the Convention of Missouri; an appropriation of $25,000 by the Missouri Legislature and appropriations by the County Court of St. Louis County. Over five hundred and fifty thousand dollars was turned into the treasury of the Commission also as proceeds of the Mississippi Valley Sanitary Fair. The Soldiers' Orphans' Home, which was opened near Webster Station, ten miles west of the city, in 1865, came into existence as a result of the labors of the Western Sanitary Commission and a Freedmen's Orphans' Home was also established under its auspices. During the war the Commission received for sanitary purposes $770,998.55 in money and stores valued at $3,500,000, making a total of $4,270,998.55.

Westlake, James Vandall, merchant, was born in Fayette County, Virginia, March 14, 1822, and died in St. Louis November 17, 1883. His parents were James and Mary (Vandall) Westlake, both of whom were natives of Virginia and both came of families well known in the "Old Dominion." Reared in Virginia, Mr. Westlake received a good English education in the schools of that State, and, after coming West, supplemented his scholastic training by a course of study in Jones' Business College, of St. Louis. Having a natural fondness for mathematics, he became especially proficient in that science, and after graduating from Jones' College was tendered and accepted the professorship of mathematics in that institution. This position he filled until 1854, when he abandoned teaching as a profession and turned his attention to business pursuits. He first connected himself with the firm of Stone, Boomer & Company, bridge builders, of this city, and continued in their employ until 1856. In that year, in company with another gentleman, he purchased the business of Linnus Jackson & Company, dealers in steamboat supplies, and became head of the firm of Westlake & Button. For twenty-seven years thereafter, the existence of this firm continued and Mr. Westlake was at the head of the establishment at the time of his death. He was well known to the river trade, a successful and honorable business man, and in all respects a worthy citizen of St. Louis. For many years he was engaged, to a considerable extent, in bridge building, and is said to have constructed the first iron bridge placed in position in the West. He was personally popular in business circles in St. Louis and enjoyed the esteem of an unusually large number of business and social acquaintances in other cities. Firm in his convictions, he was also a man of high courage and was ready at all times to meet any threatened danger rather than do violence to his principles and his sense of right. This phase of his character was illustrated during the Civil War, when he was outspoken in his opposition to the policy of the general government in dealing with the Southern States, a policy under which they were coerced into remaining in the Union, by force of arms. His openly-expressed sympathy with the cause of secession caused him to be arrested by the Federal authorities, and he was incarcerated for a hundred days in the prison at Alton, a punishment which he endured bravely for "conscience sake." He was

a Democrat of a very pronounced type, acting with the Southern wing of the party prior to the war, and after the war, with the reunited party to the end of his life. Religiously, he was a firm believer in Methodism and was a staunch churchman of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. He was long a member of the Masonic Order and well-known among Masons of high degree as a Knight Templar. In 1869 he married Miss Lizzie R. Palmer, of St. Louis County, who was born on the same farm that her father was born an dreared on and within a few hundred yards of the early homestead of the family. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Westlake are Mabel Prouhet Westlake, James L. Westlake, Elizabeth P. Westlake and Blanche P. Westlake.

West St. Louis Liederkranz.—A musical society organized in 1871 by Anton Huber, Frank Wieser, August Gruenewald, Louis Schaefer and others and which had its meeting place near the intersection of Spring and Easton avenues. The first president of the society was Henry Pohlmann, and the first musical director was Herr Haar.

Wharf, St. Louis.—A wharf is defined to be a perpendicular bank or mound of timber, or a perpendicular bank or mound of timber, or stone and earth, raised on the shore of a harbor, river or canal for the convenience of loading and unloading vessels. In the Eastern cities, a projecting wharf or landing place is called a pier, and the space between two piers is called a slip, where boats slip in to load up and unload, or for safety against storms or the varying tides. St. Louis boatmen and the city authorities especially have given a wider meaning to the term wharf, embracing in the idea nearly the whole extent of the levee, landing, pavement and all. The history of the wharf system, as developed by the various acts of the City Council are briefly as follows: An ordinance approved March 29, 1824, provided for a street seventy-five feet wide along the river, between the north and south boundaries of the town of St. Louis, and prohibited any buildings from being erected between there and the river, which space was intended "as a landing and a place for wharves." In several city ordinances, passed prior to 1847, the space of the present city blocks and west of the wharf is designated by the terms "Front streets" and "wharf;" and an ordinance passed February 6, 1846, declared Front street to be part and portion of the wharf, which name has been retained in official documents up to the present time. From time to time between 1828 and 1847 landings were extended, widened and repaired between Franklin avenue and Spruce street, and in 1842 the grade and slope of Front street, between Franklin avenue and Plum street was established and contracts let for revetting and paving the wharf. In 1865 contracts were let for making a longitudinal dyke along the established east line of the wharf—now from 210 to 300 feet in width—and comprising two planes—the eastern or wharf plane, and the western or street plane. These two planes are generally included in the popular idea of what is termed the levee. An ordinance passed in 1866 provided for condemning the river front from the north to the southern extension of the wharf for wharf purposes. Under this act, between five and six hundred pieces of property were condemned and benefits assessed against four or five thousand owners of property north and south. Some owners refused to accept the valuation put upon their property and the matter is still in litigation, having been in court for upwards of thirty years. The city thus came into possession of nearly the entire water-front within its limits. Under the same enabling act the entire river front of Carondelet — now a part of St. Louis — was placed under control of the city through a decision of the courts rendered in 1897. The entire wharf is now from 135 to 150 blocks long. The gross income from wharf privileges is about $75,000 yearly. The repaving of the wharf between Biddle and Rutger Streets with granite, begun in 1869 by the late Charles Pfeifer, is still in progress and it will require several years yet to complete the work. Between 1828 and 1898 about $2,000,000 was expended on the improvement and maintenance of the wharf. The total length of the river front between the River Des Peres and the northern city limits is 19.15 miles, of which 3.68 miles is improved wharf, although the business portion is really 5.66 miles in length. The improvements are between Louisa Street, on the south, and Bremen Avenue, on the north. At the foot of Krauss Street, in Carondelet, is a temporary wharf erected by the city, with 300 feet front by 200 feet in width. The principal continuous improvement is from Lesperance

Street, on the south, to Biddle Street, on the north. Unimproved portions of the wharf are leased to private individuals and corporations by the city, for purposes incidental to river traffic, and the use of the wharf is governed by a strict code of rules.

Whitaker, Edwards, financier, was born April 29, 1848, in St. Louis, son of William A. and Letitia (Edwards) Whitaker. When he was five years of age his father died, and he was reared under the care and guidance of his mother, who was a woman of superior intellectual attainments and marked force of character. He was educated in the public schools of St. Louis, leaving the High School at the age of sixteen to take a position under Col. L. S. Metcalfe, in the Quartermaster's Department of the United States Army. He entered this department of the government service as a shipping clerk in the last year of the Civil War and gained his first knowledge of the practical conduct of business in that connection. One year later, he quit the Quartermaster's Department, broadened by his experience and having— as a result of the discipline to which he had been subjected—formed the habit of doing everything with military precision, which has since been one of his marked characteristics. When he left this branch of the government service it was to enter the United States Sub-Treasury at St. Louis as clerk, General Albert G. Edwards being at that time the assistant United States Treasurer in charge. He served the Treasury Department faithfully and efficiently for some time thereafter, and then became identified with the private banking and brokerage firm of Messrs. Edwards and Mathews, of which General Edwards had become the head. Through this association his capacity was more fully developed and his genius for the conduct of financial affairs was made apparent. Advancing steadily both in the acquisition of knowledge of the business in which he was engaged and of financial affairs in general, his usefulness to his employers increased, and in 1874 when General Edwards retired from the firm Mr. Whittaker accepted an invitation to become junior member of the firm of Mathews & Whittaker, which succeeded to the business of the old house. The firm thus constituted continued its operations for fourteen years, and when Mr. Mathews in turn retired, on account of his advancing age, Mr. Whitaker succeeded to the business, and, associating himself with Charles Hodgman, became head of the firm of Whitaker & Hodgman, now one of the most widely-known institutions of its kind in the West. Meantime, he became identified officially and as a stockholder with various other important financial institutions and corporate enterprises, in directing and controlling the affairs of all of which he is a potential factor. He is now—1897—president of the Lindell Railway Company, vice-president of the Boatmen's Bank, and a director of the Bell Telephone Company and of the Missouri Electric Light Company. He conducted the negotiations which secured for the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company its terminal property in this city, and many financial transactions of similar consequence and magnitude have engaged his attention. Brought into contact, as he has been during all the later years of his life, with strong, capable and sagacious men of affairs, he has moved among them, the peer of any in capacity, force of character and ability to accomplish desired results. He belongs to that class of men who seem to succeed in their undertakings from force of habit and whose associates come to regard as practically accomplished the things which they have undertaken to do. The word "failure" has had no place in the lexicon of his business career, and as new responsibilities have been thrust upon him his resourcefulness and reserve force have made him equal in every instance to these demands, whatever their character. A man of positive convictions and vigorous action, his judgments of men and affairs have been remarkable for their accuracy, and to the combination of these qualities has been due the large measure of success which he has achieved as a business man. He married, in 1874, Miss Sophia Taylor, daughter of Thomas M. Taylor, of St. Louis.

Whipping Post.—The whipping post as an agent of punishment for crime was once an institution in Missouri, as it was in many other States, and was not abolished until 1826. It was simply a stout post planted firmly in the ground, the prisoner being tied with his face to it and his arms embracing it. He was stripped to the waist and the sheriff with his own coat removed and his sleeves rolled up administered the castigation with a rawhide whip. It was intended to be severe, and as a

precaution against pity on the part of the sheriff, he was made to take oath that the lashes "will be by him openly and publicly well and truly laid on without favor or affection." The number of stripes was graded according to the offense, rarely exceeding thirty-nine. The crimes punished in this manner were larceny, forgery and embezzlement. Slaves were flogged for being out after nine o'clock at night without a pass, and other misdemeanors. The practice was first introduced at an early day during the Spanish rule, for, we find in 1704, Don Luis Lorimer, commandant at the post of Cape Girardeau, condemning Robert Pulliam, charged with larceny, to receive thirty lashes on his bare back and to pay the expense of his prosecution and return the articles stolen, also to leave the district without delay, on pain of receiving 500 lashes. After the cession of Louisiana Territory to the United States, the Spanish laws and institutions prevailed until modified, and in October, 1804, Governor Harrison, of Indiana Territory, who became Governor of the District of Louisiana, made an order for the punishment of slaves by whipping for various offenses, carrying a gun, or club, or having powder or shot in their possession. At first, women as well as men were subject to the discipline of the whipping post, but by an act of 1825 the court had discretion of changing the punishment of a female to imprisonment. The whipping post had two companions, the pillory and the stocks—the former for confining a prisoner by the neck and hands, and the latter for confining him by his ankles—and these three institutions were usually found side by side. In 1820 they stood on the corner of Main and Market Streets in St. Louis, but at a later date were removed to the square on which the Court House now stands, the exact site occupied by them being the angle of the north and west wings of the present building, where they were in the perpetual presence of the public, and where their victims could be seen by all who desired to look at them. The whipping post was abolished forever by an act of the Legislature, approved December 30, 1826, and the pillory and stocks went with it.

Whisky Ring.—The "Whisky Ring" of 1875 was a great conspiracy to defraud the government in the tax on distilled spirits. The hearquarters were in St. Louis, and it was here that its operations were conducted with the greatest loss to the Government and greatest profit to those implicated in the scheme. There were two methods in which the frauds were perpetrated. Under the revenue law, where a rectifier made a purchase of whisky, say 100 barrels, tax paid, each barrel containing forty gallons, he would file with the collector the required descriptive notice of the purchase, and ask for the issue of rectifier's stamps to cover four thousand gallons of spirits after rectifying. A gauger would be detailed to gauge the spirits in the rectifying vats. If the gauger does his duty no fraud would be possible at this stage of the process; but, under the working of the Whisky Ring machinery the gauger would report four thousand gallons in four hundred packages of ten gallons each, when, in fact, there were four hundred packages of eighty gallons each, so that, of the four hundred stamps issued, only fifty were used to cover the "straight spirits," while the remaining 350 were made to cover 28,000 gallons of illicit spirits. This was the method chiefly used by the ring. Another was, when a distiller sent a number of barrels of whisky on which the tax had been paid to a rectifying house, for the gauger to report the stamps destroyed, when, in fact, they were not—and then, either the packages with the stamps uncanceled would be returned to the distiller and refilled, or the stamps would be removed and placed by the distiller on other barrels on which no tax had been paid. Of course, the conspiracy could not be successful without the co-operation of some one of the revenue officials, and it was this feature that increased the enormity of the crime and imparted so great an interest to the trials. Rumors of the existence of the conspiracy had prevailed for some time and attracted the attention of the Secretary of the Treasury, B. F. Bristow, and in the spring of 1875 he made an organized inquiry and discovered enough to warrant him in taking energetic action. In May special agents sent out by the treasury department from Washington seized a number of distilleries in St. Louis, and this was followed shortly afterward by the indictment, conviction and imprisonment of a number of persons charged with conspiracy to defraud the government. The conspiracy conducted its operations at Milwaukee, Cincinnati and Evansville, and the seizures under the law were twenty-four distilleries and thirty-seven rectifying houses. As many as fifty revenue

officials were inplicated and the con nissioner of internal revenue estimated that the frauds amounted to at least $4,000,000.

White Cross Home.—See "Women's Christian Association."

White, Florence D., journalist, was born October 4, 1861, in St. Louis, Missouri, son of Thomas and Elizabeth White. He was reared and educated in this city and was graduated from the Christian Brothers' College with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in the class of 1878. Soon after his graduation he was appointed to the local staff of the St. Louis Evening Post, founded by John A. Dillon, in 1878. After the purchase of the Evening Dispatch by Joseph Pulitzer and the consolidation of the "Post" and "Dispatch," he became first, political reporter on the Post-Dispatch, was promoted to city editor and later became managing editor of that paper. In 1896 he was called to New York by Mr. Pulitzer and assumed managerial positions in the editorial and business departments of the "New York World," which had become Mr. Pulitzer's property. In July of 1897 he returned to St. Louis to become the editor of the Post-Dispatch, and remained here until March of 1898, when he was again called to New York to become manager of the "Sunday World." Before the close of this year, however, he came back to St. Louis to assume the general management of the Post-Dispatch, and this position he still holds. He is widely known to the newspaper profession of the United States as an able and vigorous writer and a newspaper manager of broad capacity.

White, Porter, one of the representative business men of St. Louis, is the architect of his own fortune and deserves the competence which his industry, ingenuity and enterprise have earned him. He is of North of Ireland parentage and was born on March 27, 1829, in the County of Tyrone, Ireland. His father combined merchandising and farming as a business. His mother was one of the celebrated Weir family of Scotland, in whose honor the Weir Penny was called, and whose name was further honored by being bestowed on the great Weir bridge.

Porter, the youngest of nine brothers, seven of whom have gone to their final rest, was educated in the National schools at his birthplace. When seventeen years of age he landed in Philadelphia with 20 sovereigns in his pocket. With that good business judgment that has characterized him through life, he invested his earnings in learning the trade of carpet-weaving, which he followed successfully until 1849, when he came to St. Louis. While sizing up the situation before permanently locating in the Western metropolis, Mr. White helped to grade Twelfth Street, between Market and Olive Streets. Having satisfied himself on that point, he concluded to perfect himself in plain and ornamental plastering and became an apprentice. Within sixteen months he was an adept at a business which requires as a rule constant service for five years from the average man. In less than a year and a half Mr. White had made such progress that he was able to earn five dollars a day at that trade in New Orleans. Deciding to go to New York from New Orleans, he arranged his passage from the latter city to the metropolis in a schooner, which was wrecked en route, but happily the passengers and crew were saved and reached their destination in January, 1851, Mr. White, with rare generosity and philanthropy, divided his savings with his less fortunate companions, and was without means when he arrived in New York. Chancing to meet an acquaintance, he accepted an offer of aid on reaching Philadelphia, in which city he went to work at his old trade of carpet-weaving until 1852, when he again took up plastering.

Returning to St. Louis in 1854, he became a journeyman plasterer, but on the opening of the first great St. Louis Fair, having saved $2,900—a small fortune in thise days—he embarked in business as a contractor. His first pretentious job was on the Clement mansion at Eighteenth Street and Cass Avenue. His success soon made him a reputation that his rivals envied. He was the successful bidder for the plastering and marble and English caustic tile floors in the Court House, and the excellence of his workmanship is attested by the permanency of those floors, which are as solid as on the day when they were laid.

On February 15, 1859, he married Miss Susan Caffrey. The result of this happy union was eight children, three of whom are dead. Lizzie, his eldest daughter, was united in marriage eleven years ago to George Munson, the well-known newspaper man of St. Louis, and two children, Porter White and Daisy,

were born of the happy union. They reside in St. Louis. Porter J. White, the eldest son, is the distinguished actor who has won well-merited histrionic honors through his masterly presentation of "Faust," which he is to-day presenting in the leading cities of America with marked success. He inherits the genius, aptitude and indominable qualities of successful operation in any undertaking, which has characterized his father's brilliant career. He also is happily married and lives with his wife and child in Detroit. Miss Katherine White, the youngest daughter, is a young lady of many accomplishments, is a social favorite, and has an excellent musical education. Mansfield White, the second son, is in business with his father. He is well-versed in the plastic art, and is making rapid strides in his profession. Oliver White, the youngest son is completing his education at the Culver Military Academy, Culver, Indiana, and is considered one of the brightest and most talented students at this college. He has shown marked literary predelictions, and some of his writings have attracted considerable attention.

Mr. White is the inventor of two labor-saving machines used for mixing plastering and concrete, and he was the first contractor to employ a mortar mixer. These labor-saving devices have been employed by him in plastering and fire-proofing such magnificent buildings as the Southern, Planters', Lindell, Terminal and Beers' Hotels, the Union Station, the Union Trust, the Wainwright, Boatman's Bank, Mercantile Club, Commercial and Laclede Buildings, including the entire contract for finishing and decorating the Council chamber and House of Delegates in the new City Hall—his last contract of more than ordinary proportions.

The splendid success of Mr. White gained for him prominence in the building trade and commercial life.

On March 30, 1881, Porter White gave a complimentary banquet to the journeymen who had under his supervision made the new Southern Hotel a thing of beauty in the perfection of their art. Three tables, each two hundred feet in length, were loaded down with a feast fit for the gods. They were necessary for the accommodation of the guests, who, in addition to the employes of Porter White, included the leading divines, judges, journalists, capitalists, architects and other prominent men of the day.

After George Knapp, the founder of the St. Louis Republic, proposed the "health of Porter White," "The champion mechanic of the United States," the host, in response to repeated calls, made suitable acknowledgment in a short speech, in which he outlined the enormity of the undertaking which he had accomplished with such highly satisfactory results, modestly subordinating the important part he had played to the enterprise of Mr. Thomas Allen, the chief owner of the Southern, in rebuilding the Southern Hotel, and the genius displayed by the architects, Barnett & Taylor. Mr. Allen paid fitting tribute to Mr. White, whom he pronounced not only a mechanic, but a genius, an artist, chemist and manufacturer, and cited many instances in the construction of the building in fortification of his magnificent tribute to Mr. White professionally and socially.

Mr. James B. Eads, the world-famous designer, engineer and builder of the Eads bridge, likewise paid graceful tribute to the grandeur of Mr. White's character as a professional man and to his great inventive genius.

Mr. G. I. Barnett, the chief architect, indorsed all that Mr. Allen had said in praise of the superiority of the work Mr. White had done, and gave it as his professional opinion founded on a life-time experience in the erection of buildings that no fire-proofing or plastering had ever been up to the standard of that in the new Southern Hotel. Skilled workmen as Mr. White's journeymen were, the superiority of the fire-proof floors was in a great measure due to the perfect machinery which was the product of their employer's brain and an evidence of the progressive spirit which had marked his business career. In conclusion Mr. Barnett said: "Such men as Mr. White are a credit to their class and the city which they adorn."

On behalf of his fellow plasterers, Mr. John P. Scarrett expressed the high regard they had for Mr. White, as a mechanic and employer, and challenged the world to duplicate such artistic and durable plastering as was in the new Southern. After a letter of regret for his enforced absence from Nathan Cole, the Mayor of the city, Hon. Samuel Treat, Judge of the United States Court, spoke in commendatory terms of the grand results accomplished by Mr. White and his fellow contractors. The exercises of the evening concluded

with the reading of a poem, entitled "The Plasterers' Glee," composed expressly for the occasion. All the St. Louis and many of the leading papers of the country gave this banquet fitting notice, and the New York Herald commented on it at length, among other things saying: "When a man wants to give a big dinner in celebration of some practical event he usually selects his guests from the class that dines so much and exercises so little that it is too fastidious to heartily enjoy such parts of a repast as are not served in bottles. Recently, however, Porter White, a well-known St. Louis contractor, signalized the completion of his work upon a very large building by giving a dinner to all the men whom he employed. There was a great deal of good feeling around the board. Capital and labor ought to become better acquainted, and the best place to do it is around a well-covered table."

No such company ever gathered around a festal board. The rich and the poor sat down together on an equal footing. How appropriate the inscription on the banner stretched across the hotel rotunda: "Capital and labor, guided by intelligence, the bedrock of progress." And Porter White has illustrated in his long and honorable career the truth of this pretty and striking sentiment.

Mr. White has the credit of designing and building the first three-quarter house in St. Louis, in his beautiful residence, 3201 Locust Street, which he sold shortly after the death of his wife to Adam Roth, the wholesale grocer. It was regarded as the handsomest house at the time of its erection of any such mansion in St. Louis. This superb style of architecture has found many followers, and Mr. White's originality of ideas and sense of beauty are now seen in hundreds of residences in and about St. Louis.

Mr. White has been a consistent and staunch Republican since the inception of the Republican party, and the Union found no stronger adherent than his distinguished self. He has repeatedly declined to become a candidate for political honors, though often be sought by thousands of friends to accept such emoluments. He is a Presbyterian in religious belief, and is a prominent member of the late Dr. Brooke's church. He is strictly a home man, and lives in his cozy home with his daughter and son.

White Lead Manufacture.—The manufacture of white lead is one of the early industries of St. Louis, and it has been one of the most profitable, easily surviving the monetary panics and industrial depressions that have prostrated other manufacturing vocations, and exhibiting a steadily increasing vigor, year by year. It was suggested by the abundance of lead within easy reach of the city, and, also, by the almost boundless market which the building interest in the West would insure. When the first white lead factory was set up in St. Louis in the "thirties" the States of Missouri and Illinois were being rapidly settled, and so, also, were the States of Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, and Louisiana, and the factory had all it could do to meet the demand for its product; and the subsequent settlement of other States within easy reach by water kept up the demand and forced the factory to enlarge its output, year after year, to supply it. The pig lead trade of the city was very large, as there were rich mines around Galena, in Northern Illinois, to draw from, and the equally rich mines of Washington and Franklin Counties, in Missouri, to draw from also; and, what with an abundant supply of raw material right at the door, and a great and greedy market for the manufacturned product all aroundfi the industry could not fail to be prosperous. The making of paints and linseed oil usually go together, because they are dependent upon one another, and are sometimes classed as a single interest —and for this reason, the oil business has become a very important St. Louis interest also. There are other materials for making paints besides white lead, such as sulphate of baryta, or tiff, and other mineral earths; but these are all inferior to white lead, and are used for the making of cheaper products. St. Louis white lead goes into all the Western and Southern States, and frequently into some of the Eastern, because it is ranked among the very best in the world. The high reputation it has long enjoyed is due to the choice materials of which it is made, and the care with which the various processes in the manufacture of it have been conducted.

The great value of white lead for painting consists in its quality of being spread thinly, evenly and smoothly over the surface, its capacity to resist the action of the weather, and its adherence to the surface on which it is spread. The manfuacture of it is a mixed

chemical and mechanical process. The works in St. Louis use Missouri lead chiefly, on account of its superior coroding qualities, though harder lead from other places is employed for certain purposes. White lead is ceruse, or carbonate. The first step in the manufacture of it is to melt the pig lead into "buckles" or "grates" circular in form, with cross-bars, for the purpose of securing the largest possible surface in proportion to the weight. These are placed on the top of earthen pots, six inches in diameter, one-third filled with strong vinegar. The pots are set on a floor of boards placed over a bed, two feet thick, of fresh stable manure, or spent tan bark, and on top of them is placed another floor of boards, spread with a layer of manure or bark, and so on, in tiers, to a height of ten feet. The result of this arrangement is a slow fermentation which gradually vaporizes the vinegar in the pots, the vapor attacking the leaden castings and converting them into carbonate, or white lead. The fermentation is allowed to go on for eight or nine weeks, when it is exhausted, and the pack becomes cold. On being taken down carefully, the pots are found empty, the vinegar having been vaporized, and the raw lead castings converted into thick forms of white crust, considerably increased in bulk. These are washed in clear water to get rid of the dirt adhering to them, and the crust removed. If the carbonization is complete and the buckles, or grates, entirely converted, there will be no residue of blue lead left when they are broken; if there should be such a residue, it is thrown aside to be melted over again. The broken crust of carbonate or white lead is next ground to powder in water and the ceruse collected by elutriation and deposition, and dried. It is now clean, dry, perfect white lead, and this is the form in which it is put on the market in some countries of Europe; but in this country the custom is to mix it into a soft mass with linseed oil and pack it into strong oaken kegs. The making of linseed oil consists of two parts —grinding the seed and pressing the meal. The latter process is effected by first filling the meal into woolen bags, which are then subjected to heavy pressure by hydraulic power which forces the oil out and leaves the meal in form of a hard, flat cake within the sack. The sack is stripped off and the cake is then either packed into strong shipping sacks and shipped to England or ground into "cake meal" and fed to cows. It is considered choice food, and has the effect of increasing the flow and improving the quality of the milk. The supply of flax seed used in the St. Louis factories is brought in chiefly from the West and Southwest. In 1892 the receipts were 775,000 bushels, of which 260,000 bushels came by the Missouri Pacific Railroad, 236,000 bushels came by the St. Louis & San Francisco, 177,950 bushels came by the Keokuk & St. Louis, and 68,500 bushels by the Wabash (West). In 1890 the capital invested in the manufacture of paints in St. Louis was $1,688,350; the number of hands employed was 536; the wages paid, $250,532; and the value of the product was $2,570,860. In 1890 the capital invested had increased to $3,583,000; the number of hands to 597; the wages paid to $344,508; and the value of products to $3,238,317. In the linseed oil manufacture in 1890 there was $1,018,563 capital invested; 174 persons employed; $166,666 paid out in wages; and a product turned out of the value of $1,438,201—the aggregate value of paint and linseed oil manufactured being $4,676,518.

D, M. GRISSOM.

Wholesale and Retail Feed Dealers' Ass'n. — Organized in St. Louis February, 11, 1896, with H. W. Beck, for president, C. H. Meyer, for vice-president, and W. O. Andrews for secretary. Its objects and purposes, as stated in its constitution and by-laws, are "to secure and promote friendship, unity and fraternal relations amongst its members, to elevate the wholesale and retail feed business to a fair, proper and honest basis, and to secure and maintain for it a sound commercial standard, and to cultivate and strengthen its members in all things and methods that tend to prevent imposition and fraud in relation to the said feed business."

Wholesale Grocers' Association.— An Association composed of all the leading wholesale grocery houses in the city, numberin, in 1898, thirty-seven firms. It was organized February 14, 1883, with Peter Nicholson as president, J. R. Holmes, vice-president, and William E. Schweppe, secretary and treasurer. It has no fixed days for meetings but is subject to the call of the president whenever any matter of concern requires attention. The objects of the Association are to promote fellow-

ship and cordial feeling among the members, and take such action, from time to time, for the protection and benefit of the common interest as occasion may suggest.

Wickham, John, lawyer and jurist, was born April 28, 1825, in Richmond, Virginia, and died at "Montrose," his country home, in St. Louis County, October 13, 1892. His father, Edmund Fanning Wickham, was the son of John Wickham, who was the founder of this branch of the Wickham family in America. John Wickham, the first of the family to reach this country, was one of the most eminent members of the Richmond Virginia bar, which was famed especially in its early history for its great learning, eloquence, and high professional standards. The mother of Judge John Wickham, of St. Louis, was Lucy Carter before her marriage, and through her he was related to the famous Lee family of the "Old Dominion," and to General Robert E. Lee, the great chieftain of the Southern Confederacy. Judge Wickham was educated in the high schools of his native State and at the University of Virginia, from which great seat of learning he was graduated as a bachelor of laws in June of the year 1846. Immediately afterward he concluded to seek his fortune in the then distant West, and in December of 1846 he settled in St. Louis. February 5 following, he was admitted to the St. Louis bar and soon established himself in an active and lucrative practice, in which he continued to be engaged up to January 1, 1875. During these years he was known as one of the most accomplished lawyers in the State of Misouri. In 1874 he was nominated by the Democratic party for the office of Judge of the Circuit Court of St. Louis, and at the ensuing election he was chosen to that office. He entered upon the discharge of his judicial duties January 1, 1865, and served with distinction during the six year term for which he had ben elected. At the end of that time he returned to the practice of his profession and continued it up to the time of his death. Immediately after his demise a memorial was adopted by the St. Louis bar, of which he had so long been a member, which testified in appropriate terms to the high esteem in which he he was held by his cotemporaries, to his worth as a lawyer and a citizen, and expressed deep sorrow for the loss which the community sustained in his death. During his professional career, Judge Wickham appeared as counsel in many of the most important cases tried before the courts of St. Louis, the Federal Courts, and the higher courts of the State. He was an able and zealous lawyer, and a just, impartial judge. Affiliating with the Democratic party in politics, he was a strong adherent to the State's Rights doctrine and belonged to the old school of Democracy. October 17, 1850 he married Miss Fannie L. Graham,, of "Montrose," St. Louis County, and left four sons and four daughters.

Wide Awakes.—In the presidential campaign of 1860, numerous clubs of young Republicans, were organized,. which undertook to conduct the parades and torch-light processions of the campaign in a systematic and disciplined way, then quite new. These companies, which were simply uniformed, in glazed cloth caps and capes, took the name of "Wide Awakes." At the outset of that political campaign, the Republican meetings in St. Louis were frequently interrupted and those in attendance pelted with stones by gangs of rowdies, and in order to afford protection, the celebrated club of the "St. Louis Wide Awakes" was organized. The club usually marched in procession from their headquarters, on Seventh and Chestnut, to the Republican gatherings, each man carrying a torch on a heavy stick. Arrived at the meeting-place they stationed themselves outside the assembled crowd, acting as sentries while the meeting was in progress. Disturbers were roughly handled on several occasions, and the "Wide Awakes" of St. Louis rendered valuable services to their party. The club had a membership of about five hundred men, many of whom were among the first to respond to President Lincoln's call for volunteers the following year.

Wiggin, Lucy A., known to the people of St. Louis both as educator and philanthropist, was born in Tennessee, daughter of George W. Mitchell, of Jackson, Tennessee, a man of broad views and liberal mind. Previous to the civil war Mr. Mitchell was a forceful anti-slavery writer and speaker living in the midst of it. He was fearless in expressing his convictions in the midst of danger. He lived to see the cause he loved triumph. She came to St. Louis with her parents when a child, was educated in the public

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[illegible] John. [illegible]

Wide Awakes. [illegible]

[illegible] Lucy. [illegible]

John Hockham

schools of this city, and graduated from the Normal School, of which Miss Annie C. Brackett was then Principal. After teaching in the public schools a few years, she married William H. Wiggin, of Parsonfield, Maine. Her intellectual abilities and attainments are of a high order and are devoted to the betterment of the least favored classes. She has been a successful educator, a member of the Woman's Club of St. Louis, and a leader in various philanthropic movements. Besides taking a deep interest in the charitable institutions of the city as a member of the Associated Charities, she founded in 1886 for factory girls and has carried on the Working Girls' Free Library and Evening School which grew into the St. Louis Social Settlement in 1895, and has occupied much of her leisure time in placing the children of destitute parents in private homes or public institutions, in finding employment for those in need of it, and in visiting the sick poor of the city.

Wiggins, Samuel B., was born in Charleston, South Carolina, December 11, 1814, and died in St. Louis July 24, 1868. His family name is historically associated for more than three generations wnth the ferry company which bears it, and although the ferry charter and rights have passed through many hands and many prominent citizens of St. Louis have, at times been connected with the business, it has been the Wiggins Ferry for more than half a century in the past, and will probably continue to be popularly known by that name for many years to come. Mr. Wiggins was a thorough representative Western man and representative citizen of St. Louis, identified with one of our city's most important institutions and also with its banking and insurance interests. Only a child four years of age when he was brought by his parents to St. Louis, he received his first schooling at Edwardsville, Illinois, and was afterward placed in the school of Elihu Shepherd, an efficient and famous instructor in his day, under whose tutelage many of the St. Louis youth, who afterward became eminent in mercantile and manufacturing pursuits and the profesions, were trained. He began the business career which was marked by success and honor, first, as clerk in an Illinois store. It was an humble position, but it was a good beginning, for, in it, he revealed the diligence, integrity and sound judgment that were, at a later day, to win the respect of his associates and recommend him to higher places of trust. After serving in the Illinois store for two years, he came to St. Louis and engaged in business with S. C. Christy, later the firm Christy & Wiggins, Andrew Christy being the partner. When Mr. Christy retired the business was continued under the name of S. B. Wiggins & Co., until after a few years it was changed to Wiggins & Anderson, and under that style became a prominent and successful grocery and dry goods house, continuing until the year 1859, when it was dissolved, and Mr. Wiggins retired from active business. On the death of his father, in 1853, he had inherited his large interest in the Wiggins Ferry Company and succeeded to the presidency, and this position he retained until declining health compelled him to resign it after having managed its affairs in a manner equally advantageous to the company and to the large transit traffic that had grown up between the city and East St. Louis. He was only fifty-four years old when he died, in the prime of his powers and usefullness, and yet, he left his mark on the city and its institutions. He took an active part in the movement of the business men in 1856 which forced the State Legislature to adopt a liberal and safe banking law and was one of the organizers of the Exchange Bank, an institution established under that law. He was also a director of the Southern Bank, which still exists in the Third National. In the era when St. Louis was the home of many sound, well-managed local insurance companies, he was prominently connected with two of these companies, the Pacific and the Citizens, serving as a director of the latter for fifteen years. Mr. Wiggins was married, May 31, 1838, to Miss Mary Wilson, daughter of James Wilson, of Philadelphia. They had four children, three daughters and one son; Jane Wiggins who became Mrs. Frank L. Ridgeley, of St. Louis; Laura Wiggins, who became the wife of Rev. Mr. Rhodes, of Cincinnatti; Julia Wiggins, who became Mrs. Taylor, of New York; and William Wiggins, who died unmarried.

Wightman, William Edward, was born June 15, 1861, in Aldershot, England, son of Thomas and Esther—Matheson—Wightman. His parents were of Scotch descent. In the seventeenth century, many of the clan Wightman removed from the High-

tion of the Business Men's League of St. Louis, in 1894, he was made Vice-President of that organization, and is now its President A sagacious, capable and enterprising merchant, he has unbounded faith in the future of St. Louis and is unfaltering in his devotion to its interests. In spite of the fact that he has been a very busy man, he has always found time to take part in public movements for the good of the city. When the Autumnal Festivities Association, was formed, in 1891, he was prominent in the work of organization and was chairman of the "Illuminations Committee," for three years. During this period, the gas and electric illuminations, were pronounced by visitors from all states and countries, to be the finest the world had ever seen and no attempt has ever been made to even imitate them, on a large scale. Mr. Wilkinson, was also a member of the Executive Committee of this organization, and had special charge of the "Legislative" and "Transportation" Departments. As has already been stated, when the Business Men's League of St. Louis was formed in 1894, he was elected a Vice-President. He was also made chairman of the Committee on legislation and achieved marked success in this work. In January of 1898, he was unanimously elected president of the League, and his administration, was a signally successful one. He increased both the membership and the revenues of the League reduced the expenditures and made the organization a power, both at home and abroad. He waged a bitter war, against the foreign corporation tax laws, passed by several States and succeeded in saving to the mercantile interests of St. Louis, many thousands of dollars, by having these laws declared unconstitutional, or inoperative. He also secured the aid of Congress in several important matters and lent his influence toward the holding of a World's Fair in St. Louis, to celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of the Louisiana Purchase. When a Committee of Arrangements was appointed, for the convention of representatives of the States and Territories comprised in the purchase, he was unanimously made Chairman of that Committee. When the Convention met at the Southern Hotel, on the 10th of January, 1899, he opened the Convention as Chairman and subsequently was made a member of the Committee appointed to make the preliminary arrangements for holding the Fair. While he has never been an active politician, he has been known as a staunch Democrat. In 1896, however, he acted with the Gold Standard wing of that party and is a warm admirer of President McKinley, as well as of his predecessor, Ex-President Cleveland. His religious affiliations are with the Methodist Episcopal Church and he is earnestly devoted to the advancement of its interests. In 1877 Mr. Wilkinson married Miss Margaret Ewing, daughter of Judge Ephraim B. Ewing of the Supreme Court of Missouri. One of Mrs. Wilkinson's sisters was the deceased wife of United States Senator Cockrell, another is Mrs. John R. Walker, wife of the United State District Attorney, of Kansas City and another is Mrs. Thomas O. Towles, of Jefferson City, Missouri. Mr. and Mrs. Wilkinson have six children and the family circle which gathers about their hearthstone, in their beautiful suburban home, is an ideal one.

Willard, George Washington, who, in the early part of his career in St. Louis, was identified with the manufacturing interests of the City and later with the river interests, was born January 18, 1813, at Marblehead Massachusetts and died in the City of Centralia, Illinois, February 26, 1872. In the paternal line, he was a descendant of Simon Willard, who came from England to this country, in May of the year 1634 and from 1636 until his death, in 1676, served the Colonial Government of Massachusetts in various civil and military capacities. The grandfather of George Willard was Benjamin Willard and his father was Jacob Willard, who was born in 1786 and for many years was a member of the Boston Bar. Jacob Willard was married in 1810 to Elizabeth Pittman of Providence, Rhode Island, by Rev. Stephen Gano and through his mother, George Willard was descended from another early colonist of New England. His grandfather, Rev. John Pittman, served in the Continental army during the Revolutionary War and afterward, became pastor of the Seconeck Baptist Church, in Massachusetts. His uncle, Judge John Pittman, after graduating at Brown University, when but fourteen years of age, became a member of the Bar and achieved distinction in his profession. From 1834 to 1864, he was United States Judge for the district of Rhode Island. For six years, Judge Pittman was a trustee of Brown University and for

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Geo. W. Willard

thirty years, he was a fellow of that institution. After completing his education at Amherst College, George W. Willard came west, at an early age and established a trading-post near where the City of Milwaukee, Wisconsin has since grown up. That region was then in a condition of primitive wildness and there was not a white woman in the territory now included in Milwaukee county. Some time later, he went from there to Cincinnati and in 1837 established himself in the pork-packing business in that city. In 1843, he went to Peoria, Illinois and engaged in the dry goods business at that place. A year before his removal to Peoria, he had purchased the steamboat known as "The Ohio Valley" and in 1848, he came to St. Louis to give closer attention to his river interests. For a year after coming here, he was interested to some extent, in the manufacture of lard oil in this city, but in 1849 he gave up this business and devoted his entire attention to steamboating, until 1863. He purchased some steamboats, built and became part owner of others and within a period of fourteen years, was interested in as many as forty-nine boats—some of them the largest and finest that came to the St. Louis Levee. The "Hiawatha," "Sunshine," "Albert Pearce" and "Dew Drop" were of the number—all famous boats in their day. Captain Willard's steamboating enterprise extended far and wide and his boats ran up and down the Missisippi, the Missouri, the Illinois and the Ohio rivers. It was the palmy period of steamboating, when the rivers were alive with steamers laden to the guards and crowded with passengers and when all the business of St. Louis was done on the Levee with boats arriving and departing every hour. In those days, Captain Willard was widely known and well earned the reputation of a high-minded, courageous and honorable commander. During the Civil War, he was a determined and consistent Union man, with strong personal sympathies for his friends in the south and in his boating expeditions he was sometimes forced to serve one side as well as the other. In 1861, on his last trip up the Missouri river, with the "Sunshine," General Price took possession of the boat and compelled him to carry a cargo of powder from Jefferson City to Boonville and afterward to carry recruits to other points on the river. On his return down the river from Council Bluffs, his boat was taken by General Lyon and was used for his purposes in turn. When released, General Lyon gave him dispatches of great importance with orders to deliver them in person to General Fremont, which he did; thus rendering a great service to the State of Missouri. These experiences were not agreeable to Captain Willard, who had been accustomed to command, rather than to be commanded and in 1863, he disposed of his steamboat interests and purchased a large farm near Centralia, Illinois. He passed the remainder of his life there and took an active interest in the development of the country, assisting to open valuable coal mines and to erect gas works at Centralia, where in connection with others, he also built a Baptist Church. These enterprises identified him with the community and he is still remembered as one of the most useful and estimable citizens of Centralia. He was baptised in the Ninth Street Baptist Church, of Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1837 by Rev. Dr. Lynd. He joined the Second Baptist Church of St. Louis, in 1848 and in 1850, he and his wife were among those who organized the Third Baptist Church, of this city. His wife, who is still living at eighty years of age, is the only one of the original members of the church, now living. Mrs. Willard's maiden name was Sarah Ann Trevor and she was married to Mr. Willard, at Cincinnati, Ohio, February 11, 1840. She was born in Connellsville, Pennsylvania, May 4, 1819, daughter of Caleb and Ann (McCarer) Trevor. Her father was born in Worcestershire, England, May 24, 1791 and came to this country in 1793, with his father Samuel Trevor, who afterwards served in the Pennsylvania Legislature. Her mother was also born in England and came with her parents to this country on the same vessel with Judge Mathew Randall. Both the parents of Ann McCarer died suddenly in Philadelphia, of yellow fever and she was adopted and reared as was also her brother by Judge Randall. Mrs. Willard's brother, William Trevor served with distinction as a soldier in the Civil War, commanding a company of Cavalry. Mrs. Willard, like her husband, joined the Baptist Church in Cincinati and both were active in Church work wherever they lived. After leaving St. Louis, they formed the First Baptist Church of Centralia and Mrs. Willard is still a member of that Church. Captain Willard and wife had four daughters and one son. Their eldest child, Sarah, married John

Barnhurst, a former dry goods merchant of this city, both now deceased. Their second child, Mary, married John Warren Teasdale, a wholesale merchant of St. Louis. Their third child, Lizzie, married Col. Geo. L. Pittenger, of Centralia, Illinois. Their fourth daughter and their son died in infancy.

Williams, Eugene E., merchant and manufacturer, was born April 6, 1851, in Lowndes county, Mississippi, son of Benjamin F. and Mary (Garner) Williams. The early years of his life were passed on a farm and his education was obtained in the village school of Siloam, Mississippi. Inclined to commercial, rather than agricultural, pursuits, he left the farm when he was sixteen years old and went to Savannah, Tennessee, where he obtained a clerkship in a store, a position which he retained for one year thereafter, his compensation for the year being fifty dollars. At the end of that year, he accepted a more remunerative position in a West Point, Mississippi, dry goods house, with which he continued to be connected for four years. He had by this time demonstrated that he was well adapted to commercial business and had become recognized by those with whom he came into contract as a clever and enterprising salesman, well fitted to enter a broader sphere of action than that in which he had previously labored. Coming to St. Louis in 1872, he connected himself with the boot and shoe house of Hamilton & Brown, then a young institution, but one which had back of it brains and energy and gave promise of a brilliant and successful career. He entered the employ of this house as a traveling salesman, and his tactfulness, his uniform courtesy, and his splendid business capacity soon added largely to the trade of the house which he represented and advanced him to a leading position among the commercial travelers of the West. As a result of his success in this branch of commerce, he was admitted to a partnership in the house in 1876, at which time the name of the firm was changed to Hamilton, Brown & Co. He continued to represent the house of which he thus became part owner on the road for six years, thereafter, and then became one of the managers of the business in St. Louis. In 1883, when this enterprise, which had by that time become one of the leading commercial and industrial institutions of St. Louis, was incorporated, Mr. Williams was made Vice-President of the company and continued to hold that position until 1898, when he sold his interest in the establishment for more than half a million dollars and retired from business on account of ill health. Since he established his home in St. Louis, Mr. Williams has been one of the moving spirits in the commercial circles of the city, and while building up a handsome private fortune, has contributed, in no small degree, to the general prosperity of the city. While Vice-President of the Hamilton-Brown Shoe Company, he was also Vice-President of the National Bank of the Republic, of St. Louis, and a director in several other corporations, among them being the M., K. & E. Railway Company and the Pitchfork Land & Cattle Company. He is also a member of the Commercial Club of St. Louis, has been a director of the Mercantile Club, is a member of the Jockey Club and of the Western Commercial Travelers' Association. December 22, 1880, he married Miss Georgia O'Neal, daughter of ex-Governor E. A. O'Neal, of Alabama. Their children are Eugene F. and John Gates Williams.

Williams, Samuel, was born in Paris, Bourbon County, Kentucky, July 15, 1831, and in 1855-56 had his first experience in journalism, editing the Kentucky State Flag," the local Democratic paper. His tastes ran to farming, and he engaged in that vocation, but business reverses forced him to abandon it, and he reverted to his original vocation and became connected with the "Louisville Courier," in 1866, maintaining the connection for three years. In 1869 he was made principal of the Eighth Ward School in Louisville, and held the position until December, 1871, keeping up his writing for the "Courier-Journal" all the time. Afterward, he was connected with the "Ledger," of Louisville for a year. In 1872, he came to St. Louis, and became connected with the "Missouri Republican," remaining with it for two years. In June, 1874, he went on the "Kansas City Times," and retained his connection with that paper until 1878, when he took charge of the "Kansas City Mail," and ran it through the Crisp fight of that year and 1880. In 1881, he came to St. Louis and became connected with the "Post-Dispatch" and continued with it until 1897, when he retired from active life to his country home near Glendale Station in St. Louis county. Mr. Williams' work in

Kansas City and St. Louis was editorial, and marked him as one of the most spirited political writers of the times.

Wills.—"In the simple and pious community of old St. Louis, it was as much a religious duty as a civil precaution for a man to make his will as soon as he fancied that death was approaching him. A man who died without a final testament was like one who neglected to make the last confession and procure absolution of sins—he was in danger of not being able to procure burial in consecrated ground with full ceremonial. It did not matter whether he had much to leave, or little, or nothing at all; there were his parents and friends to remember in some shape or form, and his soul to commend to his Maker. The wills were very precise and formal. Labusciere, the notary who drew them, was a precisian and formalist himself, and probably was responsible for a good deal of the technicality observable in the early St. Louis documents. The forms were nearly all the same:

"Before the royal notary in the Illinois, province of Louisiana, in presence of the hereinafter—named witnesses, was personally present Mr. John B. Valleau, a senior surgeon of his Catholic Majesty in the Illinois, being now at the post of St. Louis, in the French part of the Illinois, lying sick in bed, in the house of Desnoyers, but sound of mind, memory and understanding, as appears to the undersigned notary and witnesses, who, considering that there is nothing more certain than death, and nothing so uncertain as its hour, fearing to be overtaken by it without having disposed of the few goods which God has given him, the said John B. Valleau has made and dictated to the notary, in the presence of the undersigned witnesses, his last will and testament in the following manner:

"First, as a Christian and a Catholic, he commends his soul to God the Father, Son and Holy Ghost, beseeching His divine bounty, by the merits of His passion, and the intercession of the Holy Virgin, of holy St. John, his guardian, and of all the spirits of the celestial court, to receive it among the blessed.

'The said testator wishes and ordains that his debts should be paid, and the injuries occasioned by him, if their be any, shall be relieved by his executor hereinafter named.

'He declares, wishes, and ordains that Duralde, employed in the Spanish service, residing in this post of St. Louis, whom he appoints his executor, shall take possession of all his effects situated in this colony of the Illinois and at New Orleans, either personal or real property, goods, effects, money, or anything belonging to the said testator at the day of his death, in whatever part of this colony they may be situated, without any reservation, appointing the said Duralde as the executor of this will, and praying him to undertake the charge as a last proof of friendship.

'The said Duralde shall make a good and exact inventory of the property belonging to said testator, shall make the sale thereof to the money arising therefrom shall be sent to Madame Valleau, or to her children, residing at La Rochelle, in the house of Madame Chotet, Main street, revoking all other wills and codicils which I might have made before this present will, to which I adhere as being my last will.

'Thus made, dictated, and declared by the said testator, by the said notary and witnesses, and to him read, and re-read, he declaring to have well understood it, and wishing the said last will to be executed according to its tenor.

'Done in the room in which the said testator keeps his bed, the year one thousand seven hundred and sixty-eight, the 23d of November, about six o'clock, p. m., in the presence of De Rive, civil and military Governor of the Missouri post, being at present in this post of St. Louis, and of Joseph Papin, trader, of this place, witnesses summoned for the purpose, and who have, with the notary and the testator, signed these presents after the same was read conformable to the ordinance. VALLEAU.

'Francisco Rive. ' Labusciere, Notary.

'Joseph Papin.

The above, one of the earliest wills ever executed in St. Louis, is the type of all that succeeded it until some time after the cession of Missouri to the United States. The introductory part has something of the slow, stately movement and solemn suggestion of a collect; it proves what was said above, that the draft an execution of a will was looked upon as essentially a religious act." (Scharf's History of St. Louis.)

Wilson, Oscar Blackwood, manufacturer, was born February 14, 1843, in Staunton, Virginia, and died in Collinsville, Illinois, November 1, 1897. The family to which he

belonged was closely allied to many of the most noted families of the Old Dominion, and among his distinguished relatives were Dr. Henry Wilson, one of the most famous Virginia phyiscians of his day; and Rev. Dr. Hoge, celebrated throughout Virginia and Kentucky as a Presbyterian divine. Reared in the town in which he was born, Mr. Wil- obtained a good English education and had prepared himself to engage in commecial pursuits when the civil war temporarily changed the course of his life. With chivalrous devotion to the welfare of his native State, he joined the Virginia troops who were mustered into the Confederate army in 1861, although he was at the time but eighteen years of age, enlisting as a private soldier. During the memorable conflict which ensued, he served under Generals "Stonewall" Jackson and Robert E. Lee, participating in many of the bloodiest battles of the war. He took part in the battle at Fredericksburg, Virginia, fought in December of 1862; served under Jackson at the battle of Chancellorsville, where the distinguished Confederate general received his death-wound; and fought under Longstreet at Gettysburg, participating in Pickett's great charge, which has become historically famous as the most brilliant feat of arms performed by Confederates on any battle-field. His gallant conduct as a soldier won for him, by successive promotions, the rank of major, and he enjoyed also the personal friendship of General Lee, who presented him, on one occasion, with his photograph and autograph as a mark of his esteem. At the close of the war, Major Wilson came to St. Louis and entered the employ of the Shapleigh Hardware Company, with which he was connected for seven years thereafter as a traveling salesman. He severed his connection with this house in 1873 to engage in business as owner and manager of the Moore Bell Factory, one of the pioneer manufacturing institutions of the West, which was located at Collinsville, Illinois, and had then been in operation fifty-one years. Under the name of the O. B. Wilson Manufacturing Company, he continued the business of this establishment, largely extending its line of manufactures and greatly increasing its trade. He gave to this manufacturing interest his unremitting attention until 1895, and his operatons were atended with a large measure of success. He was the inventor of numerous machines and appliances, which he utilized in this industry, and was a mechanical genius, as well as a business man of superior ability. Failing health retired him from the active management of his business in 1895 and he was an invalid much of the time thereafter until his death. Although Collinsville had been his place of residence for some years, he had kept in close touch with the business and social circles of St. Louis and, after his death, his remains were brought to this city and interred in Bellefontaine Cemetery. He was a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity and to the end of his life took an active interest in the affairs of the Western Commercial Travelers' Association, of which he was a member. Adhering to the religious faith to which generations of his ancestors had been devoted, he was a devout Presbyterian churchman, and politically, he affiliated with the Democratic party. Mr. Wilson married in 1878, Miss Grace Augusta Logan, daughter of Floyd Franklin Logan, of Newport, Kentucky. When her husband's health failed, Mrs. Wilson took charge of his business affairs and has since continuel the operation of the large manufacturing establishment which he built up, and has also become largely interested in Southern Illinois coal-lands and the Madison Railway Company. Evidencing remarkable ability as a practical woman of affairs, she is equally conspicuous in social circles as a refined and cultivated lady ,and is noted for her artistic and musical tastes. Two children born of her union with Mr. Wilson survive their father, the elder of whom, Enola Augusta Wilson, graduated from Hosmer Hall, of St. Louis, in 1897, while the younger, Lucille Logan Wilson, is now—1898—a pupil at that institution.

Wilson, Robert Monroe, was born in New York City, July 8, 1833, son of Robert and Mary (McGuffy) Wilson. Both his parents were born in Scotland and, coming to this country in early life, were married in New York City. Robert Wilson was engaged for a time in the hardware and saddlery trade in New York, removing later to Cincinnati, and from there to St. Louis. When the family residence was established in this city, Robert M. Wilson, the son, was but four years of age and he grew up here, obtaining his early education in the first public school taught in St. Louis, with David H. Armstrong, in later

R. M. Wilson

[illegible]

[illegible] Although [illegible] of St. Louis [illegible] on the [illegible] of the West, [illegible] divorce, he was [illegible] democratic party. Mr. Wilson [illegible] Miss Grace Augusta Lowe [illegible] Wood for husband's [illegible] Mrs. Wilson took charge of his [illegible] and has since conducted the [illegible] large manufacturing establishment [illegible] South Side, and has also become [illegible] interested in Southern [illegible] the Madison Railway Company. [illegible] remarkable ability as a practical [illegible] affairs, she is equally conspicuous [illegible] qualities as a refined and cultivated [illegible] notes for an and die and cultured [illegible] children born of her union with [illegible] survive, their father, the elder [illegible] Augusta Wilson, graduated from [illegible] Girls of St. Louis, in 1897, while the [illegible] Lucille Lowe Wilson, is now [illegible] at that institution.

Wilson, Robert Monroe. [illegible] in New York City, [illegible] and Mary (McCuff) Wilson [illegible] sons were born in Scotland [illegible] this country in early life were [illegible] York City. Robert Wilson [illegible] New York, removing later to [illegible] now to St. Louis. Where he [illegible] was established [illegible] Wilson, the [illegible] and no great [illegible] education in the first public [illegible] with [illegible] Wilson [illegible]

R. M. Wilson

years a United States Senator, as his preceptor. He completed his education at what was known as Wyman's Institute, of which Edward Wyman, noted locally as an educator, was principal. When he finished his course at this school, Mr. Wyman gave him a letter commending him in the highest terms to those with whom he might be brought into contact in the search for employment, and armed with this letter, he sought an opportunity to begin the active business of life. His father died while the son was still a youth, and the care of his mother and sisters devolving upon him in a measure, he proved himself a devoted son and brother, and manfully bore the responsibilities resting upon him. Soon after leaving school, he entered the wholesale grocery house of L. Levering & Company, in St. Louis, and as an employe of that establishment, rendered such faithful and efficient services that, within a few years, he was given an interst in the business. Some time later he formed a partnership with other gentlemen and became a member of the wholesale grocery firm of Barclay, Shields & Wilson, which later became Barclay & Wilson. This association continued until he became head of the wholesale grocery house of Wilson & Keach, succeeded by Wilson & Johnson, and later by the Wilson-Obear Grocery Company. Under the name last mentioned, the business was carried on by an incorporated company, of which Mr. Wilson was president. His entire business life was devoted to the wholesale grocery trade, and as a merchant he occupied a prominent place in the commercial circles of St. Louis. He was widely known as the head of a large mercantile establishment for many years, and wherever he was known, he was esteemed as a high-minded, honorable merchant. In the social and business circles in which he moved, he endeared himself alike to those brought into contract with him by his many admirable qualites and his warm and disinterested friendships. While he was a busy man, he was always much of a student and had a special fondness for literature. His nature was poetic and he not infrequently expressed himself in rhyme for the delectation of his more intimate friends and associates. At a Wholesale Grocers' banquet, held in St. Louis in 1883, at which he responded to a toast, he set the company in a roar by reading an ingeniously written poem, in which the names of the different members of the asociation were pleasantly played upon, but on few other occasions was the public permitted to know anything of his poetic talent. His kindness of heart and gentleness of manner were evinced in a striking way in his relations with the large number of persons in his employ during the later years of his life. The welfare of those about him was always an object of his solicitude, and when misfortune overtook any of them, he was the first to give them aid and assistance. A single instance, showing his kindly consideration for his employes will serve to illustrate the spirit of his dealings with them and brings out in strong relief the kindly and sympathetic nature of the man. A young man who had been in his employ sickened and gradually sank into a decline, which was prolonged many months before death came to his relief. During all this time, Mr. Wilson continued the young man's salary, visited him at regular intervals and cared for him until he died. Many similar instances might be mentioned, but not all the acts of a good man can be chronicled and not all need to be chronicled to show how well he lived. As a business man, Mr. Wilson was held in the highest esteem by those who were brought into the most intimate relationship with him and at a meeting of the Wholesale Grocers' Associatio, held immediately after his death, formal resolutions were adopted, testifying to the deep sorrow of that Association at his demise. His death occurred Septembr 9, 1885, and at that time expressions of sorrow were heard on every hand because of the death of one who had been a most useful and valuable citizen. In church circles, no less than in business circles, was this loss felt. Reared a Presbyterian, he became an Episcopal churchman in his young manhood and to the end of his life was active in church work and in connection with various charitable movements incidental thereto. He was first a member of Christ Church and later helped to establish the parish of the Holy Communion. He was a member of the first vestry of that parish and for some years served as senior warden. At the time of his death he was a member of St. Peter's Church and was president of the board of trustees of that parish. He was a member of the Standing Committee of the Diocese of Missouri; also a member of the Merchants' Exchange. He was also a trustee of St. Luke's Hospital and was prominently identified with the work of the

Provident Association. In his young manhood he was a member of the St. Louis National Guard, a famous military company then commanded by Captain Ben E. Walker and, in the years immediately preceding the war, the pride of the city. This company was organized in 1852 and took rank among the leading volunteer military companies of the country. He was married in 1873 to Miss Mary Robertson, of Peekskill-on-the-Hudson, a sister of Rt. Rev. Charles F. Robertson, Bishop of Missouri, and it was at Mrs. Wilson's old home in New York that he passed the last days of his life. The children born of their union were Robert M. Wilson, Jr., Genevieve Wilson, and Charles Robertson Wilson. The youngest son died a year before his father and the surviving members of Mr. Wilson's family are Mrs. Wilson, one son and one daughter.

Wimer, Carl, eminent as a painter of Indians and buffaloes, was born in Sichburg, Germany, February 20, 1828. He came to St. Louis in 1842, and was apprenticed to Leon De Pomarade until 1845. In 1850, he went to Europe and studied painting in Dusseldorf under Prof. Lentze until 1855, when he returned to St. Louis and located here as an artist. Thereafter, he made regular trips every summer to the wild Rocky Mountain regions until 1860, making a study of Indian life and of the herds of buffalo which then roved over the Western plains. As a result, he soon became pre-eminently a painter of out-door life. Scenes and incidents in the wilds of the far West were his principal themes, and though his remarkable abilities were versatile, he was best known by his pictures of Indians and buffaloes, and on these lines he excelled in the vigorous conception and fine artistic treatment of his subjects. A number of his well known works are now in the St. Louis Museum of Fine Arts, and among his last efforts are a series of historical pictures in the rotunda of the St. Louis Court House. Wimer was a man of striking personal appearance, of quiet, dignified bearing, and with a kindly and gentle manner in social intercourse. In the spring of 1861, he married Miss Anna Von Senden, adopted daughter of Mrs. Pulty. Of this union, one child, a daughter, who was named Winona, was born June 18, 1862, and died December 3, 1864. Mr. Wimer died November 28, 1862. His widow is still a resident of St. Louis.

Wimer, John M., was born in Amherst County, Virginia, May 8, 1810 and was killed while serving in the Confederate army during the Civil War, January 11, 1863, at Hartsville, Missouri. He came to St. Louis in 1828 and during the early years of his life worked at his trade as a blacksmith. He was one of the founders of the old Liberty Fire Co., of the Volunteer Fire Department, later took an active part in politics and was successively elected to the offices of Constable, Superintendent of Water Works, Alderman and Mayor of St. Louis, the last named of which offices he held for two terms. He also served the City as Postmaster by appointment of President Polk and was at different times Sheriff and County Judge of St. Louis county. Prospering in a business way, he aided early railway and other enterprises and was at one time President of the Missouri Pacific Co., and also of the Commercial Insurance Co. He was a man of marked individuality and his commanding mien and manner carried him to the front on all occasions. When the Civil War began, his allegiance to his native State caused him to espouse the southern cause and in the spring of 1862, he was incarcerated in the Gratiot Street Military Prison. In August of that year, he was transferred to the Alton Penitentiary from which he made his escape in December following. Passing through the Union Military lines, he then succeeded in reaching Southwestern Missouri where he joined the command of Gen. Emmet McDonald with which he served until he was killed at Hartsville.

Winkelmaier, Louis, civil engineer and manufacturer, was born October 11, 1811, in Heilbronn, Kingdom of Wurtemberg, Germany, and died in St. Louis April 12, 1872. Christopher and Catherine Winkelmaier were his parents, the slight change in the spelling of the name having been made by Mr. Winkelmaier after his coming to America. He was carefully educated in the German schools and was graduated a civil engineer before his coming to this country. He arrived in the United States and came to St. Louis in the year 1840, and was first employed as a draughtsman at the United States Arsenal, then under the superintendency of Mayor Henry Bell. Within a few years, he had become well known in

the city as a thoroughly competent engineer, and this led to his being appointed Assistant City Engineer of St. Louis, a position which he held for eight years. He was then appointed City Engineer by Mayor Krum and served in that capacity until 1852, when he quit the public service and engaged in iron manufacturing as one of the owners and operators of a foundry located at the corner of Tenth and Chestnut streets. The firm of which he was junior member was McMurray & Winkelmaier, succeeded later by McMurray, Winkelmaier & Smith, which continued in existence until 1868, engaged in the manufacture of architectural iron-work and, during the war, to a considerable extent in the making of cannon balls. In 1868, Mr. Winkelmaier sold his interests in this foundry and from that time until his death, he was not actively engaged in business. While serving the city as engineer, he rendered to the public various important services, among which was the surveying and laying out of some of the principal parks of St. Louis. At an earlier period, he had the interesting experince of having helped to make a survey of St. Louis harbor under the direction of Captain—afterward General—Robert E. Lee. Personally, he was one of the most interesting of the earlier German residents of St. Louis. An accomplished and scholarly man, he was of striking figure, having served in the German army as a lieutenant and carrying with him through life the manner and bearing of a soldier. In 1858, he was elected to the State Legislature of Missouri and served one term as a member of that body. He was always a Democrat in his political affiliations, and during the civil war was numbered among those who cast the weight of their influence and efforts in behalf of the preservation of the Union and the establishment of National supremacy. In 1837, Mr. Winkelmaier married, in Paris, France, Miss Eliza Gilbert, daughter of Joseph and Harriet Gilbert, of that city. Six children were born of their union of whom four were living in 1898. These were: Mrs. Julia Flinn, Louis Wnikelmaier, Mrs. Ernestine Hannegan, and Julius C. Winkelmaier.

Winkelman, Bernhard, merchant was born October 18, 1842, in Oppenwede, Kingdom of Prussia, Germany, son of John and Henrietta (Klasing) Winkelman. His father, who was a stonemason by occupation, was a prosperous man of affairs, and the son enjoyed as a youth good educational advantages and received also that careful industrial training which is conducive to the formation of good character and correct habits. After leaving school, he worked for a time on his father's farm and then came to this country, landing at the end of a six week's voyage in New York City. From there, he came direct to this city, and a little later, went to Washington county, Illinois, where he remained some months visiting relatives who had preceded him to this country. At the end of this visit, he returned to St. Louis and began work for the firm of Hiltner & Henees, produce and commission merchants, located at 824 North Third street, in the cellar of a building of which Mr. Winkelman is now the owner. The compensation which he received, to begin with, was one dollar a week, but although this was far from being remunerative employment, he stuck to it for two years, and at the end of that time was receiving a salary of eighteen dollars per month. In 1859, he began working for C. L. Buschmann Bros. & Co., wholesale grocery and commission merchants, located at 824 North Third street. There he acted as man of all work, sweeping out the store, building fires, and making himself generally useful, at a compensation of thirty dollars a month. He remained five years in the employ of this firm and was advanced from one position to another, as his merits were recognized and rewarded, until he had reached the position of head salesman and was in receipt of a salary of one hundred and twenty-five dollars per month. Meantime, he had carefully hoarded his wages and his savings and interest earnings amounted, in 1864, to about $5,000. In that year, John P. Worstman, who had prior to that been junior member of the firm by which Mr. Winkelman was employed, succeeded to the business which they had established and Mr. Winkelman became associated with him as junior member of the firm of John B. Worstman & Co. This firm continued in existence until 1870, when Mr. Worstman retired from business on account of ill health and C. L. Buschmann again became head of the firm, with Mr. Winkelman as his associate and partner. For seven years thereafter, these gentlemen did a prosperous business together, but at the end of that time Mr. Winkelman sold his interest in the establishment. A few months

later, he engaged in business on his own account as a wholesale grocery and commission merchant at 826 North Third street, and continued to be prominently identified with that trade until 1894. He then retired from business with a fortune earned through his own efforts, a successful, self-made man. Since then, he has devoted his entire time and attention to looking after his real estate and financial interests, and to the enjoyment of the abundant means with which his labors have been rewarded. He has never forgotten the struggles of his early life and has always manifested a generous sympathy for those battling against adversity and manfully struggling to establish themselves in life. Young men contending with difficulties such as he had to contend with have always received from him substantial aid and encouragement, and he has been in all respects a liberal and public-spirited citizen, contributing freely to the support and maintenance of numerous charitable, religious and educational institutions. Mr. Winkelman came to this country upon the eve of the civil war, and when the struggle began he manifested his sympathy with the established form of govenment and his interest in the preservation of the Union by becoming a member of Company B of the St. Louis Union Guards, in which he served in all about two years. When he first became a voter, he cast his vote and influence in favor of the principles and policies of the Republican party, and has ever since been a member of that political organization. His religious affiliations are with the German Evangelical Lutheran Church. He is a member of the Order of Odd Fellows and also of the Turners, and other German societies. Mr. Winkelman was married first in 1868 to Miss Mary Meskendorf, and the children born of this union were Clemens Winkelman, Della, now the wife of C. Warner, of St. Louis; Stella, and Robert Winkelman. In 1893, Miss Amelia Evans, of St. Louis, became his second wife, and two children have been born of this union, of whom one, Bernhard Winkelman, Jr., is now living.

Winkelmeyer, Julius, manufacturer, was born May 26th, 1816, in Heilbronn, one of the chief manufacturing cities of the Kingdom of Wurtemberg, Germany, and died in St. Louis January 23, 1867. His parents were Christopher and Catherine Winkelmeyer, both of whom were born, lived and died in Heilbronn. The elder Winkelmeyer was a nail manufacturer by occupation and in comfortable circumstances, and reared a family of four sons, all of whom came to St. Louis (Charles in 1837, Louis in 1840, Julius in 1842, Ernest in 1844), and one daughter, Mrs. Louise Fingerle, who followed her brothers to St. Louis after the death of her husband; all of them received a good education and became worthy citizens of St. Louis.

Julius Winkelmeyer learned the trade of nail maker in his father's establishment and came with very modest means to St. Louis, where he made the acquaintance of Frederick Stifel, who was a practical brewer, and who later become his brother-in-law. The result of this acquaintance was that in 1843 he and Mr. Stifel established themselves in a small way in the brewing business, on Second street, between Convent and Rutger streets. The partnership between these two young men proved to be one admirably adapted to the advancement of the business in which they engaged. Mr. Stifel, as already stated, was a practical brewer, and Mr. Winkelmeyer had a genius for the conduct of commercial affairs. He made friends wherever he went, was far-seeing as well as industrious, and planned for the future as well as to meet the demands of that time. The result of their judicious conduct of the brewing business was that their trade increased rapidly, and in 1847 they built a new brewery on the north shore of Chouteau's Pond, on Market street, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets, which enabled them to meet the increased demand for their product. In 1849 both Mr. Stifel and his wife fell victims to the cholera in the fearful epidemic of that year, both dying on the same day. Thereafter Mr. Winkelmeyer continued the business alone, success crowning his every effort, until his business as a pioneer brewer had become the largest in St. Louis, and one of the largest in the United States. The capacious cellars connected with this brewery attracted at the time much attention. After his death in 1867 the business which had grown to such large proportions under his management was continued by his widow, first under the management of her brother, Christopher A. Stifel, and later under the direction of her sons, Christopher and Julius L. Winkelmeyer, and her son-in-law, August W. Straub. Under

Winkelbreyer. [illegible]

[illegible] **and**, who was [illegible] later become [illegible] [illegible] partners [illegible] Mr. W[illegible] [illegible] on the conduct of [illegible] **He made friends** [illegible] [illegible] **brewery** [illegible] [illegible] **rell** [illegible] [illegible] United States [illegible]

Julius Wendschmeier

the supervision of these capable and energetic business men it continued to grow until 1889, when the plant, which had by that time, become one of great value, was sold to the St. Louis Brewing Association, by which corporation it is still operated, being now one of the most valuable brewing properties in the West. In addition to caring for his manufacturing interests, Julius Winkelmeyer was connected with various other enterprises during the later years of his life. He was always a staunch Democrat of the old school, and his religious affiliations were with the Evangelical Church.

Mr. Winkelmeyer was married January 24, 1847, to Miss Christiana Stifel, who was born in 1824 at Neuffen in the Kingdom of Wurtemberg, Germany. Mrs. Winkelmeyer's father was Frederick Stifel, who was the proprietor of a small brewery in the town in which she was born. She immigrated to this country in 1840, going first to Wheeling, W. Va., in which city five of her brothers and a sister who had preceded her to this country were then living. In 1847 she joined her brother, Frederick Stifel, then a partner of Mr. Winkelmeyer, in St. Louis, and thus became acquainted with her future husband.

Two years later her brothers, Charles G., Jacob and Christopher A. Stifel, also came to St. Louis, while her brothers Louis and Elias Stifel and her sister remained in Wheeling, W. Va. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Julius Winkelmeyer were: Frederick, deceased; Julia S., now Mrs. A. W. Straub; Christopher, who married Miss Emelie Sprenger; Charles, deceased; William F., deceased; Julius L., Adolph E. and Ida. All the children now living reside in St. Louis.

Wise, William, civil engineer, was born February 24, 1829, in what is now South Williamsport, Lycoming County, Pennsylvania. He obtained his education in the common and private schools, and at Dickinson Seminary, of Williamsport, engaged in land surveying and teaching school from 1848 to 1850, and came to St. Louis in November of the latter year. He entered the engineer corps of the Missouri Pacific Railroad in March of 1851, when James P. Kirkwood was chief engineer and had charge of the first subdivision of that road from St. Louis westwardly, during the last year of its construction, after which he continued on the same road farther West until 1854. He then engaged on the surveys of the Warsaw & Rockford Railroad in Illinois, which road has since been absorbed by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and other lines. In 1855 he returned to St. Louis as principal Assistant City Engineer under J. B. Moulton, City Engineer, during the administration of Mayor Washington King. In 1856 he became chief engineer of the Warsaw & Rockford Railroad, and continued to hold that position until 1859, after which he was engaged on several railroad surveys in the northern and western parts of Missouri until 1860. In that year he came again to St. Louis and engaged as Superintendent of Sewers under T. J. Homer, City Engineer, and continued as such until the adoption of the Scheme and Charter in 1877, when the supervision of public works passed to the Commissioners constituting the Board of Public Improvements, and he was made Assistant Sewer Commissioner under Robert Moore, Sewer Commissioner. In 1881, upon the resignation of Mr. Moore, he succeeded to the office of Sewer Commissioner, which he held until 1883, when he again resumed the office of Assistant Sewer Commissioner under Mr. R. L. McMath, Sewer Commissioner, which office he has continuel to hold up to the present time. He is a member of Occidental Lodge, No. 163, of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and is also a member of the Engineers' Club of St. Louis. October 15, 1857, he married Anne Augusta Clift, of Schuyler County, illinois. Their children are Clift Wise, of Chicago, Illinois; Homer Wise, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and Mrs. Frank C. Case, of St. Louis.

Wislizenus, Adolph, was born in Schwartzburg-Rudolstadt, Germany, 1810, the son of a Protestant clergyman. During his medical studies he participated in an attempt to overthrow the despotism which had followed Napoleon's downfall, and was one of a band of students who seized Frankfort, the capital of the German empire, for a few hours, in 1833. He escaped from the city in disguise and finished his medical studies in Switzerland and Paris. In the fall of 1834 he came to New York to practice his profession. In the fall of 1836 he moved to St. Clair County, Illinois. In 1839 he joined an expedition of a St. Louis fur company, scientific observation being the motive for the trip. He

reached Fort Hall, Oregon, then British territory, but was compelled to abandon the plan to reach the Pacific for lack of guide or companion. His published account of his trip was of scientific interest in that day. On his return he settled in St. Louis and resumed the practice of his profession. In 1846 he started on a new expedition, this time toward Mexico. He accompanied a caravan along the Santa Fe trail. At Chihuahua the party entrenched itself for defense against a mob excited by the anticipation of the coming war. Dr. Wislizenus and his companions surrendered to the authorities on terms, and were sent to a distant village in the mountains, in the neighborhood of which they remained under parole until Col. Doniphan's regiment liberated them. He attached himself as volunteer surgeon to that regiment and remained with it till the close of the war. On this trip he had determined the longitude and elevation of numerous places, gathered valuable statistics, as well as anthropological, botanical and other scientific material in a region at that time little known. His report of the trip appeared as a government publication at the instance of Senator Benton. Humboldt, in his "Cosmos," alludes to the work and its value. The botanical collections made by Dr. Wislizenus had special interest added to them by the fact that Dr. Engelmann critically examined them, and was the scientific sponsor of new species. He married in 1850 in Constantinople in the home of George P. Marsh, then American ambassador, the sister-in-law of the latter, Miss Lucy Crane, whom he had followed from Washington, where he first met her.

After the Mexican trip he lived in St. Louis, actively engaged in the practice of his profession and in scientific pursuits. He was a charter member of the Academy of Sciences and a constant attendant while physically able to take part in its meetings. His contributions to its published proceedings were numerous. While his inquiries covered a wide range, his main efforts were devoted to atmospheric electricity. For a number of years he made six daily observations, and the results, together with deductions therefrom, as published in the transactions of the academy, were of great interest and value in their line. He died in St. Louis in 1889.

Wissenschaftlicher Verein deutscher Aerzte.—This body, whose name translated into English is "The Scientific Association of German Physicians," was organized in 1881. At the meetings, a paper is read, followed by discussions, the exhibition of pathological specimens and reports of cases. Each member in alphabetical order presents a paper. There is no permanent Presdient, one being chosen for each meeting. The Secretary is Dr. Charles Richter; Treasurer, Dr. Joseph Spigelhalter; Librarian, Dr. A. Alt.

Wisser, Philip, manufacturer, was born in Rohrbach, Germany, July 16, 1815, and died Rohrbach, Germany, July 16, 1815, and died in St. Louis November 7, 1897. After obtaining a fairly good education in the schools of his native land he served an apprenticeship at the cooper's trade, and then became an employe and general manager of the business of one of his uncles, who was extensively engaged in the distilling of liquors and also in the cooperage trade. In 1837 he came to this country, landing at New Orleans and proceeding from there to Cincinnati, Ohio, in which city he worked for some years thereafter as a journeyman cooper. In 1840 he came to this city and continued working at his trade four years longer. Having practiced the frugality and economy characteristic of the German people, he had by this time accumulated a modest capital and, purchasing from the late Henry G. Soulard a piece of ground at 1721 South Second street, he erected thereon a cooperage establishment and engaged in business on his own account. For several years thereafter he continued to carry on a profitable manufacturing industry at the location above designated, employing a considerable number of men. In 1860, having acquired a comfortable fortune, he retired from business, giving his entire time and attention thereafter to the care and improvement of his property. He was a pronounced Unionist during the war and, for some time, conducted a supply store, which was designed to furnish subsistence to the families of volunteer soldiers while they were fighting the battles of their country. He enjoyed local celebrity, also, as a member of the noted old-time volunteer fire department, and at the time of his death he was probably the oldest member of that organization, which made much interesting history and of which many men still living cherish most pleasant recollections. Politically, Mr. Wisser was an ardent Republican and he

was an equally staunch churchman of the Lutheran faith, having been president of the congregation of St. Marcus' Evangelical Lutheran Church for a period of twenty years. He was two years more than four score years old when he died, and a singular coincidence attracted at the time the attention of the press and general public. At the hour and minute of his death, the clock which had stood in his room for twenty-five years and by which he regulated his coming and going during all that time, ceased to tick and its hands still point to the time of his demise. Mr. Wisser married, in 1842, Miss Barbara Weber, at the time a resident of St. Louis, but a native of Capellan, Germany. Mrs. Wisser died July 6, 1885. Their surviving children are Mrs. Caroline Engel, Mrs. Louisa Wetzel and Lieutenant John P. Wesser, of the First Regiment of Artillery, United States Army.

Withnell, John, one of the old-time master builders and contractors of St. Louis, known in his day to almost everybody in the city and esteemed by all who knew him, was born March 19, 1806, at Chorley, Lancashire, England, and died in St. Louis December 24, 1880. Has parents were John and Ellen (Spencer) Withnell, and his father was a prosperous lumber merchant, so situated that he was able to give his son good educational, as well as industrial, training. After completing his schooling in Chorley, he went to Liverpool, England, where he served a long apprenticeship and thoroughly mastered the stonemason's trade. In 1829 he came to the United States, and for two years thereafter worked at his trade in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. Leaving there in 1831, he came to St. Louis and embarked in business here as a contractor and builder, a business with which he continued to be identified for many years thereafter, and in which he acquired unusual prominence, being known throughout the city and State as the builder of many historic structures. He erected the Catholic Cathedral, on Walnut street, and the County Jail, located at Sixth and Chestnut streets, the building last named taking the place of the pioneer institution of its kind in St. Louis and being erected in 1841. He also built the State Capitol at Jefferson City, and at different times erected many buildings of note in the region adjacent to St. Louis, as well as in the city. His operations in this field of enterprise were successful in a business way, and while gathering his share of fortune's favors he also gained the respect and kindly regard of the people with whom he was brought into contact in the affairs of daily life. He was in all respects a manly man, generous in his impulses, considerate of the feelings and rights of others, liberal in his gifts to the poor and in his contributions to religious and charitable purposes. Having had wide and varied experiences in life and having seen much of the world, he was always an entertaining conversationalist and had a large circle of friends in St. Louis who thoroughly appreciated his many good qualities and were warmly attached to him. In the days when the fire department of St. Louis was composed of volunteers who came from every walk of life, he was a member of the Phoenix Volunteer Fire Company, and to the end of his life was a member of the organization formed to perpetuate the memory of the volunteer firemen and their valuable services to the city. He was one of the incorporators of the St. Louis Agricultural and Mechanical Fair Association, and in the early years of its existence materially assisted in establishing the Fair upon a firm footing. He was elected a member of the Board of Alderman of St. Louis in 1843 and served creditably in that body during the two years following. In religion, he was a Catholic, and his political affiliations were with the Democratic party. He married, in 1833, Miss Martha Graves Wainwright, daughter of Joseph Wainwright, who was reared in Lawrenceville, now a part of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. One son, William Wainright Withnell, born of this union, survives his father and is a resident of St. Louis.

Withrow, James Edgar, lawyer and jurist, was born May 22, 1843, in Rushville, Schuyler Co., Ill., son of William E. and Harwas born May 22, 1843, in Rushville, Schuyler County, Illinois, son of William E. and Harriet-Chase-Withrow. He passed his early boyhood in Rushville and obtained his rudimentary education in the public schools of that place. At a later date his parents removed to Macomb, Illinois, where he continued his education in the higher departments. He enlisted, in September of 1862, in the Seventy-Eighth Regiment of Illinois, Volunteer Infantry, for service in the Union Army during the war of the Rebellion. Thereafter until the close of the war he was on ac-

tive duty, participating in the battles of Franklin, Duck Hill, Chickamauga, Altoona, Resaca, Dalton, Mill Creek Gap, Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta, Jonesborough and the siege of Savannah and the engagements at Bentonville and Raleigh. He marched with Sherman's army from Nashville to Savannah and at the close of the war to Washington, D. C., where he participated in the final grand review of the federal army. He was wounded several times while in the service of his country, and his record was that of a gallant soldier who discharged every duty assigned to him. He was mustered out of the service at Chicago, Illinois, in June, 1865, and soon afterwards came to St. Louis, which has ever since been his home. Having limited means when he came to this city, and feeling that it was necessary that he should husband his resources, he clerked during the years 1865 and 1866 in a large dry goods house, while fitting himself for admission to the bar by reviewing and supplementing the law studies which he had begun before he entered the army. In January of 1868 he was admitted to the bar, and soon afterwards entered regularly upon the practice of his chosen profession. In 1877 he was appointed Asistant City Counselor of St. Louis and served in that capacity until 1879. From 1877 until 1883 he was Secretary of the Bar Association of St. Louis and occupied the same position in the Missouri State Bar Association during the years 1883, 1884 and 1885. In 1888 he was elected Judge of the St. Louis Circuit Court and re-elected to that office in 1894. At the present time, 1899, he is rounding out a dozen years' of service on the bench, which have earned for him the reputation of being one of the worthiest and most useful members of the State Judiciary. During all this time he has been noted for his patient investigation of causes, his painstaking research, his fairness and courtesy and his practical methods of dealing with the affairs which have occupied his attention as a Judge. His well balanced judgment and a temperament eminently judicial, coupled with habitual studiousness and clear perceptions of the bearings of the law on cases at bar, have caused his decisions to pass well the reviews of higher courts, and his services upon the bench have earned for him a well-merited position among the leading jurists of Missouri. Cherishing a warm regard for those who, like himself, faced the perils and endured the hardships of the Civil War in their country's defense, he has taken an active interest in the veteran military organizations, and is a member of Ransom Post of the Grand Army of the Republic. April 25, 1872, Judge Withrow married Miss Addie S. Partridge and he has one son, Edgar P. Withrow.

Witt, Thomas Dudley, merchant, was born in 1833, in the town of Albion, Orleans County, New York, son of Thomas and Electice-Cole-Witt. His father was born in Massachusetts, and his grandfather, Abner Witt, served in the Continental Army with the Massachusetts troops in the Revolutionary War from 1776 to 1780. In his early childhood his parents came West and settled at Rushville, Illinois, where he attended school until fourteen years of age. In 1849 he came to St. Louis and began serving an apprenticeship to the watchmakers' and jewelers' trade with the firm of S. C. and J. S. Jett, which then did business on Main street, in this city. After thoroughly mastering his trade he began business for himself in 1857 as junior member of the firm of Prouhet & Witt, watchmakers and jewelers. On the first of February, 1862, he sold his interest in this business to his partner and joined the Union Army, having been commissioned second lieutenant of "K" Battery of the First Regiment of Missouri Light Artillery, commanded by Col. (afterward Maj. Gen.) Frank P. Blair. During the march from Helena, Arkansas, to Little Rock, Arkansas, in 1863, he was detached from his battery and placed in charge of the ordnance of the expedition, and upon the capture of Little Rock by the Union forces he was made ordnance officer for the department of Arkansas on the staff of Major-General Fred Steel. He was continued in the same position by Major-General J. J. Reynolds until, in 1865, he was ordered to proceed with his battery to St. Louis to be mustered out of the military service. In 1864 he was promoted to first Lieutenant. After three and one-half years of continuous military service, during which he participated in the battles of Fort Donelson, Pittsburg Landing, the capture of Corinth, the battle of Corinth, the battle of Helena and the capture of Little Rock, he was mustered out with his battery August 4, 1865. In the fall of that year he took employment with his old partner, H. Prouhet, and remained with him until 1872, when he con-

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[illegible] his first presidential [illegible] Baltimore, who was [illegible] can party, in 18[illegible] a member of the [illegible] member of the [illegible] the Military [illegible]

Woerner, J. Gabriel, [illegible] was born April [illegible] 1848, in Wurtemberg, Germany, where his father, J. Gabriel Woerner, a prominent lawyer, died in 18[illegible]. Young Gabriel received but a scant school education, but with the same [illegible] which [illegible] characteristic of his [illegible] life [illegible] opportunity to obtain knowledge, and, by his own efforts, acquired the science of medicine with which he came had endowed him. From the time he was [illegible] until he was eighteen years of age he clerked in country stores [illegible] Springfield and Waynesville, then small towns beyond the Ozark Mountains in the interior of Missouri. A lover of the forest and [illegible]

J. G. Werner.

nected himself with the house of Eugene Jaccard. This noted house was founded in 1829 by Louis Jaccard, of St. Croix, Switzerland, and in 1835 became the firm of Eugene Jaccard & Co., continuing under this name until it was incorporated as the E. Jaccard Jewelry Co., in 1880. Eugene Jaccard died September 4, 1871, and his nephew, E. J. Cuendet, succeeded him, when the business was incorporated, Mr. Eugene J. Cuendet being then sole proprietor. Mr. Witt was elected secretary to the corporation. In 1883 he was elected vice-president, and in 1894, after the death of Mr. Cuemlet, he was elected president, a position which he still occupies. By the provisions of Mr. Cuendet's will, Mr. Witt was made executor of his estate, without bond. This estate is still in his hands, but as soon as settlement can be made it is Mr. Witt's purpose to turn the property over to the heir, Eugene R. Cuendet, and retire from business. His career, which has been an honorable and successful one, has made him well-known to the people of St. Louis, and his character as a business man has gained for him the esteem of the general public. His first presidential vote was cast for Millard Fillmore, who was the candidate of the American party, in 1856. Since then he has been a member of the Republican party. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion and of the Benevolent Order of Elks.

Woerner, J. Gabriel, who has achieved distinction as public official, author and publicist, was born April 28, 1826, in Wurtemburg, Germany, and came with his parents to this country when he was seven years of age. After residing four years in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, the family came, in 1837, to St. Louis, where the father, J. Gabriel Woerner, a carpenter by occupation, died in 1849. Gabriel received but a scant school education, but with that earnestness and zeal which have been characteristic of him throughout his life, he improved every opportunity to obtain knowledge, and, by his own effort, developed the splendid intellect with which nature had endowed him. From the time he was fifteen until he was eighteen years of age he clerked in country stores at Springfield and Waynesville, then small towns beyond the Ozark Mountains, in the interior of Missouri. A lover of nature in boyhood, to this experience in the backwoods may be traced, perhaps, the aroma of the woods and fields that so charmingly asserts itself here and there in the works of fiction written by him in later life. There, also, he received those first impressions of politics which are so realistically portrayed in his story of "Love, Politics and War," written more than fifty years later. Having determined to become a printer, he, on returning to St. Louis, entered the office of the German "Tribune" as printer's devil, and in rapid succession rose to pressman, compositor, foreman, editor and proprietor, gathering during this period a vast store of practical information, which was of great value to him in his subsequent career. Meanwhile, sympathizing with the German revolutionists of 1848, he had gone abroad intending to participate in that struggle for the establishment of liberal government, but upon his arrival in the Fatherland he did not find his views in entire accord with those of the insurgents. During the two succeeding years he contributed, as war correspondent of the New York "Herald" and the St. Louis "Tribune," many articles of value and interest from the seat of war. On his return he purchased the "Tribune," changed its politics in accordance with his own convictions, from Whig to Democratic, and staunchly championed the cause of the great Missouri statesman, Thomas H. Benton, whose disciple he was. In 1852 he severed his connection with this paper and, entering upon the study of the law, was admitted to the bar in 1855. As a lawyer, his personal popularity, as well as his absolute fidelity to the interests of his clients, and his great ability in conducting their litigation to a successful issue, gathered about him an extensive clientage. During the Civil War, following the lead of the great Benton, he was a strong Union, or War, Democrat, and for a time he was in the government military service. Though he had always an intense aversion to the tricks of politics, was fearless at all times in announcing his views, and never sought office, it is a significant recognition of his sterling worth that he was early in life called to the public service, with which he was connected thereafter, in one capacity or another, for an almost unbroken period of more than forty years, and from which he retired with an absolutely unsullied record and enjoying the confidence and esteem of members of all political parties. Be-

ginning in 1853 with the clerkship of the Recorder's Court, then being elected clerk of the Board of Alderman, he was continued in office through successive elections by the people. He was twice City Attorney, twice a member of the City Council, over which he presided during his second term, and twice a member of the Missouri Senate, in which body, although one of a minority consisting of only six Democrats, he was looked upon as a leader. In 1870, much to his own surprise, he was nominated and subsequently elected Judge of the Probate Court. His services in this capacity gave such universal satisfaction to the public that he was kept in this office through six successive terms, covering a period of twenty-four years. On the bench of the "People's Court," Judge Woerner exhibited a kindness and courtesy to those who appeared before him, of all classes and conditions of life, which endeared him to the hearts of the people. Modest, simple and unassuming, he was ever ready to help the widow and the orphan, and those having their interests in charge, saving to needy ones, many dollars which would otherwise have gone for costs and lawyers' fees. Though the fees of this office were his compensation, yet he was the prime mover of much legislation that cheapened the cost of administration, and, wherever he could, he cut down the costs of administering upon estates with an unselfishness that deserved and won for him the gratitude of litigants in the Probate Court. Throughout his active life, Judge Woerner has been a profound student of literature, as well as of politics and public affairs. All the time which could be spared from the exacting duties of his every-day life may be said to have been profitably employed in this field. It is as impossible for his active mind to find rest in idleness as it is for the sun to cease giving forth its rays. He delights in the occult philosophical works of Hegel and Goethe, but at the same time his broad and comprehensive intellect has enabled him to cull with satisfaction the lighter gems of fiction. An original thinker, with a wealth of romance as well as of logic in his nature, innumerable short contributions from his pen—most of them anonymous—have from time to time brightened the pages of periodicals and newspapers, both in the German and English languages. He has also written a drama entitled "Die Sklavin," which has taken high rank in the dramatic world and has been produced in both German and English at theaters in most of the larger cities of the country scores of times. In its main features it has been imitated, in later years, by professional playwrights in "The White Slave" and similar plays. A more recent drama, "Die Rebellin," the joint production of Judge Woerner and his son-in-law, Charles Gildehaus, has been received with great enthusiasm by the patrons of the German drama. During his long career as Probate Judge, he perfected a legal work on "The American Law of Administration," which involved a vast amount of labor and which exhibited an insight into the underlying principles of jurisprudence such as to at once cause it to become the standard authority on that subject in the legal profession and in all the courts of the Union. This was followed by a complementary work entitled "The American Law of Guardianship," and these two works together cover the whole field of probate law. In the realm of fiction he has also achieved distinction, and his romance entitled "The Rebel's Daughter," "A Story of Love, Politics and War," is destined to take its place among the classic novels of literature. It is written in a refreshing style, peculiar to the author, the story being couched in charming language and constituting, as a whole, a word picture which brings out with such life-like distinctness the delicate lights and shadows of the genuine American spirit as to cause one to feel that the writer is not only complete master of his subject, but has been himself a part of it. As a literary critic, Judge Woerner is keen and incisive, and few men are better judges of literary merit. There is in him a combination of powerful intellect and true nobility on the one hand, and a modesty and gentleness on the other that is rarely met with, and which is nowhere more apparent than in his domestic and private life. Though his mind is large, his heart is larger. His insight into human nature is quick and his sympathetic nature as quick to respond where help or kindly offices are needed. His sensitive nature abhors ostentation, and his charity is of the kind that does good by stealth—much more and in many more ways than will ever be known. Judge Woerner married, in 1852, Miss Emilie Plass, and has three daughters—all of whom are married—and one son, William . Woerner, with whom, though he is now in his seventy-third year, he is still ac-

tively engaged in the practice of law. Mrs. Woerner, who was a most estimable lady and one greatly beloved by all who knew her, died December 28, 1898.

Wolff, Christian Doerner, pioneer, soldier and public official, was born June 30, 1822, in Elbesheim, Bavaria, Germany, and died May 21, 1899, in Clayton, Missouri. He came to this country in childhood with his parents, who settled near the site of the present City of Affton, in Carondelet Township of St. Louis County. There he grew up, and in his young manhood attested the fact that he was a lover of America and American institutions by enlisting in CompanyB of the Third Missouri Regiment for service in the Mexican War. He went into the field under the command of Colonel—afterward General—Sterling Price, marched across the plains from Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, to Santa Fe, New Mexico, participating in one of the most memorable marches ever made by American soldiers, occupying more than fifty days. He took part in the suppression of the insurrection of Mexicans and Pueblo Indians in New Mexico, and then proceeded with Price's command to Chihuahua, participating later in the battle of Santa Cruz. At the close of the war he returned to St. Louis, enriched by his experience and honored for his patriotism. Soon after his return from the war he was married, and for some time thereafter engaged in agricultural pursuits in Carondelet Township, where he was a leader in many movements designed to advance the interests of the farmers and gardeners of the county. Afterward he removed to St. Louis, and for several years prior to the Civil War he was a Justice of the Peace in the old Second Ward, and later Police Recorder. When the war began he was one of the first men in St. Louis to shoulder a gun in defense of the Union. He helped to form the Fifth Missouri Regiment and was made captain of Company B, at its organization. Later, he was promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel, and still later became Colonel of this Regiment, and after commanding it for a time, was made Brigadier-General of the Missouri State Militia by Acting-Governor Wilard P. Hall. He was in command of the troops stationed at Jefferson Barracks when General Price, his old commander in the Mexican War, made his famous raid into Missouri in 1864, and on that occasion, took prompt and effective measures to check the advance of the Confederate troops. In November of 1864, he was mustered out of the military service by General Rosecrans, having made an enviable record and having from the first occupied a leading position among the German-Americans who were chiefly instrumental in keeping Missouri from joining the seceding states. In 1865, he was appointed Judge of the St. Louis Court of Criminal Correction, and was elected by the people in 1866, he being the first occupant of that office after the creation of the Court. He occupied the bench of the Criminal Court from 1865 to 1870, and thereafter devoted himself to agricultural pursuits until after the separation of St. Louis from St. Louis county. He was then—in 1877—made Public Administrator of the County, and being re-elected at the end of his first term, held that office until 1882. He was next made Clerk of the Circuit Court and held that office for two terms, being succeeded by his son, George W. Wolff, now Probate Judge of St. Louis County. His official career was an honorable one throughout, and in civil as well as in military life, he earned the highest regard and esteem of his fellow-citizens. In every sphere of action in which he was a participant, he merited the commendation of his fellow-men, and as a soldier, public official and private citizen, he aided the advancement of civilization and contributed to the development of his adopted State. The social and artistic element in his nature were no less fully developed than the manly qualities of courage and patriotism. Exceedingly fond of music, he was a most active and valuable member of the Mount Olive Saengerbund in the town of Clayton, and loving the customs and traditions of the land of his nativity, he helped to found and build up numerous German-American organizations, social, charitable and otherwise. Whenever the community in which he lived for many years found it necessary to start a subscription for charitable purposes, or to aid the musical or gymnastic societies fostered so largely by Geman-Americans, it was always Judge Wolff's privilege and pleasure to head the list of subscriptions, and the full weight of his influence was always brought to bear for the advancement of such movements. He was a member of George W. Bronster Post, of the Grand Army of Repub-

lic and held many offices of honor and trust in this organization. He was one of the organizers of the St. Louis County Farmers' Insurance Company and retained the position of Secretary of that company to the end of his life. He was also a stock holder in the St. Louis County Fair Association and was one of the warmest friends and supporters of the Fair. Numbered among the early settlers of St. Louis County in which he resided for sixty-six years, he was an honored member of the pioneer organization known as the Old Settlers' Association of St. Louis County. He lived during the later years of his life quietly in one of the most picturesque and beautiful of the county homes of Clayton. In 1897, he celebrated his seventy-fifth birthday, at which time a loving family circle composed of his children and eleven grand-children gathered around him. The members of his family present on that occasion were Leonora C., wife of H. P. Wolff, of Clayton; Geo. W. Wolff, Judge of the Probate Court of St. Louis County; Christian C. Wolff, Clerk of the St. Louis County Probate Court; Mrs. Bertha Horst, wife of Thomas H. Horst, of St. Louis; Mrs. Emilie Spahn, wife of Charles F. Spahn, of Clayton and the Misses Antoinette W. and Elsie T. Wolff.

Wolff, George P., who has been conspicuously identified with the real estate interests of St. Louis from the beginning of his business career, was born in this city December 8, 1853. His father was Marcus A. Wolff, who was born in Franklin, Kentucky, in 1831, was for many years prominent as a business man in St. Louis, and died in this city in 1891. His mother's maiden name was Eliza J. Curtis and she also was born in Franklin, Kentucky, daughter of William H. Curtis, of that place. Mr. Wolff's paternal grandfather, Abraham Wolff, who was a native of Manchester, Eng., also settled in St. Louis at an early date, having previously lived in Kentucky. The wife of Abraham Wolff, whose maiden name was Susan Franklin, was a descendant of Benjamin Franklin. George P. Wolff was educated at St. Louis University and, upon his graduation from that institution in 1871, entered his father's real esates office as a clerk. Afterward, he served an apprenticeship to the plumbing and gas-fitting business and, for a time, was in partnership with Thomas J. Hennessy in St. Louis. Later he was engaged in the same business in Baltimore, where he remained until 1876, when he returned to his native city and became an employe of the Second National Bank of St. Louis. After this banking house went into liquidation, he held a position in the Third National Bank, until he resigned it to accept the office of government bookkeeper with the St. Louis Distilling Company. In 1880, he again entered his father's real estate office as a salesman and in 1887 was admitted to a partnership in the business. At the death of his father, he and his brother, E. B. Wolff, became successors of the elder Wolff in the conduct and management of a real estate business which had grown to large proportions. He has ever since been one of the leading representatives of this interest in St. Louis, a capable and sagacious man of affairs and one who has contributed materially to the growth of the city by his public-spirited liberality and enterprise. He is a member of the Masonic Order and of the Legion of Honor, and a communicant of the Methodist Church. May 16, 1883, he married Miss Alice E. Eaton, daughter of Dr. M. M. Eaton, of Cincinnati, Ohio.

Woman's Bryan League.—A woman's political club, organized in July, 1896, with thirteen charter members. Officers elected on that date were Mrs. Diza Rothchild, president; Mrs. G. L. Werth, vice-president; Mrs. Tabor, temporary secretary; Mrs. Beville, honorary president. After the second meeting, Mrs. Rothchild resigned, and Mrs. Werth was elected to the chair and Mrs. Mary Waldo Calkins secretary. The membership rapidly increased to over one hundred. The immediate object of the League was to assist in the election of William J. Bryan to the Presidency. Open meetings were held at the Jefferson Club during the campaign, where addresses were made by prominent men of the Democratic party. One of the club members, Mrs. Alice C. Mulkey, made effective speeches at the Oriental Theatre and elsewhere. A Glee Club was formed, which, toward the close of the campaign, participated, by request, in many of the political meetings. The League joined both the National and Missouri Associations of Democratic clubs on the same basis of representation as the men's clubs, and Mrs Werth was elected delegate, and Mrs. Calkins alternate to the National Convention of Democratic Clubs held at St. Louis, October 3,

1896. Mrs. Werth addressed the convention, asking the delegates to organize women's clubs. The Missouri State organization elected Mrs. Werth vice-president for the Twelfth Congressional District, and Mrs. Calkins Sergeant-at-Arms. Several women's clubs were organized in Missouri, Illinois, and other States, under the influence of the League, and did effective work. The League disbanded and re-organized December 5, 1896. Officers: Mrs. G. L. Werth, president; Mrs. Alice C. Mulkey and Miss Belle Norman, vice-presidents; Mrs. M. W. Calkins, recording secretary; Mrs. M. K. Bowen, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Nannie B. Conkling, treasurer; executive board, Mrs. Addie M. Johnson, Mrs. M. A. Thomas, Mrs. Anna Hewitt, Mrs Grace Marion and Mrs. F. C. Blackwell. The new object of the League is the education of women in political economy, that they may use their united influence for the benefit of humanity; and to acquire a full knowledge of the essential principles of pure government and to preserve, defend and advance them. The League sent one of its members to the Missouri State Assembly to plead for the passage of a law making women eligible for service on school boards. A bill to that effect passed the House March 16, 1897, but the Assembly adjourned soon afterward and before the bill could obtain attention in the Senate, it was lost. Through the sole efforts of the League, Belle Norman was, in 1897, a candidate on the Democratic School Board ticket, it being the first time in the history of Missouri that a woman was placed on any ticket for election. The members of the League worked diligently for their candidate, a number of them visiting the polls, and, though not elected, Miss Norman received 10,463 votes. MARTHA S. KAYSER.

Woman's Club of St. Louis.—This pioneer of Women's Clubs in St. Louis modeled on lines as broad as the most advanced clubs of to-day, was organized in 1872. Its records present no features surprising to the readers of to-day, but at that time, there had never been any association of women in St. Louis, which was not narrowed to some special sectarian, partisan or charitable interest, and the mere adoption of the name of "Club" was regarded as revolutionary, exciting opposition and necessitating defense. The Woman's Club of St. Louis was organized on the following basis: "Recognizing the value of frequent interchange of thought and experience among women, we associate ourselves for mutual improvement and a more thorough study of all questions vital to the interests of women." The first meeting was held at the residence of Mrs. Wenzel Holy, and its work began with the reading of articles on co-operative housekeeping. For the first two years, such topics were discussed as members from time to time suggested; and, at first, these topics were presented without special preparation, but gradually, the necessity for less superficial discussion was realized and views were formulated in written essays. In the third year, there was a demand for still more systematic work, and four special departments of study were provided for: Literature and Art, Education, Science, and Philanthrophy. Each of these departments was divided into groups, and each group had its chairman and followed a special course of study, meeting weekly for that purpose. The whole Club was kept in touch with the work of the various departments through reports, synopses and essays. The regular club meetings, which were held on the first and third Wednesday afternoons of each month, were devoted principally to the study of the living and vital problems of social science. Independence of thought and speech were encouraged; the rules of parliamentary decorum and order were strictly adherred to, and the habit of ready speaking "on one's feet" was strenuously cultivated. The Woman's Club was designed to be a preparatory school where strength and discipline shrould be acquired for any special work the members as individuals might undertake outside the Club, whether in benevolent organizations, in the school, home, or in any of the various reform movements of the day, and this result was achieved. There are ladies who are to-day self-possessed leaders in prominent and influential societies in this and other cities who acknowledge their indebtedness to the discipline, as well as the inspiration, of the Woman's Club, a discipline which at that time was regarded by some as tyranny; for twenty-five years ago, few St. Louis women had ever had the opportunity to overcome personal sensitiveness and timidity; feelings were hurt by opposition in debate, and great difficulty was experienced in training individuals to address their remarks to the chair.

But after a few months of persistent effort on the part of the leaders, habits were formed which are now as much matter of course in assemblages of women as of men. "Coming back to St. Louis after an absence of two years, I find women, who then could not have expressed two sentences before a room full of listening people without embarrassment, now talking concisely, clearly, and to the point. They have studied, read and thought. They have learned how to talk and when to stop talking," wrote Miss Calista Halsey, in a newspaper report of a meeting of this Club in 1878, in which the subject under discussion was the exertion of the influence of women, and especially mothers, in hastening the time when war should be supplanted by arbitration. Among other subjects discussed were "Married women in the public schools," and the appointment of matrons and women guards in asylums and prisons. Committees were appointed to visit and report upon city institutions, and resolutions were adopted pledging the efforts of the members toward needed reforms. At one of the evening meetings, Mr. Isaac Hedges read a paper on the fitting of boys for grades. Several gentlemen connected with Washington University were present and mentioned the projected Manual Training School, and the Club, by invitation, attended, in a body, the meeting a few weeks later, in which the plan of this world-famous school was presented to the general public. A further illustration of the advancement of this Society along present lines of thought and work is the fact that one of the study groups in the Science Department took up the study of the chemistry of foods, in connection with which lessons in cooking were given. The evening meetings were held once a month, and friends of the Club, men and women, were invited to participate. A paper was read, followed by general discussion; refreshments were then served, and the rest of the evening was spent in social converse, though the interest in the subjects presented was usually so great that the conversation would resolve itself back into discussion. These meetings were always attended by many of the most intellectual people in St. Louis. Among the essayists were Dr. William T. Harris, Rev. J. C. Learned, Prof. William M. Bryant, Prof. H. C. Ives, A. J. Conant, William M. Tracy, Rev. John Snyder, Miss Alice Fletcher, president of the New York Sorosis, and Mrs. Tracy Cutler. The proceedings of the Club were reported in the leading papers, and the essays often published in full. The officers on several occasions went by invitation to assist in organizing village clubs. This energetic career was continued for eight years, until 1889, when the Club was dissolved. Many of the most active workers had removed from St. Louis, the club idea was no longer an innovation, numerous new organizations had been formed, some for culture and others for active work in which members of the Woman's Club were absorbed and in which many of them played leading and important parts. Among the presidents were Mrs. Wenzel Holy, Mrs. L. Sharman, Mrs. William Patrick and Mrs. Edwin F. Thampson. Mrs. Holy, Mrs. J. B. Case, Mrs. Sharman and Mrs. Ellen True were the organizers of the Club and exerted a powerful influence, both in the general and the class work and have left an indelible impress in the minds of many. Among the other workers were Miss Whiting, now of Boston, and Mrs. Helen Starrett, now of Chicago. both prominent in literary and journalistic circles; Mrs. True, distinguished in Club work in Chicago; Mrs. Morris Lippman, Mrs. Lucy A. Wiggin, founder of the Working Girl's Free Library and of the St. Louis Social Settlement; Miss Calista Halsey, journalist and pioneer teacher of wood-carving at Washington University; Mrs. C. M. Guibert, Miss Ellen Dare, Mrs. L. A. Dickinson, Mrs. George Simpkins, Mrs. Julia Townsend, Mrs. F. Schlegel, Mrs. Isaac Hedges, Mrs. Amanda E. Dickinson, Mrs. L. B. Gow, Mrs. William Horner, Mrs. J. Jacobs, Mrs. H. Ruckert, Miss Martha Kayser, and Miss Laura Hinchman. MARTHA S. KAYSER.

Woman's Christian Temperance Union. — The World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union, known in nearly 40 different countries, and National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, organized in all the States and Territories of this Nation, represent a following of more than half a million of women, devoted to the uplifting of humanity. The pledge of the organization is as follows: I hereby solemnly promise, God helping me, to abstain from all distilled, fermented and malt liquors, including wine, beer and cider, and to employ all proper means to discourage the use of and traffic in the same. The St. Louis Woman's Christian Temper-

ance Union was organized in the First Methodist Church in 1879, with the following officers: Mrs. W. P. Babcock, president; Mrs. F. F. Moore ,vice president; Miss E. B. Buckley (now Mrs. F. H. Ingalls), secretary, and Mrs. Flesher, treasurer. In 1880 Mrs. H. H. Wagoner was elected president and Mrs. Wallace Hardy secretary. Mrs. Wagoner was succeeded in 1883 by Mrs. Thomas Fletcher. The State minutes of 1883 contain this report: "The St. Louis Woman's Christian Temperance Union became auxiliary to the State in 1883. It has a membership of forty and holds regular meetings every Saturday in the library of the Christian Home. A temperance column is maintained in several of the local papers, and temperance books and papers sent to reading rooms. More than 3,000 signatures were obtained to a petition, submitting a constitutional amendment to the people." At this time the St. Louis Woman's Christian Temperance Union was a part of the tenth district. At the convention held in Sedalia in 1884, Mrs. Belle P. Robert presented a petition asking that St. Louis be organized into a new district, to include all within the limits of the city of St. Louis, to be known as the St. Louis Woman's Christian Temperance Union District; that the president and officers of the St. Louis Union be the president and officers of the St. Louis District. Later the Congressional lines were dropped, and the State organized into W. C. T. U. districts, St. Louis being number 17. The petition presented by Mrs. Robert was granted, thus making the officers of the St. Louis District Mrs. Thomas Fletcher, president; Mrs. H. H. Wagoner, vice president; Mrs. A. G. Peterson, corresponding secretary; Mrs. A. S. Cairns, recording secretary; Mrs. G. S. Grover, treasurer. As more unions were to be organized, the St. Louis Union took the name of the Central Woman's Christian Temperance Union, which has been always the strongest union in the State. Later in the year Mrs. A. C. Cairns was elected president of the District. She resigned in 1886, and Mrs. Robert served as president until 1890, when Mrs. F. H. Ingalls was elected to fill the office.

The work of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union is carried on by departments, the World's Union appointing superintendents of departments, the National, State, District and Local organizations following the plan of the World's W. C. T. U. Each superintendent receives her instructions from and reports to the officer next higher in grade than herself. Thus the smallest, weakest union is in touch with the World's superintendent. This is considered a great chain of workers. The Woman's Christian Temperance Union is divided in the following manner: Organization, Evangelistic, Preventive, Educational, Social and Legal. The subdivisions are the following departments: Under the division of Organization is the branch of National Lecturers, Young Woman's and Loyal Temperance Legion branches, Work among Foreign-speaking and Colored People. The Preventive division is made up of the Departments of Health and Heredity, and Non-Alcoholic Medication. Under the Educational division are the departments of Scientific Temperance Instruction, Physical Culture, Sunday School Work, Temperance Literature, Presenting the Cause to Influential Bodies, Temperance and Labor, W. C. T. U. Schools and Methods and Parliamentary Usage, The Press, Anti-Narcotics, School Savings Banks, and Kindergarten. The Evangelistic division embraces Unfermented Wine, Proportionate and Systematic Giving, Penal and Reformatory Work, Including Police Station Work; Work in Almshouses, Work Among Railroad Employes, Soldiers and Sailors, Lumbermen and Miners; Sabbath Observance, Mercy, Purity, and Purity in Literature and Art. Under the Social division are the departments of Flower Mission, Parlor Meetings, State and County Fairs. Under the legal division are the departments of Legislation and Enforcement of Law, Franchise, Peace and Arbitration and Christian Citizenship. The Affiliated interests are The Woman's Temperance Publishing Association, National Temperance Hospital and Training School for Nurses, and The Temple.

The following important petitions have been circulated: One to the governments of the world, asking for the abolishment of the liquor and opium traffic; this petition contains millions of names. Another to Congress asking that the manufacture of cigarettes be forbidden, and the interstate commerce petition, also to Congress, asking that the States be permitted to forbid the manufacture, sale and importation of the cigarette. Important work that has been done is petitioning Legislatures to raise the "age of consent." This has been accomplished in many States. The securing

scientific temperance education in the public schools by law has been accomplished in all the States and Territories except three. Laws forbidding the sale of tobacco or cigarettes to minors have been passed in forty-two States and the District of Columbia. Hundreds of thousands of children have been pledged against alcohol and tobacco.

The membership fee is one dollar a year. To secure money to carry on the work entertainments are given and money solicited.

The organization has red-letter days, which are generally observed. January 18, birthday of Mrs. Clara Hoffman, president of the Missouri Woman's Christian Temperance Union and recording secretary of the national organization, observed by the free-will offering meetings. Anniversary Day, the birthday of each local union. April 3, Sabbath Observance Day, observed by public services in the interest of the American Sabbath. April 17 to 23, Self-denial week; each member is asked to deny herself something not necessary that its cost may go into the work. June 9, Flower Mission Day, birthday of Jennie Cassidy, national superintendent of Flower Mission work; observed by sending flowers with text cards to prisons, hospitals and almshouses, and to the poor and sick everywhere. July 4, birthday of Mrs. Mary H. Hunt, national superintendent of Scientific Instruction. August 24, birthday of Mrs. Eliza J. Thompson, the leader of the crusade from which sprang the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. September 28, Membership Crusade Day, birthday of Frances E. Willard, long president of the World's and National Woman's Christian Temperance Unions, the woman of whom Joseph Cook truthfully said, "The best-loved woman in the world." October 31, day of prayer for the work and workers and for the unity of spirit in the National Convention. December 18, Peace Day; observed in the interest of peace and national and individual arbitration. December 23, Crusade Day; the anniversary of the going forth of the crusaders at Hillsboro, Ohio, in 1873. Noon-tide Hour of Player. Prayer for the work and workers, observed in all lands. It belts the world with a holy aspiration in the love of God and humanity.

The St. Louis, or the Seventeenth District, comprises the city of St. Louis. The officers are: Mrs. F. H. Ingalls, president; Mrs. Belle P. Robert, recording secretary; Miss Katherine Gundelfinger, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Abbie Frankel, treasurer. The following are the local organizations in the St. Louis District and their presidents: Central Union, Mrs. W. E. Ingalls; Lafayette Union, Miss Belle Dunlap; Carondelet Union, Mrs. J. F. Robeson; West End Union, Mrs. H. H. Wagoner; St. Louis Y, Miss Minnie Cameron; Willard Y, Miss Sadie Jessup; Robert Y, Miss Kathryn Price; Harper Union (colored), Miss L. S. Carter.

The St. Louis Woman's Christian Temperance Union is an organization of brave women, working for the utter annihilation of the saloon, for the suppression of the liquor traffic and to abolish the use of tobacco and all narcotics. They are working for purer manners, better laws and wage a peaceful warfare for "God and Home and Every Land."

MRS. F. H. INGALLS.

Woman's Emergency Guild.—See "Wednesday Club."

Woman's Exchange.—The Woman's Exchange of St. Louis was organized in the Spring of 1883 by three or four ladies who withdrew from the Industrial and Sewing Committee of the Training School, for the purpose of establishing an exchange for woman's work on broader lines and a more extended basis than was possible as a branch of any other association. The first gathering for this purpose was composed of only three ladies, viz., Mrs. J. D. Lawnin, Mrs. A. A. Gilliam and Mrs. Robert Gholson. From the beginning the work has been an arduous and up-hill one in St. Louis, especially as they had to build up anew on the groundwork of a former failure not many years previous. Still, the founders were not women to be easily disheartened, but had in a marked degree both courage and forethought. To the first board of managers and their far-seeing policy under the leadership of Mrs. J. D. Lawnin we are indebted to-day for the existence of the Exchange. With but $1,000 in hand, they opened the Exchange, and less than two years after boldly ventured on the purchase of a $15,000 piece of property; and with a tenacity born of an undying devotion they have struggled on ever since, to realize the full value of that investment, so as to secure an endowment that would make permanent the work so dear to their hearts. The

day is not far distant when this devotion will be rewarded, and the friends and well-wishers of the Exchange will see it placed on a sure footing, with an endowment which if not all we could wish, will make its future in St. Louis secure. The assertion has been well sustained that no institution in the city has received so little aid from its citizens or such untiring effort and devotion from its managers.

The knowledge of the help and relief it has afforded to many deserving and needy families has been the sole reward reaped by its founders. The managers point with pride to the fact that during the hard years of 1894-95-96-97 they paid to industrial women the sum of $19,491.92; and in its existence of fifteen years the sum of $86,000 has been paid through its various branches to industrial women, many of whom would have become unwilling burdens on the charitable institutions of the city, but for the help of the Woman's Exchange, instead of self-respecting and self-supporting women. The motto of the Exchange —"Helping Women to Help Themselves"— has been its aim and object, and it feels it can appeal to its record to show that it has lived up to its motto.

MARTHA S. KAYSER.

Woman's Humane Society.—Seeing the necessity for concerted action, against the wrongs heaped upon the helpless and weak, seven earnest women met together January 7, 1897, to organize a society for the prevention of cruelty to children and animals, and thus The Woman's Humane Society had its birth, with a power for good that has exerted an influence in all directions, and made itself felt everywhere on the street and in the home; an educator teaching people to think as well as to feel, to act as well as protest, a self-sustaining organization, fearless in its endeavors to alleviate and indefatigable in its efforts for justice.

Its original officers were Mrs. Albert Todd, President; Mrs. T. Brooks, Secretary, and Mrs. T. G. Comstock Treasurer, receiving its charter July, 1888 and the following are some of its charter members: Mrs. Charles Bailey, Mrs. E. Lingenfelder, Mrs. C. M. Cavan, Mrs. Frank Aglar and Mrs. G. A. Butterfield. The Society in the commencement met on the first Tuesday each month, when reports of the work were made, articles on humane subjects read and ways discussed for the advancement of the work.

On January 7, 1888, a Board of seven Directors was elected, the names being Mrs. E. Lingenfelder, Mrs. T. Brooks, Mrs. T. G. Comstock, Miss Bell Anderson, Mrs. T. J. Connor, Mrs. T. H. Morgan and Mrs. G. A. Butterfield. Mrs. Comstock was elected President, Mrs. Brooks, Secretary and Miss Anderson, Treasurer. Then the Society for the first time employed an agent, in the person of Mr. N. T. Wililams, who prosecuted the work with great zeal and faithfulness, bringing the Society before the public and making for it many friends. The first year under him showed two thousand two hundred and twenty-three cases investigated with eighty-four prosecutions and eighty-two convictions. Many interesting cases of children were brought to the notice of the Society, whereby helpless infancy was greatly benefited and good homes found for those who were homeless. The Attorney, Mr. Gist Blair has always shown much interest in the work and together with Mr. Fontleroy, has rendered the Society much valuable assistance and advice. Through the courtesy of the management of the Lindell Hotel, the Society, with the exception of one year, has held its meetings in one of the Parlors on Monday of each week, as it was decided a more frequent meeting than monthly, greatly advanced the cause. A cordial welcome was always extended to those interested in humane work. One member of the Society, Mrs. Ida M. Holt, a woman of great earnestness of purpose, organized a Band of Mercy or Children's Humane Society in St. Louis as early as 1886 and has accomplished most wonderful work, keeping the children together year after year, teaching and intersting them in ways of kindness, thereby advancing the work materially, feeling that by commencing with the young, many of the evils of later life may be avoided.

The membership fee is one dollar per year, the treasury being maintained by dues, entertainments and contributions.

The Society has a number of Honorary Members being, Mrs. Cleveland, Mrs. Harrison, Mrs. Ex-President Polk, Madame Modjeska and others. Mrs. Comstock has been President of the Society for nine years, her earnest work and wonderful executive ability, rendering her eminently fitted to fill the position; although she has repeatedly de-

sired to retire from its leadership, a vote of overwhelming number in her favor, has compelled her to remain. The Board of Officers of the last year, 1898, are Mrs. T. G. Comstock, President; Mrs. Geo. H. Lucas, Vice-President; Mrs. A. H. Brady, Secretary, Mrs. T. J. Connor, Treasurer. Directors, Mrs. G. A. Butterfield, Mrs. R. E. Clark, Mrs. M. L. Osgood, Mrs. T. G. Comstock, Mrs. George H. Lucas, Mrs. M. S. Reed and Mrs. M. Rutherford.

FLORENCE GRISWOLD CONNOR.

Woman's Medical College.—Two different institutions are known under this title. In 1889, was opened in St. Louis, the Rachel Obstetrical School, under the direction of William H. Mayfield, M. D., and Garland Hunt, M. D. Out of this was developed the Woman's Medical College, organized in 1890, with G. W. Broome, M. D., as the active head. It languished, and closed its doors in 1892. In 1893, the Woman's Medical College and Hospital Association was incorporated by a large number of physicians of excellent professional and social standing, among them the greater number of those who has been identified with the institution preceding it. The old St. Louis University building, at the corner of Sixteenth and Pine Streets, was leased for College purposes, a full faculty was chosen, and classes were formed. The project was a failure financially, proving a serious drain upon the private means of the gentlemen interested, and the doors were closed in 1896. Twenty-five females were graduated during the existence of the College, nearly all of whom are now engaged actively in practice, or occupy responsible positions in hospitals in different sections of the country. The Woman's Medical College was a potent factor in opening the doors of other medical schools to women, and in affording female physicians recognition in practice and in hospital service. The hospital which was conducted in connection with the College is yet in existence.

Woman's Noonday Club.—Organized December 2, 1896, with the following officers: Mrs. Diza M. Rothchild, President; Miss Jessie B. Young, Vice-President; Miss Jennie E. Bowles, Secretary and Manager; and Miss Julia C. Reith, Treasurer. The object of its promoters was to establish a club in the city of St. Louis where business and professional women might be associated together for mutual aid and benefit; and to establish a library, reading-room, parlor and dining-room, to be conducted for the convenience and comfort of its members. That a great need for such a club existed is proved by its membership roll of three hundred after an existence of only six months. The dining-room, which was opened January 2, 1897, is available with commutation rates, to all business women, regardless of membership, and the daily attendance at dinner has averaged over 400. Breakfast and supper are also provided for the few who desire these meals. The Woman's Noonday Club is located temporarily at 416 North Sixth Street. The dining-room is a large, handsome and finely lighted hall, which was formerly the auditorium of a Jewish synagogue. One corner is fitted up as a parlor, suitably furnished and decorated, and brightened and enlivened with flowers, canaries and an aquarium of gold-fish. It contains also a piano, the bookcases of the circulating library, and tables covered with periodicals. An unusual feature of this organization is that no initiation fee or dues are required and it is unencumbered with rules. Large amounts of money are handled by the officers, and the books are always open to inspection, but there is no "red tape" in the institution. The revenue is derived entirely from the dining-room and from entertainments, and the President, Mrs. Rothchild, affirms that: "The success of the Club is a sufficient evidence that the idea of co-operative restaurants for women is perfectly feasible." The advantages of enrollment are in having a voice in the management, in obtaining the discounts on purchases allowed to members by leading merchants; and in the privilege of forming study classes, under competent paid instructors at the nominal rate of one dollar for ten weekly lessons. These studies are in literature, languages, physical culture, any subject, in short, in which a sufficient number are interested to form a class. Free lectures are given from time to time. In order to become a member, it is only necessary for any woman employe, in some profession or business, to present an application endorsed by two members. There is no discrimination against any useful employment. The majority of the members are stenographers and bookkeepers; a considerable number are saleswomen; teachers, literary women and physicians are represented, and one lawyer is en-

rolled. The broadening influence of the coming together of such numbers of practical workers in different avocations for purposes of mutual help and co-operation has already become manifest.

MARTHA S. KAYSER.

Woman's Relief Corps.—This organization is a charitable and patriotic body devoted to the interests of old Union soldiers and their families to relieve their distress, find homes and employment, to keep the memory of their heroic deeds green and fresh in the minds of present generations, and to inculcate lessons of patriotism in the community in which they are instituted. The Woman's Relief Corps was organized in 1883 at Denver, Colo., and is the only auxiliary recognized by the Grand Army of the Republic. There are three divisions; the local corps which reports to the Department officers, the Department which reports to the National officers and controls the local corps, and the National which legislates at each annual Convention for the entire organization. Every year an annual Convention is held by both National and Departments, the latter being composed of Corps officers and delegates and the former of Department Officers and delegates, elected for that purpose. In every State of the Union there is a Department, except in the Southern States which have only detached corps, nearly all colored. The Department of Missouri was organized in 1885 by Mrs. Lizzie Anderson, and Mrs. H. Stiesmeier, was its first president. Its present membership has reached nearly 3,000 and during their fourteen years of life have expended nearly $14,000 for relief; besides acquiring a home in 1895, for the soldiers and their wives at St. James, Phelps County. This home was originated and established with the assistance of the citizens of Phelps County, by Mrs. Hollen E. Day, at that time president of the Woman's Relief Corps Soldiers Home Association, which was incorporated by her. The home is now the property of the State. The Headquarters of Department of Missouri is always located at the home of the Department President, said office being changed each year. The Corps are required to meet twice a month. None but members in good standing are given the password, which is necessary to gain admittance. Their business consists of relief work, planning ways and means for funds and devising methods to spread patriotism, especially in the public schools. No politics or religion are allowed discussion. St Louis claims ten Corps, which takes their respective names from the Post to which each is auxiliary and are as follows; Frank P. Blair, Ransom; Col. Hassendeubel, Gen. Nathaniel P. Lyon, Harry P. Harding, Gen. Madison Miller; John A. Logan, Col. Neumann, Chas. Dening and Col. Shaw (colored). During the Spanish-American war by approval of the Sixteenth National Convention an Emergency fund was created to provide aid and comfort for all volunteers and to assist their families; many hundreds of dollars were raised for the purpose. The Woman's Relief Corps of America were instrumental in placing the flag on our public schools and introducing the salute to the flag to be made a part of the opening exercises, viz: "We give our heads, our hearts and our hands to God and our county—One country, one language and one flag!" The following preamble found in their Constitution embodies the principal work of the Woman's Relief Corps. We, the mothers, wives, daughters and sisters of Union soldiers, sailors and marines who aided in putting down the Rebellion, do with our loyal women, unite to establish a permanent association for the object of specially aiding and assisting the Grand Army of the Republic and perpetuate the memory of their heroic dead. To assist such Union Veterans as need our help and protection and to extend needful aid to their widows and orphans. To find them homes and employment and to assure them of sympathy and friends. To cherish and emulate the deeds of our army nurses and of all loyal women who rendered loving services to our country in her hour of peril, also to maintain true allegiance to the United States of America, to inculcate lessons of patriotism and love of country among our children in the communities in which we live, and encourage the spread of universal liberty and equal rights to all.

HOLLEN E. DAY.

Woman-Suffrage Association of Missouri.—This Association came into existence May 8, 1867, and was the first organization in the world having for its sole object the political enfranchisement of women, since other societies working for this end included it among other reforms for which they were striving. In England, in the following year,

a purely suffrage association was formed bearing the same name, and also one in New England. The first meeting was held in the directors' room of the Mercantile Library Hall. Mrs. Alfred Clapp was called to the chair, and Mrs. G. D. Hall acted as Secretary. The following resolutions were adopted: "Whereas, The subject of universal suffrage is now attracting the attention of the leading minds of this nation, causing revision of Constitutions both of the general and State governments; and Whereas, We believe that the true idea of a Republic is achieved only where the elective franchise is impartially bestowed; and Whereas, Women are subject to taxation, and are made amenable to the laws; Therefore, Resolved: That we will make all suitable exertions to obtain such an amendment to our State Constitutions as shall confer the right of suffrage on women. Resolved, That for this purpose we will organize ourselves into an Association to be called the Woman Suffrage Asociation of Missouri." The following permanent officers were then elected: President, Mrs. Francis Minor; Vice-President, Mrs. Beverly Allen; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. R. N. Hazard; Recording Secretary, Mrs. George D. Hall; and Treasurer, Mrs. G. W. Banker. Mrs. Banker immediately resigned; she was succeeded by Mrs. Nathan Stevens. At the next meeting, on May 18, a constitution was adopted. As the membership grew, larger rooms were engaged in the Pickwick Theatre and the work was earnestly pushed. Committees were sent to the Legislature at every session, and though woman suffrage has not yet been granted in this State, the influence of the petitioners has led to such modification of the laws that Missouri now has one of the most liberal codes, as regards the interests of women, of any State in the Union. In 1867, a woman's property, whether inherited or acquired, belonged entirely to her husband, and he could take the dollar she had earned with her needle or at the wash-tub and spend it at the next saloon; and he could take the child from her arms and give it to whom he pleased. That such responsible power was not more frequently abused was due to the fact that men are better than their theories, and not to the just and equal protection of the laws. The women who, nearly thirty years ago, consecrated themselves to the cause of liberty and justice, met opposition, prejudice, ridicule and social ostracism. In many instances, family ties and long-standing friendships were severed. But strong in the conviction of the righteousness of their cause and with the martyr spirit, they worked on; and though unsuccessful thus far in the realization of the specific object of their association, they have seen the fulfillment of their purposes in many ways. It was through his personal acquaintance with the circle of women who afterward became members of this Asociation that J. A. Campbell, during a winter spent in St. Louis, became an earnest advocate of woman suffrage, and when Governor of Wyoming, it was his signature to a bill passed half in jest, that gave to Wyoming the distinction of being the first to confer the full rights of citizenship upon women. He wrote frequently to members of the Association, with congratulation on the progress of the movement in other parts of the United States, and of the constant opening to women of larger opportunities and new fields of usefulness and honor. Miss Lemma Barkeloo, from Brooklyn, New York, a member of the Woman Suffrage Association, was the first woman lawyer to practice in St. Louis. She was graduated from the Law School of Washington University, and Mr. Lucien Eaton, at the requent of Mrs. R. N. Hazard, took her in his office. Her promising career was soon ended, and at her death in 1870, the members of the bar held a meeting, presided over by Mr. Albert Todd, and passed resolutions of respect to her memory. It was also at the petition of this Association that the Homeopathic College opened its doors to women. Help has also been extended to the woman suffrage movement in other States. Five hundred dollars was sent to Michigan to circulate literature during a campaign, three hundred dollars to Colorado, and considerable amounts to Nebraska and other States. The original members of the Missouri Woman Suffrage Association were: Mrs. Francis Minor, Mrs. Rebecca N. Hazard, Mrs. Beverly Allen and her three daughters, Mrs. Isaac H. Sturgeon, Mrs. George D. Hall, and Miss Penelope Allen, now Mrs. John C. Orrick; Mrs. G. W. Banker, Mrs. Nathan Stevens, Mrs. Alfred Clapp and her daughter, Mrs. Frank Fletcher; Mrs. James B. Roberts, Mrs. A. O. Grubb, Mrs. Stephen Ridgeley, Mrs. George Simpkins, Mrs. William Patrick, Miss Arethusa Forbes, and Mrs. John B. Henderson. The office of president was filled by

Mrs. Francis Minor, Mrs. Beverly Allen, Mrs. John B. Henderson, Mrs. R. N. Hazard, Mrs. George D. Hall, Mrs. J. P. Fuller, Mrs. Charlotte E. Cleveland, and Mrs. Amanda E. Dickinson, a number of the presidents holding office for several terms. The membership became large, embracing many of the most influential men and women in St. Louis. Actively working among these were Dr. William G. Eliot, James E. Yeatman, Mrs. Hannah Stagg, Wayman Crow, Francis Minor, Isaac H. Sturgeon, Lucien Eaton, Albert Todd, Col. and Mrs. R. J. Rombauer, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Case, Mrs. Lucretia Yeatman, Edmund T. Allen, Mrs. George H. Rea, Miss Phoebe Couzins, Rose Tittman, Mrs. Dr. Pollack, Rosa Sonneschein, John Dutro, Gen. John B. Henderson, Judge G. A. Finkelnburg and wife, Dr. William T. Harris, Prof. Thomas Davidson, Anna Brackett, Mary Beedy, Mrs. Wenzel Holy, Berenice Morrison, Rev. John C. Learned, Mrs. John W. Noble, James B. Roberts, Mrs. Edwin F. Thompson, Mrs. George Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. Ernst W. Decker, and Lina Hilderbrandt. Miss Beedy, through the influence of the wives of Mr. McLaren, of Edinburg, and Peter Taylor, members of Parliament, subsequently went to England and entered into active service, making speeches for the British Woman Suffrage Association. Among the later members who were able workers were: Col. and Mrs. Minor Meriwether, Mrs. E. P. Johnson, Nancy M. Leavell, and Henrietta Noe. Miss Leavell was the first regular woman physician to practice in St. Louis. Many prominent citizens ably advocated the extension of the franchise. Hon. B. Gratz Brown, in 1867, made a speech on the floor of the Senate in behalf of this object; Gen. John B. Henderson was the first to introduce in this State a bill giving women improved property rights; Hon. John C. Orrick was instrumental in passing laws favorably to women; Mr. Thomas Noel, of Southwest Missouri, made an able speech in Congress in this cause and helped with money and influence in the State. Rev. Mr. Dunlap, of the Episcopal Church, afterward Bishop of New Mexico and Arizona, departed from the custom of his Church and made a speech at one of the meetings of the Association. Bishop Bowman, of the Methodist Church, attended the meetings regularly and often spoke, and Father Dougherty, of the Catholic Church, openly advocated the work of the Association. Rev. John Snyder and Dr. John T. Hogden also lent able support.

At the call of the St. Louis Association, a national mass convention was held in St. Louis at Mercantile Library Hall in 1869, which was largely attended. Mrs. Julia Ward Howe presided, and among the speakers were Susan B. Anthony, Mary A. Livermore, Judge John M. Krum, Hon. Ernst Decker, and Carl Luedeking. In 1870, the St. Louis Woman Suffrage Association became auxiliary to the American Woman Suffrage Association, which was organized in 1869 with Rev. Henry Ward Beecher for the first president. The National Convention of the American Association met in St. Louis, at the Temple, November 21, 1872. Lucy Stone presided, the meetings were well attended, and a fine impression was made on the public. At the National Convention held at Indianapolis in 1878, Mrs. Rebecca N. Hazard was elected president for the ensuing year and presided at the Convention which was held at Cincinnati November 5, 1879. The Missouri Woman Suffrage Association ceased its meetings in 1886, adjoining subject to call of the executive committee. Its work as an educator had been to a great extent accomplished,and the advocacy of Woman Suffrage had been taken up by the temperance societies and other organizations throughout the State. Thousands upon thousands of names lengthened, at each successive session of the Legislature, the lists affixed to petitions for enfranchisement of women, and it was thought best to work through other organizations. Mrs. Hazard afterward became superintendent of the franchise department for the State and local Unions of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and a number of the members work with the newer suffrage, political and other organizations of women in St. Louis and in the State.

MARTHA S. KAYSER.

Women's Christian Association.—An association of philanthropic Christian women, embracing under its corporate control, eight distinct branches of charitable work. It was organized in November 1868; articles of incorporation were filled with Secretary of State December, 1869, and the certificate was issued January, 1870; re-incorporated under amended constituion, 1882. Like most important enterprises, this influential association rose from a very small beginning. In 1868, Mrs. C. R.

Springer found the effort to obtain board for two self-supporting young girls at the cost to each of them, of three dollars and fifty cents a week, so difficult a task that her attention became absorbed in the duty presented to Christian women of providing a safe and pleasant home for young women thrown on their own resources for maintenance. The need was first presented at a meeting of a Dorcas society and met with no immediate response, but Mrs. Springer's earnest appeal succeeded in awakening enthusiastic interest and plans were suggested which though not immediately successful, served to awaken thought and prepare the way for future achievement. The Civil War, then recently ended, had deprived many women of their natural protectors and thrown them upon the world without experience or preparation; and this fact perhaps, more than any other supplied the moral stimulus which brought together almost simultaneously the Christian women of large cities for the purpose of helping their needy sisters. Patterning somewhat after the Young Men's Christian Association, these unions took the name of Women's Christian Associations, antedating by several years all other organizations of Christian women for philanthrophic work. Though beginning with few in number in each locality, life and growth have been so fostered through State and National Councils that they now number more than 20,000 women, who wield a vast influence and control a great amount of property, demonstrating women's capacity for managing large financial interests as well as for carrying to a successful issue their philanthropic purposes. Among the most important of these is the St. Louis Association. In November, 1868, at the close of the Y. M. C. A. convention, the ladies of St. Louis were invited to meet the Secretary, Mr. H. Thane Miller, of Cincinnati, to consider the need of Christain efforts among young working-women. About seventy-five responded to this call; among them, those previously mentioned, who were already working toward the same end. The meeting was one of great interest, and an organization was immediately effected with an enrollment of thirty members. At a subsequent meeting a constitution was drafted and by-laws adopted. The inexperience of the women of thirty years ago, made it difficult to find those, willing to assume direction, and create interest in so responsible an undertaking. In the words of Mrs. Springer, "It needed wise leadership to prevent the destruction of so frail a craft; starting out on a mission of mercy, over untried seas, but their trust was in the Pilot who knows the true channel."

The charter members were Mrs. J. A. Allen, President; Mrs. T. B. Edgar, Mrs. Clinton B. Fisk, Mrs. W. R. Babcock, Mrs. J. B. Leonard, Mrs. James Merriman, Mrs. Nathan Cole, Vice-Presidents; Mrs. C. R. Springer, Recording Secretary; Mrs. A. H. Burlingham, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. M. Stevens, Treasurer; Mrs. Shepard Wells, Superintendent of Home; Mesdames G. K. Budd, Wm. Dickinson, J. E. Anable, J. A. Randall, N. W. Perkins, J. Douglass, H. Moore, E. Clark, Wm. Page, Cox Symonds, Card, Cheever, Gardiner and Miss Glover. These ladies were all actively interested in the work, serving on committees and working actively to promote the purposes of the Association. There were also many patrons and friends, who attended the meetings and paid the annual dues, fixed then as now, at two dollars a year. From the first meeting there was definiteness and unanimity of purpose. A committee was at once appointed to find a suitable place for a boarding home for industrial women. They found a building entirely new at the southwest corner of Fifth and Poplar streets, having thirty rooms, at an annual rental of two thousand dollars. To raise this money and furnish the house required heroic courage and supreme confidence in the generosity of the citizens of St. Louis. The City was districted and canvassed with liberal response. The building was leased and an appeal was made to churches and indivduals for aid in furnishing the rooms. The parlor was furnished by the Church of the Messiah, the office by Christ Church and one or more sleeping rooms by Union Methodist, St. John's Methodist, First Presbyterian, Centenary, First Congregational, North Presbyterian, Second Baptist, Third Baptist, Eighth Street Methodist, Beaumont Street Baptist, St. George's, Second Presbyterian, Miss Lee, Mrs. Menze, Mrs. Forbes and one room by the Association. In one month the Women's Christian Home was ready for occupancy. It was not designed primarily, as a charity, but all the reports of the secretaries for the first ten years speak of the difficulty experienced by many of the working-women in paying board regularly.

owing to the small wages received and their ofttimes inability to find work, at any price, and to those the Home extended its protection in many instances. The first report covering a period of eight months shows that 109 persons were received as boarders, representing fourteen avocations; receipts for board $2,645.39, current expenses, $4,637.10. This deficit was made up by the generous gifts of the people of the city, in the form of memberships and donations, amounting to $6,668.74. The Association at this time labored under the difficulty of having no legal existance. It could not hold property or receive bequests in its own name, or even lease the building occupied by the Home. To overcome this obstacle to their work it was necessary to secure an act of incorporation. To this end in the early part of the year 1869, the following named persons appeared before the Circuit Court of St. Louis County and filed their articles of association, viz.—Jane E. Allen, Mary E. Edgar, Anna C. Moore, Julia C. Leonard, Lucy C. Babcock, Rebecca C. Cole, Clarace C. Partridge, E. S. Burlingham, S. O. Perkins, Emily R. Stevens, Evelina C. Dickinson, E. E. Massey, J. E. Anable, C. R. Springer. The Certificate of Incorporation was granted, and bears date of January 5, 1869. From this date the legal existence of the Association began. April 1, 1870, the Association assumed charge of the Industrial Aid office, established by the "Female Guardian Home" located at 1209 Olive Street. This branch of work proved very helpful to those seeking employment. The first report covering a period of eight months, shows that 693 women found employment through this agency, at a cost of $829.70, including some charity work. The constant draft upon the income of the Home, led to its cessation after a year. Illness had overtaken the Secretary, and she was obliged to relinquish her task for a time. Others also found cause for the withdrawal of active effort, but still the work went bravely forward.

In 1873 an Advisory Board was appointed, consisting of the following named gentlemen: Messrs. William McPherson, George Partridge, James E. Yeatman, Samuel Cupples, Clinton B. Fisk.

The years 1873-4 proved very trying years. The President of the Association was obliged to be much of the time out of the city. Mrs. Shepard Wells, who had been the efficient superintendent of the Home for three years, resigned in the early part of the summer. Though her place was well filled by her worthy successor, Mrs. Griswold, the horizon of the Association was dark and lowering, workers were few and the treasury was empty. Mrs. Stevens the faithful treasurer, desperately in earnest, sought for workers to fill the vacant places. Mrs. Springer, with health partially restored, was warmly urged to attend the next meeting. Only four women were in atendance, Mrs. C. C. Rainwater, Mrs. Springer, Mrs. Stevens, Mrs. Leonard. Mrs. Springer was made president pro tem. The treasurer's report showed a debt of three hundred dollars and there was a months rent due, bringing the deficit up to five hundred dollars. It was a dark hour, a life or death, struggle, and these four women decided that the Association must live; $500 was borrowed from the Western Sanitary Commission, which later on was made a donation. A booth was secured at the Fair Grounds where meals were served during Fair week with the net financial result of $678.99. Other help came and there was a revival of enthusiasm, and in March, 1876, plans were laid for erecting a building for the use of the Home thus saving the recurrence of rent bills. Ten thousand dollars was offered by the Western Sanitary Commission provided the ladies would obtain the rest of the sum needed. A grand entertainment, called, "The Exposition of Authors," was projected and an appeal made to the public to which many individuals and twenty-nine churches responded. The entertainment was given in November, and was a brilliant event socially and financially, netting the handsome sum of $13,139.13. Land was secured and plans for the building approved, and fifteen ladies were appointed as a building committee. There were many difficulties to be encountered before the contract could be let, but one by one they were overcome and the obstacles removed until at last the building, 1814 Washington Avenue, was erected at a cost of $30,000. Possession was given October 14, 1876, with only $700 of cost remaining to be paid. This amount was provided for by the Western Sanitary Commission who gave $500.00 to be paid by boarding wards of the Commission, the remainder being subscribed by friends of the institution. The building accommodates about one hundred boarders,

with admirable arrangements for the comfort of body and mind. Many Churches responded to the call for help in the furnishing and a pleasant tasteful home was the result of their generosity. It was publicly dedicated in November, 1876 with an address by Mr. H. Thane Miller. At the Annual meeting of the Association in December, 1874, Mrs. Springer was elected president, and has served continuously ever since, and to her untiring energy much of the success of the Association work is doubtless due. That she might give her attention to other enterprises of the Association and to secure greater efficiency in the execution of the work of the Home, a distinct board of managers for the Home was created, with Mrs. T. C. Fletcher, as the first president, in which office she was succeeded by Mrs. C. C. Rainwater, and finally by Mrs. Dr. Kuhn, who still remains in that office. In the earlier years of the Home only self-supporting women who could show a certificate of good character were received. At the present time transient guests are received, who pay a trifle more than the schedule rates. These receipts help to swell the charity fund, thus affording to aid to less fortunate women. Besides the house and furnishings, the Association holds in trust an endowment fund of $16,000.00, the interest of which is for the benefit of the work of the Home and is used for charity work.

Memorial Home.

In the year 1878, personal experience again inspired the heart of the president of the Association, Mrs. C. R. Springer, with a desire to found a new charity, this being a home for aged persons. She presented her enterprise to the Women's Christian Association and her appeal met with an immediate response. Ten of the ladies volunteered to solicit aid for this new work, subscription books were prepared, and were carried by the ladies constantly for more than two years, though they were not enriched by a single dollar. "It was one of God's testing times." A few were discouraged and gave up the project. June 8, 1880, a public meeting was held under the auspices of the Second Baptist Church, Rev. W. W. Boyd, Pastor, then worshipping in the Jewish Synagogue, corner of 17th and Pine Streets. The building was well filled, the music was fine and addresses were eloquent, but there was no definite plan of work, and no apparent results. On the following morning June 9th, Mr. George Partridge proferred a gift of ten acres of land for the projected Home. Subsequently, believing that a gift of money would better serve the purpose, he gave a pledge of two thousand dollars. This, the first contribution was followed by other pledges, $500, $1,000, $2,000. The Trustees of the Soldiers Orphans' Home previously known as the Western Sanitary Commission, offered a gift of $10,000, provided the ladies would raise $20,000 on or before the first of January, 1882, and make it a home for aged men and their wives. These conditions were accepted. A property known as the "Beauvois Place" was inspected and pronounced desirable for the purpose; the price was $21,500, $11,500 down; $6,000 had been pledged but not one dollar of it was available. The Soldiers' Orphans' Home Board was prevailed upon to buy the property and hold it in trust until the ladies could fulfill their obligations. They began their work with entertainments, which gave handsome returns so that by March 20, 1882, the conditions were complied with, and at the request of the ladies, the property passed into the hands of the present Board of Trustees, who hold all the properties of the Association, viz.—Mr. James E. Yeatman, Mr. Geo. Bartlett, Mr. Samuel Cupples, Mr. E. C. Elliott, Mr. Henry Hitchcock, Dr. J. B. Johnson. In 1882, the Memorial Home was thrown open to the public and formally dedicated to God and to the use of those for whom it was designed. The name "Memorial Home," suggested by Mrs. N. M. Bowker, has in many ways proved a memorial of the departed. In the early part of the year 1884, Mr. Ralph Sellew died leaving a generous bequest of $5,000. An addition being needed, the bequest was used for that purpose, and the new building called the Sellew Addition. The contract for this work was given to Mr. Louis Bulkley, whose services as architect and overseer were given gratuitously. The building was completed November, 1885, with laundry, kitchen, store-room, dining-room and twenty single rooms, for old men. Each room was furnished as a memorial to some friend or relative, by friends of the institution. In the same year was received the generous gift of $10,000, from Mrs.

John O'Fallon, Sr., whose sympathy and benevolence was greatly appreciated. January, 1893 another addition was dedicated; this was made possible by the generous gift of $10,000 in negotiable bonds, from Dr. Bradford. Another addition is now (1898) in progress of erection but the means of its completion has not yet been secured. All the rooms are now full and there are many waiting for a place to be made for them. The entrance fee $100.00 expected to be raised by the friends of the applicant. One hundred and sixty-two have been admitted since the Home was first opened. The entire cost of the buildings and current expenses amount to $153,000 The Association holds in trust an Endowment fund contributed by various individuals the interest of which is used for the Homes and applied as the Boards may determine.

Women's Training School.

To the progressive minds of the philanthropic women of the W. C. A. new methods by which they might help their suffering or needy sisters, seemed to find a ready welcome and co-operation. With a view of establishing a training school for the better fitting of those who must be self-supporting, for their difficult task, Miss Juliet Corson was engaged by the Association to give a course of lectures on cooking. As a financial venture it was a pronounced success, adding a net profit of $1,256.30, and at the same time arousing public sentiment on the general subject of good cooking and the advantage of special training for it. This seed took root but its growth was slow. In January, 1882, the Association appointed as committee to consider a plan for organizing a training-school, the following named ladies: Mrs. John Hodgen, Mrs. J. H. Louderman, Mrs. C. C. Rainwater, Mrs. Arnold, and the president of the association. Mrs. C. R. Springer. The first meeting of the committee was held February 16, 1882; the plan of work was discussed, officers were elected and Board of Managers nominated. It was not, however, until October 5,, that the committee was ready to begin the real work of the school. Then a house at 1801 Olive street, was rented. It was plainly but substantially furnished, by the efforts of the committee; and a cooking school was opened, November 1, with Mrs. Allen as a volunteer teacher, for one month, giving daily lessons. Mrs. C. C. Rainwater took a class of young girls, giving weekly lessons for three months. The paid teacher could not then be employed, and all the departments were under the instructions of volunteer teachers. In 1884 the Association extended its work, and began serving for business women a noonday lunch. To more satisfactorily accomplish this, the training school was removed to 807 N. Fourth street. The first lunch was served February 7, 1884. This new department was a success from the start, as it was just what the business women needed, a place where they could lunch, rest and feel at home. The patronage increased from less than 100 to between three and four hundred daily.

In the meantime the school work went on, and the cooking class room was enlarged to accommodate the growing classes. A night school was soon inaugurated, Stenography, Typewriting, Bookkeeping, Arithmetic, Spelling and Telegraphy, were among the branches taught and a free circulating library was established. The sewing classes continued a feature of the work and paid teachers were employed to instruct and supervise the work of the various departments. The Board of Managers soon finding their quarters entirely inadequate for the work undertaken rented a dilapidated building adjoining that already occupied and made it habitable, providing an assembly hall for entertaiments.

In 1887, the school was again moved, to a building known as the St. Nicholas Hotel, 813 North Fourth Street, containing over thirty rooms. In these quarters there were rooms for the department of boarding and temporary lodging, and an employment Bureau. A lease of this building was taken for five years and here the school remained, doing a very useful work. Before the lease expired changes in the locality made it no longer a desirable situation. The managers aware that the necessity for maintaining a lunch room for business women no longer existed, determined to locate west and confine the work to its educational departments, and the school moved the last week in May, 1897 to the present quarters, 1728 Locust Street.

Through this school the Association seeks to help solve the problem of domestic service; cooks from families receive instruction and girls are prepared for housekeeping and home-making, skilled teachers conduct the various departments; classes are arranged for day or evening, to suit the convenience of the

applicants. Since the opening of the school fifteen years ago 3,340 pupils have received instructions in the various departments. The increase has been gradual, from thirty the first year to 234 in 1897.

Auxiliary to Training School.

A new work came into existence in 1885, its purpose being to work for the advancement of the interests of the training school. The members have been very helpful in their special work, the care of the free library and the free entertainments, and have also raised $6,000, which was used in defraying the current expenses of the school.

In extending the work of the Association it became necessary to amend the constitution. This was done with great care and deliberation, so that it might be inclusive enough to cover all the needs likely to arise through the further broadening of the work. In 1882 the present constitution was adopted, and on the 20th of the same month, Mrs. C. R. Springer, President; Mrs. Q. Drake, Secretary, A. W. Litton, Treasurer, filed the amended articles of agreement in the Circuit Court of St. Louis County, and in due time received the certificate of re-incorporation bearing date of December 22, 1882. Under this new charter, there were created separate Boards of Managers for each of the departments of the work, so far organized, each department being responsible for the financial interests of its work, subject to the approval of the Association, which is custodian of all moneys donated to any department of the work. In 1891 Dr. H. C. Bradford gave to the Association $40,000 in negotiable bonds, which was equally divided among the four branches.

As a result of the work in the sewing room of the Training School, the Women's Exchange was evolved, as a means of disposing of the garments or other needle work made by the pupils of the school. The locality of the Training School not being favorable for the work of the Exchange, a building on Sixth Street near Olive was secured to which the Exchange, under a separate Board of Managers was removed, opening a lunch room and library. Soon after its establishment the Exchange asked permission to withdraw from the Association. This request was granted and it has since worked on independently.

Blind Girls Home.

In 1884 the Blind Girls' Industrial Band, which had its origin among the students of the Missouri School for the Blind, applied to the W. C. Association for their protection and care. Accordingly a committee from the Association was appointed to meet a committee from the Band with Mr. James E. Yeatman, their trustee, to consider the conditions of adoption. After careful discussion, the committee of the Association accepted the charge and Mr. Yeatman officially turned over to the committee a statement of the monies, entrusted to his care and his disposition of the same, and a written account of his investments. A Board of Managers was nominated and subsequently elected, Mrs. Branch serving continuously as president until 1891, when after an interval of rest on account of failing health, she was re-elected. The first home of this Band was at 1731 North Twelfth Street, given rent free by the generosity of the Soldiers Orphans' Home Board. This enabled the managers to gather a building fund, so that the Blind Girls Home Board was the first to come into the family of the Association with an endowment, and thus far the last. This endowment fund has been obtained as the result of entertainments, and donations. In 1887, the Home was moved to 1828 Wash Street, remaining there for nearly four years. In 1891 the Home was again moved, this time to its own house, containing 28 rooms, and an infirmary entirely isolated and beautifully furnished, the entire cost being $16,075.00. This Home, which is free from debt and has an endowment of $16,000, is beautifull located on Garrison Avenue, with spacious grounds and abundance of shade trees, and little Gamble Park on the east. The number of inmates varies with the passing years. There were five when the Association took charge and the present number is eleven. The entire expenditure for this branch of W. C. A. work has been about $18,000. Efforts have been made by the Board of Managers to make it possible for the inmates of this home to help in their own support as far as their infirmity would permit. Those whose sight permitted have been taught needlework, and other house work. The enterprise has been quite as successful as could be expected. Some of the members of the family have become entirely self-supporting, through the instructions thus received.

Travelers' Aid.

The Travelers' Aid was projected, at a quarterly meeting of the Women's Christian Association in July, 1890. Mrs. Springer, the president, told of the need of placing a motherly woman at the Union Railway Depot to meet the incoming trains and look after the lonely and unprotected young women who were in danger from the many evil-disposed persons who were constantly laying snares for the unwary, as she had learned from an experience brought to her notice. To promptly put the work in the way of execution a committee was appointed to consider ways and means of gaining the money needed for this most necessary enterprise. The Association pledged the salary for the first month, confident that means would be found to continue it after the experiment had once been made, and at the end of this month of trial, a permanent Board of Managers was elected and the work became one of the interests of the Association. Young women are the first care of the Travelers Aid agent, but all conditions of misfortune are considered. During the existence of the Travelers Aid, a surprisingly large number of unfortunate persons have received the attention and sympathy their cases demanded.

Young Women's Christian Association.

The one feature of the work of the Women's Christian Association which distinguishes it from all other philanthropic organizations is its distinctively religious work. They seek not only the welfare of the body, but the welfare of the soul also, and that is never lost sight of. Religious exercises are held in all the Homes under their care. Family worship and grace before meals, are the regular order, and in furtherance of this phase of the work, special meetings for praise and prayer are held weekly. In the belief that young people could better reach the hearts of the young than those more advanced in years, to whom their religion might seem to be the natural order, as the pleasures of the world are esteemed the natural order of youth, a Young Women's Christian Association was organized January 2, 1892, at the Women's Christian Home, with Miss Joey Curby as its president. She was a young woman of sweet spirit and varied gifts, and her unusual capacity for making friends, was a great aid in the work undertaken. Under her guidance with the aid and co-operation of the older association and Mrs. C. R. Springer, who was the first to suggest the work of the young people, and has remained their steadfast friend, a house was rented at 1723 Washington Avenue. The high purpose of the association was announced to be "to substantially benefit the social, spiritual, mental and moral welfare of the women and girls of St. Louis." Classes were started in any branch of study any of the members might desire. Rooms were rented in the large house to young girls who were alone in the city; the only condition required of any of the guests, was that they should be "self-respecting." Religious meetings were held on Thursday evenings, the Bible was not forgotten as a text-book in the organizing of classes, and was at all times a special study. Miss Curby continued as president until failing health compelled her withdrawal. Miss Eugenia Williamson succeeded her and still remains as president. Much good has resulted from this association of young people at a comparatively small cost. There are now 56 active members, paying an annual fee of one dollar, which admits to all privileges of the Association, seventeen sustaining members who pay $5.00 annually and ten life members who have paid $25.

White Cross Home.

In February, 1888, a few earnest Christian women met at the home of Mrs. E. P. Johnson to consider the question of aiding young women who have been misled in the ways of evil, and might be glad of the opportunity to retrace their steps, and regain their self-respect. After several meetings and unlimited discussion, it was decided to open a house for this class of persons, where they could receive the care and counsel their cases demanded. The property located at 1731 North Twelfth Street known as the John C. Winan residence was secured rent free from the "Western Sanitary Commission," and put in order with suitable furnishings and ready for occupancy February 22, about two weeks after the first meeting. It was called "Guardian Home." Five hundred persons have been received since it began its life, many of these being very young girls. Of these some now occupy places of responsibility, some are happily married, and others engaged in domestic service. The watchful care of the women in charge of this work follows the girl when she

goes from the home and such help as is needed is given in securing work. The policy of the managers has been not to receive one after a second offence.

In 1893 the Association purchased the house and lot, 1335 Garrison Avenue, and through the generosity of Mrs. W. W. Culver, the ladies were able to put it in proper condition. The results are regarded as very encouraging. It is supported entirely by the contributions of cheerful givers, and such help as the girls themselves can give.

In September, 1897, the White Cross Home Association made application for admission to the Women's Christian Association as a department of their work, and were cordially received as co-workers. Officers for 1898 are, President, Mrs. H. H. Wagoner; Vice-President, Mrs. W. W. Culver; Vice-President, Mrs. T. H. Hagerty, Treasurer, Mrs. J. P. Moon; Secretary, Mrs. G. A. Scheirholz.

Sumer Rest, the last, but not least of the instrumentalities for good to be noticed under the care of the Association, is the Summer Rest under the management of the Christian Home Board. That there are very many self-supporting women who feel the need of a few weeks' rest during the summer heat yet cannot pay the price paid at the summer resort hotels or boarding houses had long been known to the earnest women who have so long been working to make life easier for those who must toil early and late, for too small a wage to take an expensive vacation. For this class therefore, the Summer Rest was provided, in 1895. A furnished hotel at Nashville, Illinois, 52 miles from St. Louis was rented. The building is located in a beatiful park of twenty-three acres with fine mineral springs. The hotel was put under competent management, and summer board was offered at $3.00 per week. One hundred and fifty women availed themselves of its advantages during the first themselves of its advantages during the first season, and the success of the enterprise has placed it among the permanent departments of the Association.

MARTHA S. KAYSER.

Women's Christian Home. — See "Women's Christian Association."

Women's Clubs, Federation of.—The State Federation of Women's Clubs in Missouri was organized in a convention held in St. Louis January, 1896. The initial steps were taken by the St. Louis Wednesday Club by appointing a Federation Committee to arrange details for the meeting and entertainment of the guests. The convention was large and enthusiastic and forty clubs were enrolled as charter members of the Federation, a constitution having been adopted and a full corps of officers elected, with Mrs. John A. Allen, of St. Louis, as president, and Ada Eliot, corresponding secretary. The other officers were chosen from towns in other parts of the State. The Federation now numbers seventy clubs. The aims of the Federation are the promotion of better acquaintance, mutual helpfulness and higher intellectual, social and moral conditions among the women of the State; and in addition to self-culture and in common with other Federations of Women's Clubs, the Misouri Federation is considering every vital question that concerns humanity, and, in common with them, is working, by the use of all the knowledge at command, for better schools, better laws and better enforcement of laws, and better sanitary conditions.

MARTHA S. KAYSER.

Women's Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions of the Southwest.—This body was organized in the old First Presbyterian Church corner 14th and Locust Streets, April 20, 1877, the object being to "promote an active intelligent interest in missionary work among the women and young people of the Presbyterian Churches, and to secure systematic contributions for the prosecution of foreign misssionary work in co-operation with the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States". It includes auxiliary societies, individual, presbyterial and synodical. The first officers were Mrs. J. H. Brookes, President; Mrs. J. W. McIntyre, Vice-president; Miss. V. C. Breckinridge, Recording Secretary; Mrs. L. Boggs, Foreign Secretary; Mrs. J. W. Allen, Home Secretary; Mrs. Robert Irwin, Miscellaneous Secretary; Mrs. Thomas E. Tutt, Treasurer. In 1880, it became auxiliary to the Women's Executive Committee of New York, the Southwest Board itself in that year embracing fifty-five auxiliary societies. The first missionary it sent out was Miss Dunbar, to Fort Wrangle, in Alaska, in 1877, and the same year Miss Edna Cole to Siam and Miss Mary Irwin to Taliahasse, Indian Territory. In

1881, Miss Lila Norton was sent as teacher to Parowan, Utah, and Miss M. C. Wade as missionary to the Omaha Indian Agency and more than thirty other teachers and missionaries in the ten years that followed.
Christian Association."

Womens's Training School.—See "Women's Christian Association".

Wooden and Willow Ware Trade. The trade in wooden and willow ware has been a large and important one in St. Louis for more than forty years, and in 1897 it had assumed such proportions as to warrant the claim that St. Louis was the receiving and distributing point for a greater amount of the ware than any other city in the country. There are eight large houses devoted to the business, all of them prosperous, and one of them, the Samuel Cupples Woodenware Company, the most conspicuous house of the kind in the world, whose long career of prosperity has resulted in that group of massive structures, known as Cupples Station, on Seventh street, between Spruce and Poplar, where so many of the great grocery houses are congregated. St. Louis is not a large manufacturing point for this ware, and much the larger portion of it sold here is brought from other places; but the outside factories are, in some cases, owned by St. Louis capitalists. Wooden and willow goods are sent to five-sixths of the States of the Union and the business has been uniformly prosperous for more than two score years.

Wood, Horatio D., lawyer and jurist, was born October 8, 1841, in Columbus, Ohio, son of Horatio and Cornelia (Ferris) Wood. The earliest representative in this country of that branch of the Wood family to which he belongs settled on Long island, New York, in 1630. In 1644, Jonas Wood removed to Huntington, Long Island—then called Hempsted—and lived there until his death. That part of Long Island was then claimed by the Dutch, but as they were unable to protect the settlers, Jonas Wood was designated by the townspeople of Hempsted to act as a commissioner in forming a compact with the colonies of Connecticut providing that the Long Island settlement should be taken under their protection. He succeeded in making a satisfactory arrangement to this effect, took up large tracts of land at Hempsted, and was a man of influence and prominence among the colonists of that region until his death, which occurred in 1660. One of his descendants was Joseph Wood,—brother to the great-grandfather of Judge Horatio D. Wood—who graduated at Yale College in 1801, was admitted to the bar and removed to New York City in 1833. This Joseph Wood married Frances Ellsworth, second daughter of Hon. Oliver Ellsworth, first Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. Representatives of the Wood family and ancestors of Judge Wood were participants in the war of the Revolution, as were also his ancestors in the maternal line. His father was born at Greenwich, Connecticut, in 1802, and his mother at Ferrisburg, Vermont, in 1807. The elder Wood was educated at Yale and Union Colleges, being graduated from the last named institution. In later years, he practiced law for a time, removed to St. Louis, and in 1865 was United States Pension Agent in this city. He was greatly esteemed for his learning, integrity and ability by the people of St. Louis, among whom he lived thereafter until his death, which occurred in 1868. Horatio D. Wood was graduated from the St. Louis High School in 1860, and in 1861 as a private in the Union Army for service in the civil war. Arriving with his company in St. Louis on the night of the capture of Camp Jackson, he was in continuous service thereafter in Missouri, Arkansas, Mississippi, Alabama, Tennessee, and elsewhere, until September of 1865, when he was mustered out with the rank of Captain, by special order of the War Department. President Johnson made him a brevet major of volunteers for meritorious services in the field, and his career as a soldier was a brilliant and honorable one. After the war, he returned to St. Louis and completed the law studies which he had previously begun, taking his diploma from the Law Department of Harvard University in 1866. The same year, he was admitted to the bar in St. Louis and entered upon a highly successful professional career in this city. He has since practiced in the State and Federal Courts of Missouri, Kansas, Texas, Arkansas, Illinois, Iowa, Mississippi, Indiana, Massachusetts, and other States, and has had a wide range of experience in a broad and varied field of practice. His fitness for the discharge of public duties was recognized many years since when he was appointed by the Circuit Court of the U. S. Chief Supervisor

of Elections for the Eastern District of Missouri. In 1876, he was nominated for Circuit Judge of St. Louis, but being the candidate of the minority party, he was defeated at that time and again in 1890, when he was a candidate for the same office. In 1896, he was elected to the Circuit Judgeship and has shown himself an able and accomplished jurist. Politically, he has always been a Republican, having inherited this predilection from his father, who stood with General Frank P. Blair, Edward Bates, and others, in the fight against slavery in Missouri. Patriotism is a dominant element in his nature, and he is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, Veterans of the Blue and Gray, and the Society of Sons of the Revolution. June 20, 1872, Judge Wood married Elizabeth A. Sumner a cousin of Charles Sumner, of Massachusetts. Their children are Elizabeth S., Caroline S., and Adelaide M. S. Wood.

Woodmen of the World.—The wood-chopper's ax resounding in the forest and the operations of woodcraft are themes that grace with pleasing effect the pages of the pastoral poets. The woodman is the first among pioneers to chop down the trees and open up the wilderness to the advance of civilized man in the settlement and establishment of rural homes for himself and those who come after him. It is not surprising, therefore, that the appellation of "Woodman" should be adopted by two beneficiary orders which are asserting their claims and spreading their camps throughout the country. One of these Orders, though not the first in origin, is that known as Woodmen of the World. This Order was instituted at Omaha, Nebraska, June 6, 1890, by a convention called by Joseph C. Root and F. A. Falkenberg. Thereupon, Camps were instituted almost simultaneously at Omaha, Nebraska, Davenport, Lyons, and Sioux City, Iowa, which were the first Camps of the Order. The Order is governed by a board of directors, composed of thirteen members, elected by delegates selected by district conventions. A peculiar feature of the Woodmen of the World is the obligation to place a one hundred dollar monument at the grave of every deceased member. It has accumulated an emergency fund to be drawn on to meet death losses, should ten assessments during any calendar year prove inadequate—a contingency which is not expected for at least fifteen or twenty-five years, at which time the estimated accumulation will be upwards of one million dollars. The first Camp in St. Louis, No. 5, was established in 1891 by M. Powers, an organizing deputy from Springfield, Illinois. In 1897, the Order had sixteen Camps in the city, with an aggregate membership of about 1,300. The whole number of Camps in existence at the same date was as follows: Southern jurisdiction, headquarters at Omaha, 1,957 Camps, with a membership of 85,787; Pacific jurisdiction, headquarters at Denver—a fraternal jurisdiction of the Sovereign Camp—337 Camps, membership 28,-960; Canadian Order, Woodmen of the World, chartered by a special act of the Dominion Parliament in 1893, 117 Camps, membership 5,691. The Order had then paid over two millions of dollars in losses and had erected twelve hundred monuments at the graves of its deceased members.

WILLIAM FAYEL.

Woodson, John McDowell, lawyer, was born June 5, 1834, near Nicholasville, Jessamine county, Kentucky, son of Hon. David M. and Lucy Nash (McDowell) Wodson. Both families from which he sprang are numbered among the old families of Kentucky and both are noticed at length in the interesting volume published under the title: "Historic Families of Kentucky," by Thos. M. Green, of that State. "Woodson," says Mr. Green in this work, "is a good old Virginia name." Col. John Woodson of Goochland, Virginia, married the daughter of Isham Randolph, of Dungeness, who was a sister of President Jefferson's mother. Samuel Hughes Woodson, the grandfather of John McDowell Woodson, came from Albemarle county, Virginia, to Jessamine county, Kentucky, where he became prominent as a lawyer; he represented that county in the Kentucky Legislature as early as 1819, and from 1820 to 1823 was a Representative in the Congress of the United States. His wife was a daughter of Col. David Meade and a member of the reputable Meade family of Virginia. David Meade Woodson, the father of John McDowell Woodson, represented Jessamine county in the Kentucky Legislature in 1833, while his brother, Tucker Woodson, represented the senatorial district of which that county formed a part, for several years. In 1834, David Meade Woodson removed to

Carrollton, Creene county, Illinois, where he held many important positions thereafter, filling at different times the offices of State's Attorney, Probate Judge, member of the Legislature, member of the convention which framed the Illinois Constitution of 1847, and Judge of the Circuit Court, the last named office being one which he held for twenty years. His son, John McDowell Woodson, was educated at Centre College, Danville, Kentucky, from which institution he was graduated in the class of 1853. His inclination was to adopt civil engineering as his profession, and immediately after leaving college, he joined an engineering corps at that time engaged in surveying and locating the St. Louis & Iron Mountain Railroad. In a little time, however, he became convinced that he was not physically strong enough to endure the hard work and exposure incident to engineering, and turned his attention to the study of law. He read law under the direction of his father and was admitted to practice in all the courts of Illinois in 1857. His fitness for this profession was soon made apparent, and his career as a lawyer was brilliant and eminently successful. He began practice at Carrollton, Illinois, in 1857, and at once entered upon important professional business. He removed from Carrollton to Carlinville, Macoupin county, Illinois, in 1862, and practiced his profession there until 1869, in which year he became a member of the St. Louis bar. Taking an active interest in public affairs while living in Illinois, he sat as a delegate from Creene county in the Illinois Constitutional Convention of 1861-62, and was a member of the State Senate of Illinois during the sessions of 1867 and 1869, representing the Seventh Senatorial District composed of the rich and important counties of Macoupin, Montgomery, Christian and Shelby. As a member of the Legislature, his urbanity of manner, courtesy of demeanor, and his integrity of character, coupled with intellectual ability and sound statesmanship, gave him a commanding position among the State law-makers and he retired from the Senate with the respect and esteem of every member and officer of that body. After his removal to St. Louis, he held for several years the position of managing attorney for the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railroad Company, and later devoted his time to corporation law practice, becoming local attorney at St. Louis for the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company, the Indianapolis & St. Louis Railroad Company, the St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute Railroad Company, the East St. Louis Transfer Company, the Madison County Ferry Company, and other corporations. Failing health and the demands of private business caused him to retire from active practice in 1878, but before his retirement he had gained a position of well deserved prominence at the bars of Illinois and Missouri. Mr. Woodson is now—1898—living in quiet and comfortable retirement with his wife and only daughter in St. Louis, giving attention to his own private interests. He has an only son living on a farm in Illinois.

Woodward, Calvin M., educator, was born in Fitchburg, Massachusetts, in 1837. After completing a high school course in his native town he entered Harvard College and was graduated from that institution in the class of 1860. Chosing the vocation of teacher —to which he has since proven himself so admirably adapted—he became principal of the Classical High School at Newburyport, Massachusetts, and filled that position from 1860 to 1865, except during one year, while he was serving his country as a soldier in the Union army. In 1865, he came to St. Louis and began, what has been a continuous connection with Washington University, as Assistant Principal in the Academic Department. In due course of time, he was made a member of the Faculty of the University and for more than a quarter of a century, he has been Thayer Professor of Mathematics and Applied Mechanics in that institution. He assisted in the organization of the Polytechnic Department, and for twenty-five years he was its dean. The press of other duties forced him to resign the deanship in 1896.

Very early in his career as an educator, he began interesting himself in systematic and intelligent manual training and mainly through his earnest efforts, the present famous Manual Training School was established in connection with Washington University. Year after year, not only in St. Louis but throughout the United States, he has labored to promote this phase of practical education and he has lived to see his ideas adopted and his plans followed in every large city and in many of the smaller cities of the United States. He has had the satisfaction also, of seeing manual training made a part of

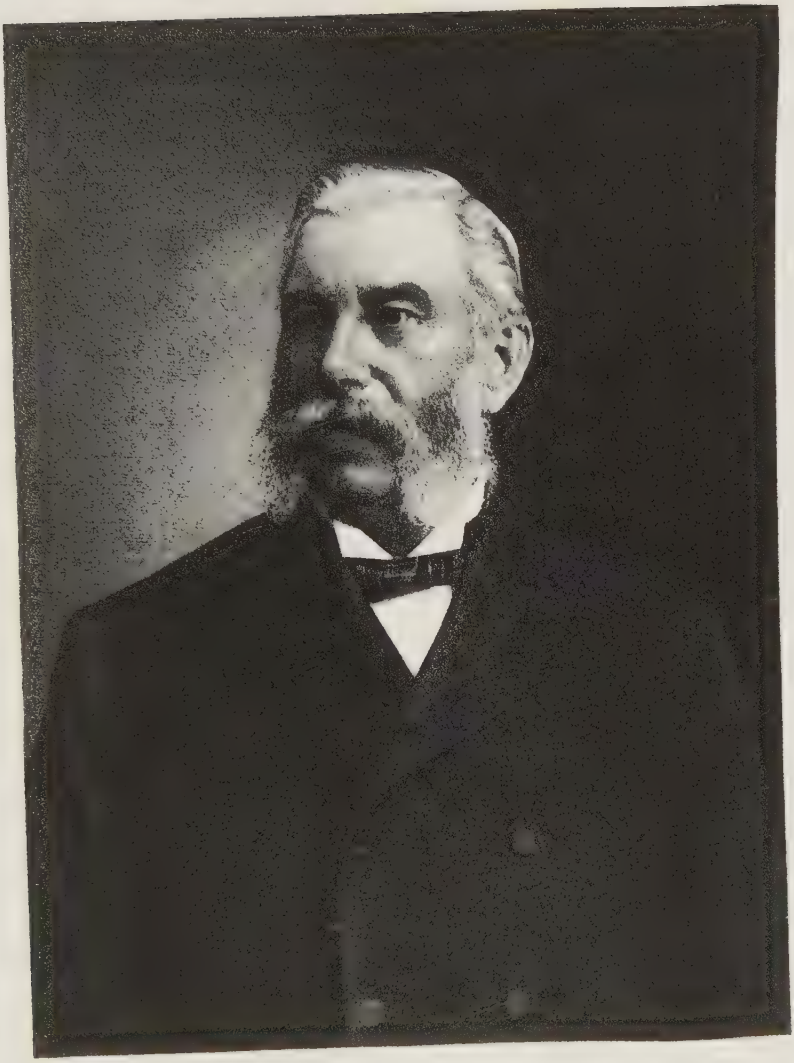
the public school system of many cities and he has the honor of being known throughout the country, as the father of this feature of present day education.

While he has been one of the builders of Washington University and has contributed his full share toward making it the leading educational institution of Missouri, he has devoted much time and labor to the public schools and the cause of popular education. With other leading citizens of St. Louis, he interested himself in the early part of the year 1897, in bringing about a re-organization of the St. Louis School Board, which has resulted in a vastly improved condition of the Public Schools of the city. After the necessary legislation had been obtained, it was deemed a matter of the highest importance, that the reforms to be inaugurated, should be introduced by a non-partisan School Board, and Professor Wodward was named as a candidate for membership in that Board. He and his associates on the Reform Ticket, were elected by the largest majorities, ever given to candidates, for municipal offices, in this city and they have fully justified the expectations of the people.

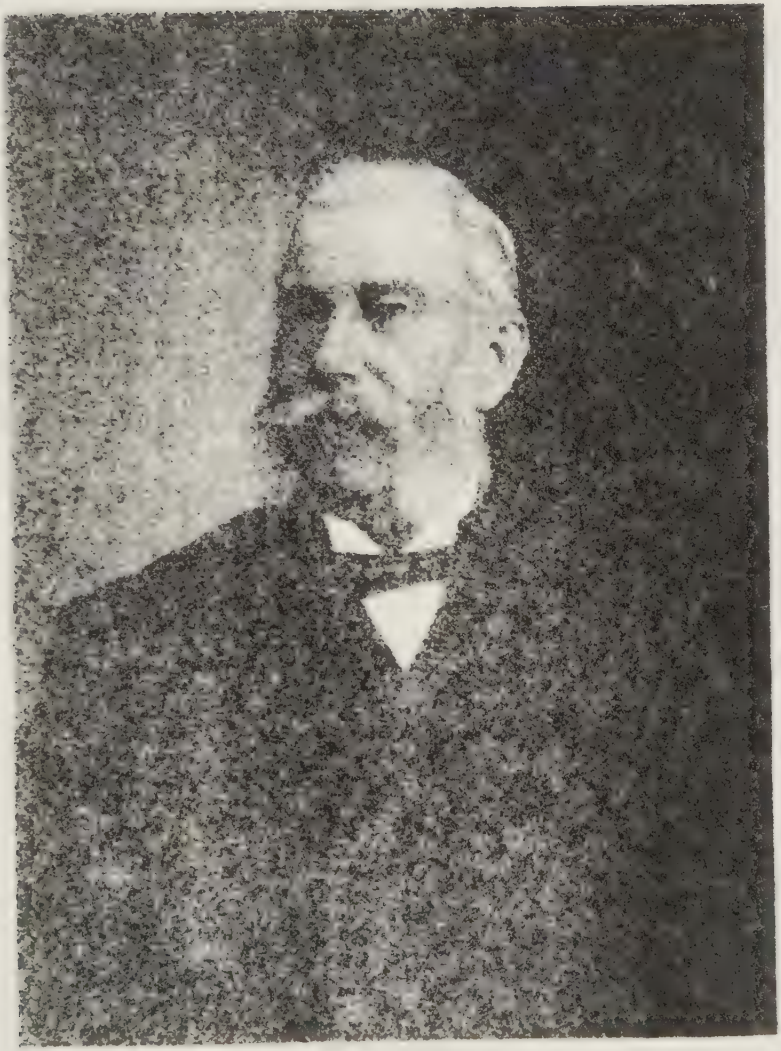
In addition to numerous books, pamphlets and essays on education, Dr. Woodward wrote during the years 1877-1880, "The History of the St. Louis Bridge," a magnificent technical work which was characterized by the leading bridge engineer of the land as: "The most important American contribution to Engineering literature." In recognition of his services as author, teacher and director, Washington University gave him the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, in 1883.

Professor Woodward has been in all respects, a useful citizen, but he has achieved his greatest distinction as Director of the Manual Training School and as a lecturer and writer upon the subject of Manual Training. St. Louis takes pardonable pride in the fact that she numbers among her citizens a man who has no peer in this field of educational effort.

Woodward & Tiernan Relief Society.—This Society is composed of employes of the Woodward & Tiernan Printing Co., and was organized February 1, 1875. It was instituted as a means of protection against a custom, in case of illness, of taking up collections, and as a mode of securing assistance as a right, in sickness and death among its members. For the first few years but one officer was chosen, namely, Secretary, which office was ably filled by Mr. Charles W. Blankenmeister, superintendent of the ticket department, who both received and disbursed the moneys, and banked for the society such portion of its funds as was not needed for immediate use. In January 1882, after a suspension of a few weeks, the society was reorganized, and from that time a more lively interest was taken in its work. Up to the close of 1887, the membership was composed exclusively of male employes of the establishment, but the question of the admission of those of the gentler sex being presented, it met with favor; and the year 1888 was ushered in with the addition of several of the female employes as members, and their number has increased each succeeding year. All male employes of the company eighteen years of age and females sixteen years of age are eligible to membership. The fee for membership is fifty cents. The dues are five and ten cents per week, according to wages. In case of the sickness of a member the benefits per week are two dollars and fifty cents, or five dollars, according to dues paid; and in case of the death of a member, one hundred dollars or fifty dollars, according to dues, is paid to the person designated to receive it. In each of the several departments of the house the society has a trustee to keep up the interest of the association among the members therein. For the purpose of enjoyment and sociability, a ball is given each winter, and through the kindness of the firm a day's outing in summer. A few days previous to Christmas of each year, if the condition of the treasury will warrant, a dividend is declared which at such time comes as a blessing to many of the members. No portion of the funds can be loaned to any person or persons, including members of the society. Since the reorganization, nine members have been called to the office of the President, some serving two and three terms, while Miss Maggie Hines the efficient secretary, is now officiating in that office for the eighth year. In late years much of the credit for the success of the society is due to Mr. Robert Morris who has served as secretary for two years; as President for three years, and is at present—1899—its treasurer; but whether in or out of office, his interest in the success of the society is unabated.



W. A. Woodward



W. W. Woodward

Since 1887, the society has paid to its sick members and for special relief, four thousand four hundred and sixty-one dollars, and for the loss of ten members by death one thousand dollars. The present membership is three hundred The officers at the present time—1899—are Mr. E. H. Schmidt, president; Miss M. Hogan, vice-president; Miss M. Hines, secretary, and Mr. Robert Morris, treasurer.

Woodward, William Henry, printer and publisher, was born December 11, 1834, in Hereford, England, son of Rev. Willaim Hawken and Elizabeth Hill Woodward. His father served an apprenticeship to the watchmaking trade at Coventry, in early life, but later graduated from Highbury College and entered the Congregational ministry. He was pastor of a church in Hereford when Bishop Doane of New Jersey, visited England in 1841, at which time a controversy upon certain theological subjects took place between the Bishop, Mr. Woodward and other dissenting clergymen. The result of this controversy was, that the Rev William H. Woodward came to America, was ordained in the Episcopal Church by Bishop Doane at Burlington, New Jersey, and took charge of St. Mary's parish in West Philadelphia. He was afterwards rector of Zion Church Pontiac, Mich., and Grace Church at Madison, Wis., until 1851, when he came to St. Louis and took charge of Grace Church in North St. Louis. This rectorship he retained until his death, which occurred in 1858, when he was fifty-four years of age. Mr. Woodward was a remarkable man in many respects; he was possessed of a liberal education, and his tastes ran largely in pursuit of scientific subjects. He was especially fond of natural sciences and mechanics. He lectured on these subjects in several institutions of learning among which were Professor Wyman's Institute for Boys, the Missouri Blind Asylum and the High School at Alton. He made all his own scientific apparatus. He was also an accomplished musician, and was quite proficient in the use of several different instruments.

William H. Woodward was one of a large family of children and was eight years of age when he came with his parents to this country, in 1842. He received a public school education and started at the foot of the ladder when he began life for himself. In 1849 he was apprenticed to the printers' trade at Madison, Wis., in the office of Col. David Atwood of the "Wisconsin Statesman," in his day one of the most widely known newspaper publishers and editors in the West. When the Woodward family removed to St. Louis in 1852, he entered the employ of Chambers & Knapp, proprietors of the "Missouri Republican," the leading daily newspaper of the Mississippi Valley. Beginning as an apprentice in the job department of the paper, his industry and ability gained for him proper recognition and he continued in the service of the Republican in all, thirteen years. In the fall of 1864, he embarked in the printing business for himself having purchased the plant of George H. Hanson, who had operated a small printing office on Main Street, opposite the old State Bank. The outcome of this modest beginning is the immense plant of the Woodward & Tiernan Printing Company at 309 to 325 North Third Street, one of the largest establishments of its kind in this country. From the start, the superiority of the work done by Mr. Woodward's firm coupled with fine executive ability on his part attracted the most desirable patronage and necessitated, from time to time, the enlargement of its facilities for doing business. The first removal was affected in 1868, when the style of the firm was changed to Woodward & Tiernan and the location of the business to the Northeast corner of Third and Pine Streets. Mr. James Tiernan was at this time admitted as a partner and the united and well directed efforts of Mr. Woodward and Mr. Tiernan soon made a very acceptable impression on the right side of the profit and loss account, and during the continuance of this partnership, which lasted several years, the firm made phenomenal strides forward. In 1872, Mr. W. B. Hale acquired an interest in the firm, which became Woodward Tiernan & Hale, and removed its business to the corner of Second and Locust Streets. Mr. Hale retired from the company in 1882, and the name again became Woodward & Tiernan. The increase of their business, making it necessary to have still larger accommodations, in the early part of 1886 an agreement was entered into with Gerard B. Allen, under which that gentleman erected for the occupancy of Woodward & Tiernan, a suitable building on his property at 309 to 315 North Third Street. Before the foundations of this building were completed,

Mr. Tiernan died suddenly on the 16th of September, 1886. Mr. Woodward immediately afterward, purchased the interest of Mr. Tiernan's estate and formed a stock company which was incorporated as the Woodward & Tiernan Printing Company, with W. H. Woodward as president and treasurer. The business outgrew the Allen building, and an annex was erected by Capt. John Scudder in 1889. In 1898, the property adjoining the Scudder building was purchased by the Woodward & Tiernan Printing Company, and a building covering 64x107 feet was added, giving to the plant in all, one hundred and thirty-three thousand superficial feet of space. This immense establishment, employing 600 persons, is under the personal supervision of Mr. Woodward, assisted by his three sons, Edgar B., Walter B., and Louis B. Woodward and a corps of skillful and competent foremen. The present officers are: President and treasurer, W. H. Woodward; vice-president, J. H. Hawes; secretary, Robert Buchanan; business manager, Walter B. Woodward; superintendent, Edgar B. Woodward. There are few men in the West, who enjoy the good will and confidence of their fellow men in a more eminent degree than does Mr. Woodward, whose close attention to his business only, has precluded his being repeatedly honored with public office. During the Civil War, Mr. Woodward was a member of the Missouri Home Guard and was ordered into active service as Third Sergeant of Company K, First Regiment, which took the field under General E. C. Pike to aid in repelling the invasion of General Sterling Price in 1864. His term of service lasted six weeks, at the end of which time, General Price having retreated into Arkansas, the brigade to which Mr. Wodward belonged was ordered home. In 1876, Mr. Woodward was elected a member of the City Council from the old Eleventh Ward and served two years in that body. This was during the exciting period of the Overstolz-Britton, Mayoralty contest. His first vote was cast for James Buchanan, Democratic candidate for the Presidency in 1856 and he has been a Democrat all his life. In religion, he is an Episcopalian and he has been a communicant of Grace Episcopal Church since his coming to St. Louis with his father in 1852. For many years, he has been one of the vestrymen of his parish. He has always taken a lively interest in all public issues and no movement tending to increase the material prosperity of St. Louis has ever failed to receive his hearty and liberal support. He has been associated with various fraternal organizations but most closely with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He became a member of this order in 1858 and has since filled many important offices in the order, including those of Grand Master and Grand Patriarch of Missouri. For the past three years, he has been president of the Odd Fellows' Home at Liberty, Mo. He is a member also of Aurora Lodge of Master Masons Missouri Chapter of Royal Arch Masons, Ascalon Commandery of Knights Templar and Moolah Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He was active in the organization of the St. Louis Typothetae, an association of Master Printers and was recently elected its president for the third time. This organization extends all over the United States and Canada, and at its session in Toronto, in 1892, Mr. Woodward was elected president of the International body, and presided over its meeting at the World's Fair in Chicago in 1893. He has been actively connected with various organizations devoted to the advancement of the city's welfare, among them being the Merchants' Exchange, Business Men's League, the Manufacturers' Association, the Spanish-American Club, the Office Men's Club, St. Louis Fair Club, and the Mercantile Club. He is a member of the Committee of Two Hundred having charge of the preparations for the World's Fair which is to be held in St. Louis in 1903 to celebrate the One Hundredth anniversary of the Louisiana Purchase, and as chairman of one of the committees he has been actively engaged in raising funds from the printers and kindred lines of business to forward this enterprise. In December of 1859 Mr. Woodward married Miss Maria K. Knight, daughter of Richard and Ann Knight. To them were born thirteen children, five of whom died in infancy. Their eldest daughter, who became Mrs. Annie Woodward Brook, died August 20th, 1889. The surviving children are Edgar B. Woodward, Walter B. Woodward, Mrs. Mary Woodward, Ernst, Louis B. Woodward, Grace Woodward, Julius W. Woodward and Sarah H. Woodward. Mrs. Woodward, who was prominent in church and charitable work, and who had served twenty-five consecutive years on the Board of the Episcopal Orphans'

Home, died January 16th, 1898. February 8, 1899, he married Miss Laura Maria Bingham of Indianapolis, Indiana, daughter of Joseph J. and Sophie B. Bingham, and grand daughter of George Upfold D. D. LL. D., first Bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of Indiana.

Wool and Fur Association.—An organization once existing in St. Louis composed of the dealers in wool, furs and peltries, formed for the purpose of establishing and maintaining rules to govern the trade, increase the trade by inviting and encouraging shipments of these articles to St. Louis, and to promote unity of interest and uniformity of action among dealers. The Association, after maintaining a languid existence for nearly twenty years, fell to pieces through neglect of meetings and failure to elect officers, although the trade in wool, furs and peltries had very largely increased.

Wool Trade.—The wool trade of St. Louis consists simply in the receipt and shipment of wool, as there is little of this important product consumed here as raw material in the manufacture of goods. The supplies come from the sheep-raising States and Territories of the West and Southwest, and are shipped to the wool markets of the East for the use of the woolen mills of that section. The wool interest is greatly affected by the tariff and is prompt to respond to changes in the tariff, as the statistics of sheep raising and wool prices demonstrate. The period between 1870 and 1896 was one of almost continual discussion of the tariff, both in the public press and in Congress, and it was, therefore, a period in which the sheep industry showed great changes. In 1871, the whole number of sheep in the country was 31,851,000, valued at $74,035,837. In 1884, the number of sheep had increased to $50,626,626, valued at $119,902,706. But in 1896, twelve years later, the number had shrunk to 38,298,783, valued at $65,167,735, showing that the sheep in the country were not worth as much, by $9,868,102, in 1896, as they were twenty-five years before, in 1871. Of course, the wool crop fell off in the same proportion, and so did the prices. The price of medium washed clothing Ohio fleece wool in the Eastern markets fell off from 46 cents a pound in 1870 to 20 cents a pound in 1895, and the sheep industry was in a depressed condition. The receipts of wool at St. Louis fell off nearly one-half in the years from 1894 to 1896, having been 24,861,455 pounds in 1894 and only 15,139,840 pounds in 1896. This was not a loss of its wool trade by the city, as the receipts of wool at other points showed a similar falling off; it was the result of a great decrease—a decrease of sixty million pounds' in the wool clip of the country. The wool trade of St. Louis has never attracted much attention, nor made any noise in the world; and yet, it is a very important feature in the general business of the city, and it exhibited a steady growth in the years when sheep raising was prosperous and the prices of wool remunerative. In 1865, the receipts were 10,599 packages, and the shipments 9394 packages. In 1880, the receipts were 12,387,089 pounds, and the shipments 10,492,524 pounds. In 1892, the receipts and shipments both reached their highest mark, the former having been 25,850,690 pounds, and the latter 27,450,379 pounds. In the following year, the receipts fell off to 15,024,436 pounds, and the shipments to 15,726,165 pounds; the next year there was an increase in receipts to 24,861,455 pounds, and in shipments to 24,430,071 pounds; and in 1896, the receipts were 15,139,840 pounds, and the shipments 15,939,579 pounds. The annual value of the trade may be estimated at from $1,500,000 to $0,000,000.—D. M. GRISSOM.

Workhouse.—The Workhouse in St. Louis is a penal institution to which persons are sent who have been "convicted of a violation of any ordinance of the City for which a fine or forfeiture is imposed and who shall refuse, neglect or be unable to pay said fine, or forfeiture and costs." They are kept in the institution until the penalty is worked out at the rate of fifty cents a day less twenty cents a day for board. The present Workhouse was built in 1853 on what was then the City Commons, the location being now on Broadway and Meramec street. It comprises fifty acres of ground on which are erected suitable buildings for the accomodation of the prisoners and officials, two large barracks, one for men, the other for women, an office for the Superintendent, and other buildings for various purposes. The ground not built upon is in cultivation and yields a sufficient supply of vegetables for the prisoners. In December, 1898, there were 441 prisoners, 355 men and 86 women, the

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ganized under Mrs. Wiggin's supervision, which relieved disaster, provided employment, and arranged concerts, lectures, excursions and entertainments. A Band of Mercy met every Sunday afternoon for many years, with Miss Cate Hackstaff in charge. The Library was open every Sunday afternoon as a reading-room, and many of the books from it were donated for the use of young girls in factories, the circulation being about 2500 annually. The work was entirely non-sectarian and co-operative under fostering leadership. The beautiful spirit of freedom, courtesy and good will was very marked, and the constant expansion of the enterprise carried it, after nine years, into a larger field where men and boys are equally sharers in its advantages. In September, 1895, the Working Girls' Free Library was transformed into the St. Louis Social Settlement, established on Second and Victor streets, where it continues to be, day and evening, a centre of beneficent activity, a day nursery being one of its practical benefits. —MARTHA S. KAYSER.

Working Girl's Home The.—This institution was organized in 1891 and incorporated in 1897 for the purpose of providing a safe and economical home for working girls and women. This Home is especially designed for those earning but two, three and four dollars a week and in no case is a boarder allowed to pay more than she is able to afford. Here for a very moderate sum comfort, convenience and rest are obtained with the protection of a respectable home. The boarder is given a comfortably furnished bed-room, with use of parlor and sitting-room, gas and bath-room; the privilege of doing her own cooking in a kitchen equipped with coal and gas ranges, cooking and dining room conveniences and individual cupboards; also the use of a complete laundry; and the total charge is only $1.00 a week in summer and $1.15 in winter. At an early date, the Advisory Board will inaugurate some special plans for the benefit of those resident in the Home and other working girls and women sufficiently interested to attend. These will include: Instruction along educational lines—such as reading, lectures, social entertainments, etc.; lectures on health and hygiene and instruction in cooking, housekeeping and practical dressmaking. The officers and directors in 1898 were Hon. A. H. Frederick, President; Mr. P. M. Hanson, Vice-President; Mr. Geo. Luske, Jr., Secretary; Mr. W. H. McClain, Treasurer; Rev. J. M. Spencer, Dr. J. M. Newell, Mrs. C. M. Thornburg and Miss Frankie McCarron. The Home is situated at 1424 Washington Avenue and has accomodation for about thirty inmates.

Worthy Womans' Aid.—A home institution which was conducted for some years at 1712 North Tenth Street as a temporary abiding place for women out of employment, by Mrs. Hariot.

Wright, Frank Louis, manufactuer, was born July 18, 1854, in St. Louis, second son of James A. and Louisa (Potter) Wright. He has passed all the years of his life in St. Louis and, during all the years of his business career he has been connected with the great carriage manufacturing establishment founded by his father, contributing his full share to the building up of that industry. Entering St. Louis University at an early age, he was graduated from that institution in the class of 1870, when he was but sixteen years old. Immediately afterward he went to work in his father's carriage factory and was trained to the business which he has since followed, under the wise guidance of the elder Wright. In 1876, when he was twenty-two years old, he was admitted to a partnership with his father and brother in the firm of James A. Wright & Sons, of which he continued to be a member until 1883. After the death of the senior member of this firm, the brothers incorporated the business as the James A. Wright & Sons Carriage Company, and of this corporation Frank L. Wright became secretary and treasurer. He has since held that position, co-operating with his elder brother in the conduct and management of a business which has grown to very large proportions and which has made the name of its founder and his successors well known throughout the Western country. In the management of this enterprise, the brothers have supplemented each other's efforts in such a way as to produce a strong combination of tact, energy and business sagacity, and the result has been an expansion of trade and constantly increasing prestige for its manufactures. Mr. Wright is a member of the Merchants' Exchange, of the Mercantile Club, and of the St. Louis Fair Association. Politic-

ally, he is identified with the gold standard wing of the Democratic party. He has no church connections, but is known as a friend of all Churches and a gentleman of charitable disposition. Like his elder brother, mentioned elsewhere in this connection, he is unmarried.

Wright, Henry Clay, who achieved distinction during the civil war and has since been prominent in St. Louis as a public offcial and a business man, was born January 4, 1823, in Alexandria, Virginia, son of Daniel and Harriet Lowndes (Mar) Wright, the first named a native of Loudoun County, Virginia, and the last named born in Prince George county, Maryland. His ancestors were English and Scotch, and his mother was the only surviving daughter of Henry Mar, of Scotland, who is supposed to have been the last lineal descendant of the famous Earls of Mar. In the venerated family Bible, the history of the family has been, to some extent, preserved, and it is known that when Henry Mar, the great-grandfther of Colonel Wright, was a boy of fifteen years of age, he was placed by his guardian in the High School of New Castle-on-the-Tyne. He ran away from this school and jointd the army of the "Pretender" in 1745 and fought under Bradlebane at Preston and Colloden. From Scottland, he came to America, settled in Bladensburg—then in the Colony of Maryland—and married Esther O'Farrell, who came of an old Maryland family. About the year 1833, the guardians of his estate advertised for him or his descendants through the British Embassy at Washington, but nothing of the fortune was ever realized for the family. This Scotch family and the English family of Wright were united by the marriage of Daniel Wright and Harriet Lowndes Mar in 1798. Anthony Wright, the father of Daniel Wright, came to this country, a young Englishman of attractive person and manners, and being without means, accepted employment as a gardener in the Meade family, which founded the town of Meadville, Pennsylvania. One of the daughters of this wealthy and aristocratic family fell in love with the young gardener, married him and went with him to Loudoun county, Virginia, where their son, Daniel, was born. Daniel Wright was one of the distinguished Free Masons of his day, and it is of interest to note in this connection the fact that he and George Washington were contemporary members of the same Lodge. He died at Alexandria, Virginia, June 26, 1830, and his widow at Bladensburg in 1849, and both are buried in the cemetery attached to the Scotch Presyterian Church of Hunting Creek, near Alexandria, Virginia. Colonel Wright was the youngest of their twelve children, and at the present time—1898—is the only survivor. He was first sent to school at Mechanics' Hall, at Alexandria, Virginia, and later attended the renowned Quaker Hallowell Academy, from which he was graduated in 1840. He then followed mercantile pursuits in company with his brother at Bladensburg, and at the same time read law under the preceptorship of Nicholas Stephens, a noted counsellor of that day. He was, however, of a somewhat adventurous disposition in early life and instead of beginning the practice of the profession for which he had fitted himself, he went with the gold hunters to California in 1849. He took with him to the Pacific coast about four hundred dollars and returned with two bags of gold dust, which, when minted in New Orleans in 1850, yielded him fifteen thousand dollars. Some time later, he married, in Lamar county, Texas, and then came to Missouri. Here he purchased a farm—formerly the property of Mayor Alfred Sanford in Carondelet Township of St. Louis county. In connection with his farming operations, he established a saw and grist mill, and one of the regular patrons of his mill in those days was his near neighbor and friend, Captain U. S. Grant. Colonel Wright was the owner at that time of a considerable number of slaves and carried on his farming operations with slave labor until the negroes were made freemen as a result of the civil war. Notwithstanding the fact that he had been reared in the South and was a slave owner, Colonel Wright was an ardent Unionist and, in the second year of the war, he was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of the Second Missouri Regiment of Enrolled Militia, his appointment coming from Governor H. R. Gamble and bearing date of September 25, 1862. While in command of this regiment in the absence of its Colonel, he was, on the 19th day of May, 1864, appointed Provost Marshal of Volunteers of the Second Misouri District, with the rank of Captain of Cavalry. Thereafter, until April of 1865, he also acted successively as Quartermaster and Provost

Marshal of the First District, with head quarters at St. Louis, St. Charles, Ironton, Springfield, and Jefferson City, in closing up the military affairs of these various districts. On the 31st of December, 1865, he was discharged from the government military service and on the 15th day of March following, he was appointed chief clerk of the Internal Revenue office of St. Louis by Dr. William Taussig, who was then Collector of the Internal Revenue. Soon afterward, General Francis P. Blair was nominated for Collector by President Johnson, but the Senate refused to confirm the appointment, and Captain Barton Able being installed in the office, Col. Wright remained with him until his term expired. He retired from the government service when Captain Charles Ford took charge of the Revenue Collectorship, and was not connected with it thereafter until 1874, when he was appointed Appraiser of the Port of St. Louis by President Grant. He served in that capacity four and a half years, and since that time has lived in quiet retirement at his country home on the banks of the Mississippi, near Jefferson Barracks. His only daughter married, some years since, Mr. A. W. Lamoreaux, and the later years of his life have been passed in the family circle composed of this daughter and son-in-law, and his little grandchild. Colonel Wright is now in his seventy-sixth year, but is still a fine specimen of physical manhood, and it may be said of him that he has earned and enjoys a green old age and the kind regard of all who know him.

Wonderly, Peter Thomas, was born October 22, 1820, in Frederick county, Maryland, son of Joseph Wonderly. The elder Wonderly was a native of Switzerland and was educated in a Jesuit college for the priesthood. In his young manhood, however, he came to this country, settling first in Pennsylvania, where he married, and removing later to Frederick county, Maryland, where he purchased a farm on which he lived until his death and on which his son grew to manhood. Peter T. Wonderly obtained a limited education at a country school near his home in Maryland. Left an orphan at an early age by the death of both parents, he then went to the city of Frederick, Maryland, where he learned the coppersmith's trade. In 1837, he came to St Louis and worked at his trade until 1842, when he engaged in the business which he had learned, on his own account, first on Washington Avenue, and later at the corner of Main and Cherry streets. Thereafter until 1858, he conducted the largest business of the kind in St. Louis, but in that year closed out his interests in this line and, associating himself with David L. Anderson and Edward Haydel, he went to Collinsville, Illinois and engaged in the operation of a flouring-mill and distillery. This firm, which was known as Wonderly, Haydel & Co., later opened and operated the first coal mines in Madison county, Illinois, and, at the same time, conducted, in St. Louis, a commission house which handled the products of their mines, flouring-mill and distillery. After operating together for some years, Mr. Wonderly sold his interest in the flouring-mill to his partners and purchased from them the distillery and mining property, conducting these branches of the business thereafter under his own name for a number of years. He then sold these interests and, returning to St. Louis, engaged in the wholesale and retail coal business here as head of the firm of P. T. Wonderly & Co. This business he has continued up to the present time and has had a long and honorable career as a man of affairs. While a resident of Collinsville, he served as president of the Board of Trustees of that village for four years, but, with this exception, has held no public office. He has, however, interested himself to some extent in politics at different times, acting always with the Democratic party. He is a member of the Catholic church and, while living at Collinsville, he was the leading spirit in building St. Peters Catholic church at that place, contributing liberally of both time and money in aid of the enterprise. For thirty years, he has been a member of the St. Vincent de Paul Society and has been a liberal contributor to various institutions conducted under Catholic church auspices. January 12, 1841, he married Miss Sarah E. Goodwin, of Jefferson City, Missouri. The first Mrs. Wooderly died January 1, 1866, and November 26, 1867, he married Mrs. Mary E. Thomas, of Maryland.

Wright, James Anthony, manufacturer, was born in Virginia, February 18, 1819, son of Joseph and Cynthia Wright. Of English origin, the Wright family came to the United States at an early date and the parents of James A. Wright removed from Virginia to

Missouri in the year 1821. Coming to St. Louis, they settled on a farm adjoining the farm of Colonel Frederick Dent, the father-in-law of General U. S. Grant, and on this farm their son lived during the earlier years of his life. He was educated at St. Louis University and then served an apprenticeship to the business of carriage building with the old-time carriage manufacturing firm of Carter & Powers, who occupied a factory located at the corner of Broadway and Locust street, on the site of the present Mercantile Library Building. In 1845 he engaged in the manufacture of carriages on his own account, associating himself at that time with Wesley Fallon in the firm of Fallon & Wright, which established its factory at the corner of Second street and Washington Avenue. Their buildings at that location were destroyed by fire after a time and they re-opened a new factory at the corner of Broadway and St. Charles street. At that location Mr. Fallon and Mr. Wright continued to be associated together in business until the year 1861. Mr. Wright then withdrew from the firm and established a carriage factory of his own at the corner of Broadway and Morgan streets, where he continued to do business until his death, which occurred June 29, 1877, and resulted from injuries received by being thrown from a carriage in a runaway accident. The manufacturing business which he built up was not only one of large proportions, but one which made his name well known throughout the entire Western country by reason of the excellence of the products sent out from his factory and bearing his name. This business it still carried on by his sons under the name of the James A. Wright & Sons Carriage Company, the present location of their factory and salesrooms being at the corner of Washington Avenue and Nineteenth street. As a manufacturer and business man, Mr. Wright was widely known, but in this sense only was he a public man. While he was always a pronounced Democrat in political affiliation, he declined to take any active part in the conduct of political campaigns, to stand as a candidate for or to fill any public office. He had a marked fondness for music, and in early life was for some years a member of the choir of the Methodist church located at the corner of Fourth street and Washington Avenue and had something to do with church work in this connection, although he was not identified with any church organization as a member. The charitable work of church and other organizations, however, appealed to him strongly and found in him a warm friend and liberal donor. He married, in 1851, Miss Louisa H. Potter, who survives her husband. The father of Mrs. Wright was Colonel John C. Potter, who came to St. Louis from Boston during the war of 1812, and in the maternal line, she is descended from Emilien Yosti, who came to this country with the Spanish army of occupation, which took possession of the Province of Louisiana when France ceded it to Spain. Yosti married Theodiste Durand, whose parents, John B. Durand and Josepha Marcheteau, where the tenth couple wedded in St. Louis.

Mr. Wright left three sons and one daughter of whom Joseph P., Frank L. and Cora E. —the last named being now wife of Charles W. Nugent are living; the other son, John B., died in September, 1896.

Whittaker, Francis, a distinguished representative of the early pork-packing interests of St. Louis and a citizen of many virtues, was born at the Manor Hamilton, county Leitrim, Ireland, in 1810, and died in St. Louis June 14, 1871. He came of a good family, his father, John Whittaker, having been high sheriff of the County Leitrim, and his mother—whose maiden name was Margaret Henderson—a lady of high social station. After receiving a good education, Francis Wittaker was apprenticed as a youth to the business in which he was afterward so singularly successful in St. Louis and elsewhere, entering the employ of Andrew Britton, who was a packer and provision merchant of Sligo, and an officer of the Sligo branch of the Bank of Ireland. Mr. Whittaker was in his employ several years, first at Sligo and later in the south of ireland, and when this term of service ended, he became a resident of Dublin, where he engaged in business as a paper manufacturer. There, he married Miss Annie Motherwell, daughter of John Motherwell, a retired officer of the Queen's Army—a lady of singularly lovable character, who exercised a marked influence over her husband and contributed in no small degree to his success in life. In 1848, he immigrated with his family to the United States and upon his arrival in New York City, received a cordial welcome from his brother, Dr. John H. Whittaker,

who had preceded him to this country and who was then president of the New York Medical College. He first established his home in Brooklyn, New York, but soon afterward came West, with letters of introduction to leading business men of Louisville, Kentucky, and St. Louis, and later he accepted the position of manager of the pork-packing establishment of John Sigerson, of this city. In the fall of 1849, he removed his family to St. Louis and engaged in the business of pork-packing, in which John J. Roe afterward became associated with him. Although established in a comparatively small way, their business grew to very considerable proportions in a few years, and Mr. Whittaker and Mr. Roe continued to be associated together until about the close of the civil war. After the war, the firm became Francis Whittaker &Sons, and branch houses were established in New York and New Orleans, from which, however, Mr. Whittaker withdrew some time prior to his death. His enterprise proved exceedingly profitable and at his death, he left a large estate and a business which had made him widely known throughout the West. He was one of the pioneers in the direct shipment of St. Louis pork products to Europe and may be said to have inaugurated a foreign trade which has since become an important feature of the commerce of the city. He was an early advocate of the barge system of transportation on the Mississippi river and helped to inaugurate a movement looking to the establishment of this system, which is now recognized as a matter of great importance to St. Louis. The Bank of Commerce of St. Louis was established mainly through his efforts and he was a director also in the old Merchants' Bank and in the old St. Louis Insurance Company. In private life, in the family and in the church, Mr. Whittaker left a legacy of precious recollection. He and his wife were reared in the Church of England, but before leaving Ireland, embraced the faith of the Dissenters, who find their closest affiliations in America among the Congregationalists. In St. Louis, therefore, Mr. Whittaker and his family became members of the First Congregational church, under the pastorate of Rev. Dr. Post, and were thereafter devout communicants and efficient workers in that church. Mr. Whittaker was one of the founders of the Good Samaritan Hospital and at his death left it a handsome bequest, which, together with other legacies of a similar character, amounted to $60,000. He was a philanthropist by nature and his gifts to churches, organized charities and the poor who appealed to him were of a most liberal character, bestowed without regard to church or creed. He was an ardent lover of America and American institutions, and during the civil war, he was one of the wealthy citizens of St. Louis who loaned their credit to the government and placed their resources at the command of the Federal authorities. His love of country and his love of home may be said to have been predominant elements in his nature, and his memory have hastened his own death. He passed lingers like a benediction with those who gathered in their youth around his family hearth-stone. His youngest son and namesake died suddenly in 1869, and the grief of the father over this bereavement is said to have hastened his own death. He passed away, mourned by all who had known him, leaving upon the history of the city the impress of his high character as a business man and his good citizenship in all that the term implies. At his death, the surviving members of his family were two sons and three daughters, and the survivor of the two sons, John Whittaker, is now head of the old house of Francis Whittaker & Sons.

Wishart, Dempster, one of the foremost railroad men of St. Louis and an example of the success that waits upon the young man of good talents and habits who has the discernment at the outset, to recognize the power of modern agencies and adapt himself to them. Mr. Wishart was born at Ancarter, Ontario, Canada, October 30, 1848. His father, Duncan Wishart, a manufacturer of cooperage, hotel proprietor and farmer, successively died in 1894, at the ripe age of seventy years, and his mother, Mary Ferguson Wishart, was still living in 1899. He received a good common school education in Canada and added to it a course of instruction in telegraphy which determined the course and character of his life—for, when he came to St. Louis in 1869, only twenty-one years of age but thoroughly qualified for telegraph service, he found no difficulty in procuring a position on the South Pacific Railway as telegraph operator and clerk in the general office—and this was the beginning that led on step by step, from one promotion to another, until he became em-

inent in the West for his thorough knowledge of the railroad transportation business. In 1871, two years after his arrival in the City he was appointed Ticket Agent in St. Louis for the Missouri Pacific and Atlantic & Pacific Roads; and in 1876 he was appointed General Freight and Pasenger Agent for the Atlantic & Pacific Railway; and in 1878, he was made General Passeger Agent for the St. Louis & San Francisco Railway—and this last named position he holds in 1899, together with that of Secretary of the St. Louis Local Passenger Board and that of General Manager of the Electric Third-Rail Signal Company to which he was appointed in 1897. Mr. Wishart's long connection with a road that has grown into one of the leading systems centering in St. Louis has made him familiar with the complexities of the railroad problem, particularly the passenger phase of it and it would be no easy thing, to ask him a practical question on the subject, the answer to which he would not have on his tongues end or in some pigeonholed paper, within reach of his hand. His ideas are modern and progressive, and he has the habit of bringing to the solution of business problems the demand of the future rather than the absolute past. He is in the prime of his powers with the promise of continued usefulness before him. Mr. Wishart was married March 24, 1882, to Effie A. Maddox, only daughter of Asa Maddox, a retired capitalist and estimable citizen of Kansas City, Missouri. They have no children.

Wright, Joseph Potter, manufacturer, was born October 28, 1852, in St. Louis and educated at St. Louis University, from which institution he was graduated in the class of 1869. The following year he became connected with the carriage building establishment operated by his father, that eminently practical-minded man of affairs, first placing him in a position which made it necessary for him to become thoroughly familiar with the workings of the mechanical departments of the big manufactory. After going through this course of training, he took charge of the office affairs of the factory and in 1876 became a member of the firm, which then became James A. Wright & Sons. The factory was then located on Broadway, between Morgan street and Franklin Avenue, and continued its business there until 1882, when a new building was erected by the firm at the corner of Washington Avenue and Nineteenth street. Removing to this admirably arranged and equipped factory immediately after its completion, this widely known carriage manufacturing establishment has since conducted its business at that location. In 1883, the enterprise was incorporated and Joseph P. Wright became president of the company, a position which he still retains. In the conduct of this important industry he has shown superior executive ability and business capacity, and has earned a well deserved position of prominence among men of affairs in St. Louis. Mr. Wright is a member of the Merchant's Exchange and keeps in close touch with the general business interests of the city. He has been a member of the Democratic party since he attained his majority, but has never felt that his fealty to the regular party organization should dictate action not in harmony with his honest convictions. As a consequence of this independent proclivity, he acted with the gold standard wing of his party in the presidential campaign of 1896. He is an independent thinker also in religious matters, but is generous in his contributions to charitable and other enterprises which have for their object the betterment of the community in which he lives and the relief of the poor and needy. He is unmarried.

Wright, Thomas, merchant, was born January 27, 1841, in New York, son of Robert and Martha (Richards) Wright. Both his parents were natives of England, but came to this country in early life, the mother when she was only five years of age. Thomas Wright was reared in New York and obtained a good business education in the public schools of that city. He came West to St. Louis in the spring of 1866, and in April of that year, opened a cigar store at the corner of Third and Olive streets, at which he began selling at retail the finer brands of cigars. This little store soon became a place of resort for the older and wealthier citizens of St. Louis and it is still a kind of landmark in the neighborhood in which it is located. Mr. Wright's business prospered, and some years later he leased a block of ground at the corner of Eighth and Olive streets, and following the trend of trade westward, established his principal place of business at that location, retaining the old stand as a branch store. He continued to be actively engaged in this branch

[illegible] Avenue and Ninth street, [illegible] admirably arranged and [illegible] its [illegible] known carriage manufacturing [illegible] has since conducted its [illegible] business. In 1873 the [illegible] and Joseph F. Wright [illegible] of the company, a position [illegible] In the conduct of this [illegible] company he has shown [illegible] business capacity, [illegible] honored position [illegible] in St. Louis. [illegible] of the Merchants' [illegible] in close touch with the [illegible] of the city. He is [illegible] Democratic party [illegible] but has never let that [illegible] party organization [illegible] harmony with his [illegible] As a consequence of this [illegible] ability, he acted with the [illegible] of his party in the presidential [illegible] 1896. He is an independent [illegible] religious matters, but is generous [illegible] contributions to charitable and [illegible] which have for their object [illegible] of the community in which [illegible] relief of the poor and needy. [illegible] married [illegible]

Wright, Thomas, [illegible] January 27, 1841, in New York, [illegible] Wright. [illegible] were natives of England [illegible] family. The mother [illegible] was only two years of age. He was [illegible] in New York and received [illegible] business education in the public [illegible] of the city. He came West to St. Louis [illegible] spring of 1860, and in April of the [illegible] opened a cigar store at the corner of [illegible] at which he began [illegible] all the finer brands of cigars [illegible] soon became a place of [illegible] and wholesale citizens of St. L[illegible] It is still a kind of landmark in the [illegible] in which it is located. [illegible] business prospered, and some [illegible] a block of ground [illegible] Fifth and Olive streets, and [illegible] to erect a commodious establishment [illegible] the old stand as a [illegible] continued to be actively [illegible]

Joseph R. Wright

of trade until 1896, in which year he shifted the care and responsibility of managing the house to the shoulders of his brother, John Wright, and his two sons, who now conduct the business under the firm name of T. Wright & Co. In 1891, Mr. Wright purchased a tract of land on Union Avenue, running westward some two thousand feet, to the improvement of which he devoted much time and money during the years 1894 and 1895. His good taste and liberal expenditure of money in the ornamentation and improvement of this piece of ground has made it one of the handsomest suburbs of St. Louis, and many wealthy citizens have shown their appreciation of his foresight and enterprise by building palatial homes in the addition which he thus made to the city. Becoming a resident of St. Louis just after the civil war and in his young manhood, he may be said to have passed his entire business life in this city, and he has been witness to its greatest growth and development, contributing his full share to the results which have been achieved. During the war, he served in the Union Army and achieved well merited distinction in the service of his country. Enlisting as a private in the Forty-second Regiment of Volunteer Infantry, he won promotion from time to time until, when he was finally mustered out of the service, he held the brevet rank of lieutenant-colonel. March 3, 1868, he married, in New York, Miss Emilie Garrique, daughter of a prominent New York financier, who, at the time of his death, was president of the Germania Insurance Company, of that city.

Wright, Uriel, in his day, one of the most eminent of western criminal lawyers, was born in Virginia, in 1805 and died in Winchester, Virginia, in 1869. The family to which Wright belonged was closely allied to the Johnson and Barbour families which were among the most distinguished in the "Old Dominion". His early education was obtained under the private tutorage, and he was then sent to the United States Military Academy at West Point. He was a cadet at the Military Academy until his father's death after which he left that institution and began the study of law with Judge Barbour of Orange County, Virginia. This training for the legal profession was supplemented by a course of study at the law school of Winchester, Virginia. He married in 1833, and immediately afterward came west, settling in Marion County, in northeast Missouri. There he engaged in speculation in one of the promising town-sites of that region, with the result that he lost all the patrimony which he had brought with him to this state. He then entered more actively upon the practice of the profession for which he had fitted himself and also took an interest in politics and public affairs. Elected to the State Legislature of Missouri from Marion County, he acquired while serving in that body, a celebrity as an orator which extended throughout the State. At the end of his term of service as a legislator, he removed to St. Louis and soon became one of the most renowned advocates in practice at the Bar of this City. He had a natural fondness for the criminal practice and was almost immediately retained in a number of cases in which he carried away judges, juries and audiences alike, by his ardent eloquence. In his "Bench and Bar of Missouri" Judge Bay says of him: "Wright's oratory was sui generis: His words flowed from his lips like a placid stream; his voice was clear and musical, his invective scathing." Another writer says: "His eloquence, the beauty of his diction and the keenness of his logic were universally acknowledged. As a criminal lawyer, he prabably never had a superior at our Bar." The greatest genius is, however, sometimes allied with the saddest weeknesses. Wright, lacked will force, moral power and moral balance. On the heels of a denunciation of gambling, so fierce and yet so pathetic that men trembled and wept as they listened to it, he might be seen at a card table. His passion for gambling impaired his professional usefullness and blighted to some extent, what should have been an exceptionally brilliant career. By members of the old Bar, he was frequently alluded to as the "Prentiss of Missouri" and his marvelous eloquence and wonderful powers as an advocate seem to have justified the appellation. He was reared in the old Whig school of politics and was an ardent and active member of that party up to the time of its dissolution. When the secession issue was raised by the Southern States, he took strong ground against it and allied himself with the unconditional Union men of St. Louis. He was elected a delegate to the State Convention of 1861 by a very large majority and continued to combat secession and disunion until the capture of Camp Jack-

son by the forces under command of General Lyon, in May of 1861. This action, which he thought altogether uncalled for and which resulted according to his view in the unnecessary shedding of blood, aroused his indignation. He condemned it in the strongest terms and in a speech made from the steps of the Planters' House, he declared that "if Unionism meant such atrocious deeds as has been witnessed in St. Louis, he was no longer a Union man." Like General Sterling Price and many others in Missouri who had hoped that a conflict might be avoided, he then reached the conclusion that there was but one course open to him and that to cast his fortunes with the South. He accordingly entered the Confederate army and served throughout the war as a staff officer. When the war closed, he returned to St. Louis and resumed his practice in this city. The changed conditions, however, caused him to grow restless and dissatisfied and he removed to Winchester, Virginia, where the closing years of his life were passed. He continued to be held in kindly remembrance by the members of the St. Louis Bar and the action which they took immediately after his death evidenced their esteem for him personally and their admiration of his ability. In the series of resolutions adopted on that occasion, glowing tributes were paid to his genius as a lawyer and also to his literary culture. For some years, he wasz a regular contributor the the "Knickerbocker Magazine", and he was a polished and attractive writer as well as an orator of renown. With the beauties of Shakespeare, he was perfectly familiar, so much so indeed that he often unconsciously spoke in the language of that great author as if he were speaking in his own copious diction. Some of his speeches also evidenced his familiarity with the Greek poems of Sophocles and Euripides. In conversation he had the same unique combination of wit, talent, and solidity which made his forensic efforts to successful.

Wrisberg, William Charles, who has long been prominently identified with mining interests and who is one of the self made business men of St. Louis, was born November 25, 1848, in the town of Ehringhausen, in the landgraviate of Hessen, Germany. His parents were George E. and Anna Christina—Mueller—Wrisberg who came to the United States in 1854 landing at New Orleans and arriving at St. Louis on the 25th of November of that year. Mr. Wrisberg comes of a distinguished German family, his great grand father having been Heinrich August Wrisberg, the celebrated German anatomist and one of the founders of the University of Goettingen in the province of Hannover, Germany. Mr. Wrisberg was six years old when his parents established their home in St. Louis and he grew up in the City. What education he obtained was gotten in the public schools of St. Louis but on account of his father's death, he was compelled to leave school at the age of twelve years to contribute to the support of his mother and sister. He sold newspapers and other literature in St. Louis until the beginning of the Civil war and throughout the war was engaged in the same business, following the Union armies. That he took good care of his earnings is evidenced by the fact that when the war closed he had accumulated capital enough to enable him to establish himself in the mercantile business in St. Louis. He was thus engaged until 1884 when he disposed of this business to give his time to other interests. As early as 1876, he became identified with mining enterprises, operating first a coal mine on the southern border of what is now Forest Park. In 1881, he interested himself in the mining of fire clay at Cheltenham and was connected with this industry until 1890. In 1891, he engaged in gold and silver mining in Colorado and is still largely interested in that field of enterprise. Since 1890, he has also been interested in the lead and zinc mining industry of Southwest Missouri. At the present time, he is President of the American Gold Mining Company, of Ouray, Colorado; the Merchants' Gold Mining Co., of the same place; and the San Sebastian Mining and Milling Company, of Las Charcas, Mexico. Besides being at the head of these several corporations, he is a Director of the Hope Mutual Fire Insurance Co., of St. Louis and a Director also of the Scantic Gold Mining and Milling Co., of Colorado. The town of Wrisberg located on Sierra Blanca Mountain, Colorado, was named after him. This town at which a part of the property of the Scantic Mining & Milling Company, is located has an altitude of 11,150 feet and is one of the highest towns in the United States. Although he has never been in any sense a politician, Mr. Wrisberg is a staunch Republican in politics. His religious affiliations

N. Weisberg

are with the Evangelical church. May 15, 1873, he married Miss Katherine W. Rehm, of St. Louis. Their surviving children are William E., Charles G., Edward F., Albert F., Minnie K., Clara C., George O., Robert A., and Arthur P. Wrisberg.

Wuerpel, Edmund Henry, artist and art instructor, was born May 13, 1866, in St. Louis, son of Edmund M. and Mina (Taussig) Wuerpel. His father, who was born in Germany, came to this country when he was seventeen years of age and during the Civil war served in the Federal army and commanded a company of Home Guards. His mother was a native of Austria and a sister of the well known musician, Moritz Taussig and Dr. William Taussig of this City. His paternal grandfather, Moritz Wuerpel came of an old Dutch family and there is still a branch of the family in Antwerp, Holland. A love of music has been a prominent characteristic of both the Wuerpel and Taussig families and several members of each have achieved distinction in this branch of art. Mr. Wuerpel's earliest studies were pursued under the guidance of his eldest sister on his father's Ranch in Mexico. Later he attended a Spanish school in Mexico and after coming to St. Louis was for a year a pupil at Toensfeldt's Educational Institute. He then took the manual training course at Washington University and was graduated from that department with the highest honors being awarded the first "Sellew Medal". He afterwards entered the undergraduate department of Washington University with the intention of fitting himself for a Civil Engineer but was compelled to give up his studies, in his sophomore year, on account of ill health. After an interval of some years, he entered the St. Louis School of Fine Arts and from there went abroad and studied in the Julian Academy and the Ecole des Beaux Arts, in Paris under Bouguereau, Fleury, Ferrier, Constant, Aman Jean and others. He has also studied independently in the galleries of France, England, Germany, Holland, Belgium and Spain. In 1890, Mr. A. A. Anderson an American artist, residing in Paris conceived the idea of establishing an American Students Association, in Paris which had for its object the establishment of a club or a home life for American students in that City. Mr. Wuerpel was connected with this institution from the start and as long as he stayed abroad was more or less intimately connected with the enterprise. He was successively, Treasurer, Secretary, Vice-President and acting President of the Association and had occasion to meet many prominent and distinguished men of the day, among whom were both foreign and native painters, sculptors, statesmen, musicians, actors, writers and educators of all nations and spheres. He was selected by Professor Halsey C. Ives to fill the position of secretary to the Paris Advisory Board of the Department of Fine Arts of the World's Columbian Exposition, held at Chicago, in 1893. He accompanied Mr. Ives on many of his expeditions in behalf of his department and saw in this connection something of foreign courts, in Italy, Spain, Holland, Belgium and England and also pictures and works of art not usually seen by a student. During this time, he did much writing, contributing to magazines and newspapers on a variety of subjects. While abroad, he became acquainted with James McNeil Whistler, the famous artist, who has since been his intimate friend and who no doubt, greatly influenced him in his work as a painter and teacher. After his connection with the World's Fair ceased, he was induced by Professor Ives to accept the position of instructor of the "Life Classes" of the St. Louis School of Fine Arts, and he has since retained this connection with the Art School. He has been president of the St. Louis Association of Painters and Sculptors, treasurer of the St. Louis Art Students' Association and Delegate to and chairman of the St. Louis branch of the Society of Western Artists. He has ever been willing to give his best services to the cause of art, as writer, teacher and lecturer and has delivered addresses before the Self-culture Club, the Wage-earners' Club, the Novel Club and the Wednesday Club of St. Louis and has also aided in the successful conduct of the Fine Arts Department of the St. Louis Exposition. June 25, 1895, Professor Wuerpel married Miss Minnie Clay Johnson, daughter of Stephen Johnson and niece of Henry Clay Fierce of St. Louis. Mrs. Wuerpel was a student at the St. Louis School of Fine Arts in 1889, when she became acquainted with her future husband.

Wolff, Edward B., one of the most prominent of the active business men of St.

Louis, was born September 6, 1856, in St. Louis, son of Marcus A. and Eliza J. Wolff, the first named of whom was born May 14, 1831, and died July 14, 1891. The mother, who was born February 8, 1836, is still living in St. Louis. Mr. Wolff obtained his academic education in the public schools and at Washington University, of St. Louis, and then matriculated in St. Louis Law School, from which institution he was graduated in 1880. He was admitted to the bar February 20, 1880, but after practicing for a time, turned his attention to the real estate business, with which he has been prominently identified since 1885. During the years which have elapsed since that time, he has engaged in many important real estate transactions, and the M. A. Wolff Real Estate Company, of which he was president, was one of the most widely known institutions of its kind in the West. Personally, Mr. Wolff has wielded a large influence in real estate circles, and that he has enjoyed the high esteem of his contemporaries in that field of enterprise is evidenced by the fact that in 1897 he was honored with the presidency of the Real Estate Exchange of St. Louis. He is also identified with the manufacturing interests of the city as a large stockholder in the Padfield Wood and Iron Nut Lock Company, and as president of that corporation. An active member of the Mercantile and Jockey Clubs, he was secretary of the first named Club during 1896 and 1897, and is now a member of its board of directors; and during the year 1896 he was chairman of the House Committee of the Jockey Club. In politics, he is a Democrat, and his religious affiliations are with the Methodist Church. He is connected with fraternal organizations as a member of the Legion of Honor and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. October 19, 1887, he married Miss Gail Yourtee, of Cinncinnati, Ohio, and has one daughter living.

Wyman, Edward, L. L. D.—No educator was so well known in his lifetime or left such an indellible imprint upon the lives of a large number of the present—as well as the previous generation of business men of St. Louis as the subject of this sketch. For fifty-two years he never relaxed his intense interest in the cause of popular education, during which time he was chiefly and deservedly known as the leading spirit in the cultivation and training of youth, not only in the city of St. Louis, but in the State of Missouri. There were two periods in the life of Professor Wyman, of a few years each, when, under the advice of his physician, he rested from his professional labors—which will be mentioned later—and sought avocations less sedentary. But during such interims he still gave his services to the cause of education by accepting election as a member of the Board of Directors of the St. Louis Public Schools, serving as such in 1849, 1850, 1851, 1852, 1858, 1860-61, 1861-62, occupying the position of president of the board in 1850 and from 1860 to 1862, inclusive. To his untiring energy during these periods, in the practical management of the public schools of St. Louis, is the present perfected system more indebted than to any other cause. Professor Wyman was also appointed and served as curator of the University of the State of Missouri at Columbia, and was as equally active and devoted to the educational interests of the State as to those of the schools of St. Louis. In recognition of such services and of his abilities as an educator, the University conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws. He was also a member of the Board of Trustees of Shurtleff College, situated in Upper Alton, Illinois—in the development and success of which institution he also took an interested part. But his chief claim to fame as a Preceptor was in connection with the three institutions founded by him and operated under his own immediate supervision. They were as follows: English and Classical High School, founded in 1843; City University, founded in 1861; Wyman Institute, founded in 1879.

Edward Wyman was born in Charlestown, Massachusetts, April 24, 1815, his ancestors—paternal and maternal—being among the earliest settlers of the State, and of Colonial and Revolutionary fame. He was educated in the public schools of his native town and was graduated from Amherst College in 1835. His immediate appointment to service in the Boston Public Schools followed. Therein his success was so marked that he was placed in charge of the Mayhew School of that city, and although flattering inducements were offered him to remain in that service, he yielded to a desire for the West, and was, in 1836, instrumental in the founding of the Hillsboro—Illinois—Academy, which he conducted for seven years. In 1843 he came to St. Louis and established on Fourth Street, near the corner of

Edmund

[illegible] Street [illegible]

[illegible] Parents [illegible]

[illegible] St. Louis, and the [illegible] Law School, [illegible] graduated in 188[illegible] admitted to the bar February 20, 188[illegible] practice [illegible] which he has been prominently identified since 188[illegible] During the year which [illegible] the name he has shown of in many respects [illegible] the Mercantile Club, of which he was one of the [illegible] in 188[illegible] In the Mercantile Club [illegible] Mr. Wyman has [illegible] a large [illegible] social circles, and [illegible] his [illegible] in the [illegible] of the Club [illegible] the [illegible] 1887 he was [illegible] the [illegible] Club Exchange [illegible] 188[illegible] [illegible] with the [illegible] interests of the city as a large [illegible] the Fire Fall Wood and Iron Sub[illegible] [illegible] and as president of the [illegible] of the Literary [illegible] Club, he was secretary of the first [illegible] Club during [illegible] and 1887, and is a member of its board of directors; and the year [illegible] was chairman of the committee of the Indoor Club. In [illegible] is a Democrat, and [illegible] the Methodist Church. He is connected with many [illegible] organizations as a member of the Legion of Honor and the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. October [illegible] 188[illegible] he married Miss [illegible] Nourse, of Cincinnati, Ohio, and has one daughter [illegible]

Wyman, Edward, A. B., D. — No citizen [illegible] is more well known, or has [illegible] on the lives of a large number of the [illegible] as well as the [illegible] generation of business men of St. Louis as the subject of this sketch. For forty-two years he never relaxed his interest [illegible] cause of popular education, during which time he was highly and deservedly known as the living spirit in the cultivation and training of youth, not only in the city of St. Louis, but in the State of Missouri. [illegible] were two periods in the [illegible] of a [illegible] of the physician, [illegible] which [illegible] have [illegible] such [illegible] as a member of the board of [illegible] of the St. Louis [illegible] 1849, 1850, 1851, 1852, [illegible] 1861-62, comprising the [illegible] of the board in 1850 and from [illegible] In his unfailing [illegible] of the public schools of St. Louis [illegible] protected [illegible] course. Prior to [illegible] and served as curator of [illegible] State of Missouri at [illegible] was as equally active and [illegible] educational interests of the State [illegible] of the schools of St. Louis. In [illegible] services [illegible] of his [illegible] the University conferred upon him the Honorary Degree of Doctor of Laws. He was [illegible] of the board of trustees of [illegible] seminary in Upper Alton, [illegible] adequate and successful [illegible] He also took an interest in [illegible] relation to some as a Preceptor [illegible] with the three institutions [illegible] operated under his own [illegible] They were as follows: [illegible] High School, [illegible] Academy, founded in 18[illegible] [illegible] founded in 1879.

Edward Wyman was born in [illegible] Massachusetts, April 21, 18[illegible] his [illegible] paternal and maternal—being among the earliest settlers of the State, and of Colonial and Revolutionary fame. He was educated in the public schools of his native town [illegible] graduated from Amherst College in 18[illegible] immediate appointment to service in the St. Louis Public Schools followed. The promptness was so marked that he was put [illegible] course of the Mayhew School [illegible] although flattering inducements were [illegible] him to remain in that service, he [illegible] for the West, and was [illegible] instrumental in the founding of the [illegible] Academy, which he [illegible] years. In 1843 he came to St. Louis [illegible] Fourth Street, from the [illegible]

Edward Wyman

Olive, "E. Wyman's English and Classical High School." His success in this, as in all similar undertakings, was phenomenal. Rapidly outgrowing the space employed—now covered by the Continental Bank Building—he removed to more spacious quarters, occupying the upper floors of the southeast corner of Fourth and Chestnut Streets. From thence he was again obliged to move on account of growing numbers, and in 1849 he removed into a building erected by him for the purpose. This building was named the "Odeon," but was more popularly known as "Wyman's Hall," and was situated on Market Street, midway between Fourth and Fifth Streets on the south side. The upper floors of this building were designed for and comprehended a complete equipment for Professor Wyman's "English and Classical High School." The second floor was arranged as a place for public entertainments. For many years this "Hall" was the only popular resort for transient exhibitions. Jenny Lind sang there. "Tom Thumb" was first exhibited there by P. T. Barnum. Kossuth lectured in the hall. Every concert-troupe, panorama, lecturer or other respectable novelty that came to St. Louis used "Wyman's Hall." The school, occupying the floors above, had at this time an enrollment of between four hundred and five hundred pupils—and at this date—1899—there are a number of these living who will recall the various "treats" Professor Wyman arranged for his school. He never lost an opportunity to afford pleasure for his pupils—and those opportunities were very frequent. Jenny Lind sang for the school, and in response the school sang for her. Tom Thumb walked through the aisles of the large assembly room, shaking hands with the boys and otherwise amusing them. In such manner and otherwise Professor Wyman constantly kept in touch with the hearts of his pupils. A characteristic feature of this school was the order maintained during sessions by its principal. The deportment and habits instilled in the school room identified Professor Wyman's pupils on the street and at home. His discipline was strict, but not necessarily severe. "Order" and "obedience" were his watchwords. Hence some wayward youths who could or would not be restrained by parental oversight were sent to his school to be trained and correctly guided by him. Intuitively he read a boy's disposition from the start, and with a faculty seldom if ever equaled, he at once inspired the wayward youth with a love of truth and knowledge and to a genuine development of ambition and manliness. Occasionally with some his discipline was necessarily severe—but as it was administered with uniformly correct judgment, with firmness yet with kindness, its subject seldom harbored feelings other than of respect, and ultimate approval and love. The "esprit de corps" of this school was therefore very marked. To the mental development of Professor Wyman's scholars was his principal attention given, to which end the very best of instructors were employed, and thoroughness exacted of all. This school was conducted until 1853, when by reason of ill-health, as already stated, Professor Wyman retired to commercial life. Education, however, was a passion with Edward Wyman, and in 1861 he could not resist renewing his experience which had before been so successful. He accordingly opened the "City University," situated on the northeast corner of Pine and Sixteenth Streets. All the features of Professor Wyman's "English and Classical High School" were to be found in his "City University" with this addition—the entire enrollment of pupils were uniformed, thoroughly instructed in military marching and evolutions and to a limited extent in the manual or arms. Three (3) complete companies, each having a full quota of officers, elected by its own members, according to United States Army Regulations, appeared frequently in parade upon the streets of St. Louis. They were preceded by a drum and fife corps, and bore the University banner upon which was inscribed the University motto, "Palma non sine Pulvere." This was in the early days of the Civil War. Amongst the members of this military corps were dozens of young men who were by reason of birth deeply attached in sentiment to the cause of the Confederacy. Professor Wyman was himself a strong Unionist, yet allowed no political or sectional discussions amongst his scholars. As the City University Corps never appeared bearing the Federal flag, the press of the city, through some malicious instigation, attacked the organization as disloyal. It was declared in the press the corps would not march under the stars and stripes. To those only who are able to appreciate the intense feeling of the young men of the South during those days and who can recall the violent antipathy of

such to the stars and stripes—to those only will the significance of their action on this occasion be understood. The loyalty of their school was questioned—this involved the loyalty of the principal, who was by all known to be a strong Unionist. Without hesitation they unanimously volunteered to present themselves and parade in public under the "Stars and Stripes"—although it was due, as afterwards explained, only to the loyalty to and love of Professor Wyman. Many of these young men afterward took an active part with their friends in the war. Professor Wyman maintained this University until 1867, in which year the enrollment reached over six hundred scholars, and he was again forced to a less sedentary life.

It was twelve years later, 1879, when Professor Wyman again determined to return to his chosen profession. In that year he founded what he always spoke of as his crowning success—the "Wyman Institute," at Upper Alton, Illinois. This was a home school for boys. The accommodations were limited to about fifty, and as the demand for admission was largely in excess of numbers desired, Professor Wyman accepted only such young men as already bore good characters. There they led an ideal home-school life upon an estate of fifty acres, with every facility provided for their comfort, enjoyment and improvement. Professor Wyman's desire, frequently expressed, that he might "die in the harness" was fulfilled April 30, 1888. For a number of years before the close of Edward Wyman's life he was in receipt of many letters and visits from former pupils, which in themselves were ample rewards for his labors in their behalf. The entire enrollment of his scholars numbered thousands, in some cases including two and even three generations. He possessed the happy faculty of remembering every one of these in after life and at sight calling them instantly by name. At the time of his death a reunion of these men—"Edward Wyman's Boys" they called themselves—was being planned, to which he looked forward with great pleasure. An impromptu gathering after his death was held, at which resolutions were passed which included the following: "His efforts in the noble work of past and coming generations have left an indellible impress throughout the West."

"His energy, geniality and good cheer were a perpetual inspiration to his pupils, and they regarded him quite as much as a friend, father and companion as an instructor."

Wyman, Henry Purkitt, was born in Hillsboro, Montgomery County, Illinois, October 25, 1841, son of Edward and Elizabeth Frances (Hadley) Wyman, the father a native of Charlestown, Massachusetts and the mother of Boston. Mr. Wyman was brought to St. Louis by his parents when he was two years old and his home has ever since been in this city. His father, Edward Wyman, was a life-long and conspicuously successful educator of boys and young men, establishing and maintaining in St. Louis for nearly forty years "Wyman's English and Classical High School," the fame and usefulness of which far eclipsed that of all other similar schools in the West. Its graduates have numbered thousands of young men whose training and tutelage have made their mark upon the progress and enlightenment of the Mississippi Valley. Henry P. Wyman completed a High School course of study at sixteen years of age and then began his business career in a prominent wholesale grocery and commission house, where he was employed until the beginning of the Civil War. He then entered the service of the Federal Government, acting as chief clerk in the Transportation, Quartermaster's department throughout the war and showing marked ability in the conduct of transportation affairs. In 1867 he was appointed special Deputy Collector of Customs under Collector Samuel M. Breckinridge, and his efficiency and faithfulness in that responsible position caused him to be retained in it during the successive administrations of Collectors Breckinridge, Coste, Fox, Long and St. Gem. His services in the Custom House covered a period of fourteen years, during which his management of its affairs made it a recognized model for efficiency and accuracy. He was the originator and chief promoter of the "Direct Importation Law," which, in 1870, inaugurated the facilities of direct importation to inland cities. In 1880 he resigned from the Customs service and was elected secretary and treasurer of the St. Louis & New Orleans Transportation Co., a strong corporation formed for the purpose of carrying grain in bulk from St. Louis to Europe by way of the river and New Orleans. The directory and stockholders of this corporation comprised leading merchants of St. Louis and capitalists

Wyman, Henry Purkitt. [illegible]

Henry P. Wyman

Woman Wears Pocketbook

Henry P. Wyman

of New York, of whom were Jay Gould, Russell Sage and Seligmann & Co. The company was phenomenally successful and rapidly increased the number of its steamers, barges and other carrying craft until at the close of 1881 it merged its business with that of the Mississippi Valley Transportation Co., the new corporation taking the name "St. Louis & Mississippi Valley Transportation Co., and having a paid-up capital of $2,000,000. This corporation, of which Mr. Wyman has always been the energetic and efficient secretary, has been the chief factor in making St. Louis an export grain market, and contributes largely to the prosperity and renown of the city. Mr. Wyman has been intimately connected with the educational progress of the city since 1888, succeeding his father, Professor Edward Wyman, in the general management of the Wyman Institute—now widely known as the Western Military Academy—at Upper Alton, Illinois, and being part proprietor of this model school at the present time. He is also secretary and treasurer of the Lindenwood Female College at St. Charles, Missouri, one of the oldest and best institutions of its kind in the State. His church relations have always been with the Presbyterian denomination, and for many years he has been a ruling elder in the First Presbyterian Church of St. Louis, the oldest Protestant Church organization west of the Mississippi River. He takes special pride in the patriotic and historical societies of the day and is a charter member and treasurer of both the "Society of Colonial Wars" and the "Society of Sons of the Revolution," his eligibility to membership in both these societies being clear by right of the services of quite a number of his paternal and maternal ancestors, which are duly recorded in the Massachusetts archives of the New England Colonial Wars and the War of the Revolution. He traces his ancestry to Saxon origin as remote as the ninth century, the family being native to Leicestershire and later to County Herts, England. The first of the family of record in America were Francis and John Wyman, brothers, whose names are signed to the "town orders" of Woburn, Massachusetts, bearing date of 1640. The elder brother, Francis, was the progenitor of the branch of the family to which Henry P. Wyman belongs. This immigrant ancestor was a prosperous tanner with a town-house in Woburn and a country house five miles distant, the last named building having been erected about the year 1642. It remained in possession of the family until about sixty years ago and was famous for having sheltered John Hancock and Samuel Adams, the Revolutionary patriots, in their flight from Concord in 1775. This house is standing at the present time—1899—and its frame appears as sound as when erected, more than two hundred and fifty years ago. The gravestone which marks the last resting-place of Francis Wyman is still to be seen in Woburn Graveyard with its quaint carvings and inscriptions, dated 1699.

Henry P. Wyman married in 1863 Miss Annie E. Leigh, daughter of Professor Edwin Leigh (a noted scholar and scientist), and three sons and one daughter have been born of their union.

Wyman, Walter, physician and surgeon-general of the Marine-Hospital Service, of the United States, was born in St. Louis, August 17, 1848, and is of New England descent, the son of Professor Edward Wyman who was prominently known in the West as an educator. He was graduated from the City University of St. Louis in 1866, and from Amherst College, Massachusetts, in 1870, receiving the degree of A. B., and later the degree of A. M. He graduated from the St. Louis Medical College in 1873. In 1897 he was granted the degree of LL. D., by the Western University of Pennsylvania.

Immediately after graduating in medicine from the St. Louis Medical College he served as assistant physician of the City Hospitals of St. Louis for two years, was engaged in private practice one year, and then entered the Marine-Hospital Service in 1876 as assistant surgeon and was placed in charge of the St. Louis Marine Hospital. While here he paid special attention to the diseases incident to the exposure of the deck hands and firemen on the river steamers and wrote reports upon the same which were published in the annual reports of the Marine-Hospital Service.

On being transferred to the charge of the Marine-Hospital Service at Cincinnati in 1879 he continued his interest in the welfare of the boatmen and prepared an exhaustive report on the hardships of the deck hands on western rivers, which was read before the Cincinnati Literary Club of which he was a member. This article attracted wide notice at the time, but not until after he became surgeon-general of

the Marine-Hospital Service was he able to bring about any amelioration of their condition. This he finally accomplished by causing a law to be passed by Congress, requiring all western steamboats to provide quarters, properly sheltered from the wind and heated, for the protection of the deck hands from the weather, having first demonstrated through reports from officers and from his own observations the numerous cases of preventable disease which were due to unnecessary exposure.

In 1881 he was surgeon of the Revenue Cutter "S. P. Chase," the cadet ship, on her annual cruise to Spain and the Azores.

From Cincinnati he was trasferred to the charge of the service in Baltimore, where he remained on duty a period of three years, at the close of which he spent several months abroad in study, principally in Vienna. While in Baltimore he called attention to the horrible cruelties imposed upon the seamen employed upon the schooners engaged in the oyster trade, and later caused to be established a hospital ship for their relief and subsequently opened several stations on Chesapeake Bay to meet their immediate necessities.

At the close of his term of service in Baltimore he was transferred in 1885 to New York and placed in charge of the largest hospital in the service, located on Staten Island. Besides the professional care of the patients he gave special attention to the administrative features of a marine hospital and contributed a valuable report thereon which has been the basis of subsequent regulations pertaining to Marine Hospital administration.

In 1888 he was ordered to Washington as Medical Purveyor and Chief of the Quarantine Division of the service and later took charge of the publication of the weekly abstracts of sanitary reports now entitled the Public Health Reports. In his official capacity he made a number of inspections of the quarantine stations on the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, and also visited Habana to familiarize himself with the local conditions of this perennial menace to the health of the United States.

He was appointed Supervising Surgeon-General of the United States Marine-Hospital Service by President Harrison on June 1, 1891, succeeding the late Dr. J. B. Hamilton who resigned.

Soon after Dr. Wyman was appointed Surgeon-General the epidemic of cholera in Europe caused great uneasiness in the United States, particularly when, in the fall of 1892, immigrant vessels infected with Cholera were being forwarded with reckless indifference from the cholera infected port of Hamburg to New York. Some means of stopping this procedure without the formal proclamation of the President suspending immigration became necessary. The National Quarantine laws at the time gave but little direct power but Dr. Wyman conceived a plan to utilize the quarantine act of 1878, which authorizes the Government to assist State and Local quarantines, by assisting them to the extent of detaining all vessels bringing immigrants for a period of twenty days at the port of arrival, it being found that all the State laws permitted this excessive detention, which, it was hoped, would for the time check, if not entirely prevent immigration altogether. The situation was so critical that President Harrison, who was on vacation, came to Washington especially to meet it, and promptly issued a circular which had been prepared by Surgeon-General Wyman. The effect was all that was desired. The steamship companies ceased to bring Cholera laden vessels to the United States, and the danger of having New York harbor filled with floating pest houses was averted. The following year Congress passed the National Quarantine Law wisely extending the scope and powers of the Marine- Hospital Service and giving to the Surgeon-General the execution of the quarantine laws and regulations. Special apprehension was felt because heretofore every epidemic of Cholera in Europe had been followed in due course of time by its extension to the United States, and an epidemic in the United States in 1893 would have caused the failure of the World's Columbian Exposition.

As soon as the law was passed the regulations under it were quickly formulated. Under Dr. Wyman's supervision a new feature of quarantine, providing for the detail of Medical Officers to foreign ports to serve in the offices of the consuls and to enforce necessary sanitary measures abroad, was promptly inaugurated, and uniform regulations for all ports of the United States, which heretofore had been impossible, were promulgated, and as a result the threatened epidemic was warded off.

Dr Walter Wyman
Surgeon General
U.S. Marine-Hospital Service

During the Spanish-American war the quarantine measures necessary to prevent the introduction of contagious disease with the returning troops from Cuba and Porto Rico were all suggested and put in force by Surgeon-General Wyman, acting under authority of the Secretary of War. He quickly established at Montauk Point a most complete maritime quarantine establishment and his plans were effectively and quickly carried out. By direction of the President and under orders of the War Department the maritime quarantine of the Marine-Hospital Service has also been extended to all ports of Cuba and Porto Rico and the quarantine officers of the Marine-Hospital Service have complete quarantine control of vessels and passengers leaving those islands for the United States as well as the measure necessary to prevent the introduction of disease into the islands.

In his official capacity Surgeon-General Wyman has been called upon to suppress a number of outbreaks of epidemic disease, and the efforts of himself and the officers acting under him have been markedly successful. The methods to be employed he has reduced to a practical scientific specialty, requiring carefully prepared plans and attention to details involving the most arduous executive labor. One of his greatest aims, as shown in numerous reports, addresses, and contributions to magazines, is to bring about a total elimination of yellow fever from the seaports of the West Indies and South America by demanding proper sanitation on the part of the several governments in control of these ports, his demand being that inasmuch as the great scourge of yellow fever is always imported, the United States should require of its neighbors such measures as will cause it to disappear from their ports.

The Marine-Hospital Service, which, until Congress shall further legislate, is practically the successor to the National Board of Health, has control of twenty large Marine Hospitals, and one hundred and twenty relief stations where patients are treated in special hospitals; fifty thousand sailors are treated annually; it has fourteen United States Quarantine Stations; gives relief not only to sailors of the United States merchant marine but to the Life-Saving Service, Lighthouse Service, and the vessels of the Engineer Department of the Army; examines all pilots for color blindness; treats the officers and crews of the Revenue-Cutter Service; has charge of the medical inspection of all immigrants arriving in the United States; publishes weekly a pamphlet entitled "Public Health Reports," containing sanitary information from all parts of the world; conducts a well equipped laboratory for the scientific investigation of disease; and in many other ways serves as a guardian of the public health. Among the most recent additions to its duties is an investigation authorized by Congress with regard to Leprosy in the United States; the scientific investigation of the true nature of yellow fever by a commission of its officers detailed by the President for a continuous study of this disease in Habana; and the establishment of a sanitarium for the treatment of consumptives at Fort Stanton, New Mexico, an abandoned military reservation, containing sixteen square miles, where, under the most favorable climatic conditions the most recent scientific methods of the treatment of this disease will be prosecuted among the patients of the Marine-Hospital Service removed from the various hospitals of the service to this sanitarium.

The service is a bureau of the Treasury Department, but in times of war receives into its hospitals by direction of the President the sick and wounded of the Army and Navy.

Surgeon-General Wyman has been a frequent contributor to the Medical Press and magazines upon the subjects relating to his field of duty. He is a member of the Society of Colonial Wars and the Society of the Sons of the Revolution, is identified with the principal medical associations of the United States, and has membership in a number of scientific and social clubs, such as the Cosmos, Metropolitan, Academy of Sciences, National Geographical Society and other associations in the city of Washington.

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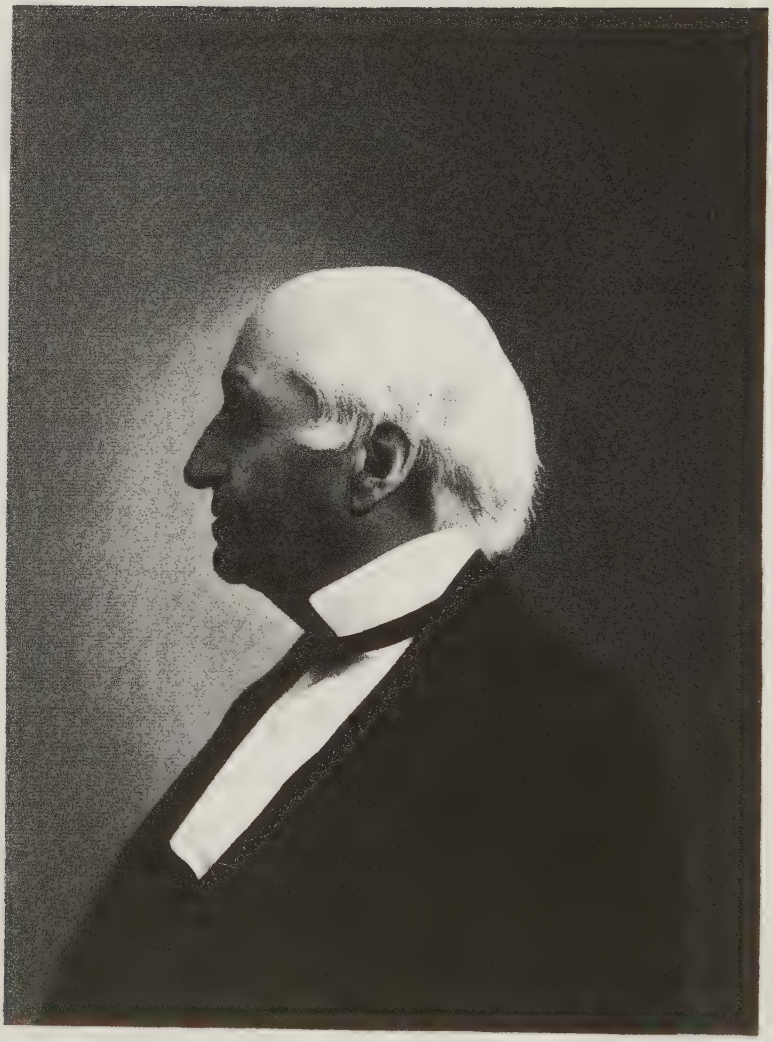
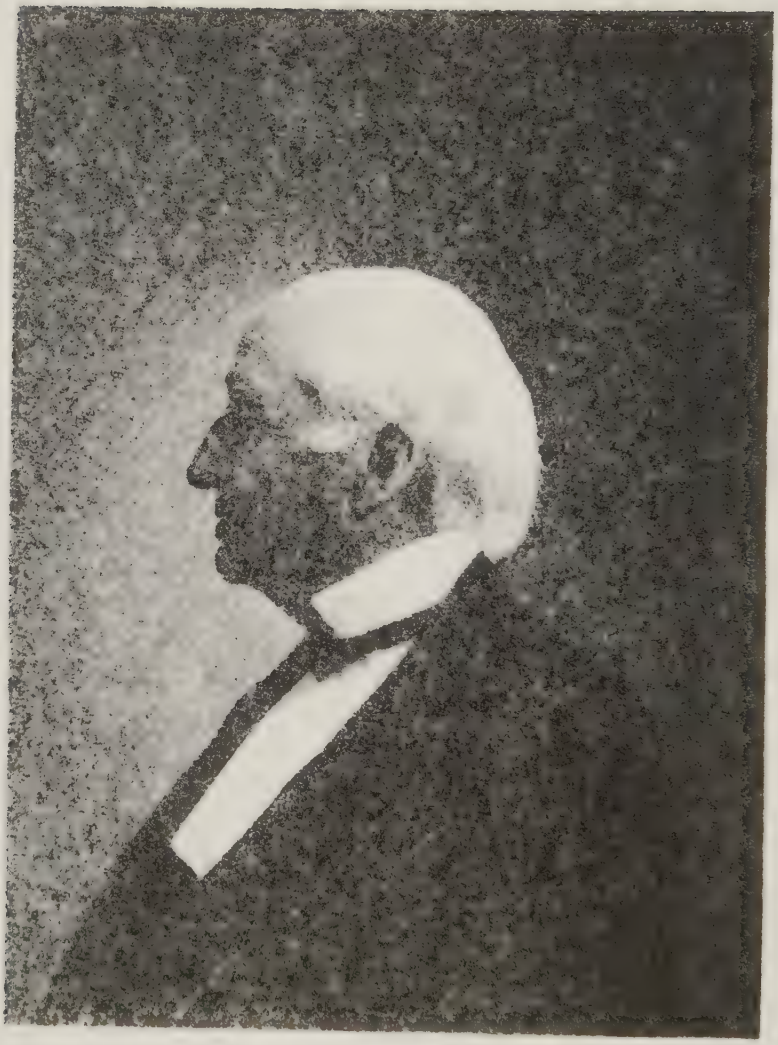
Yacht Club.—The St. Louis Yacht Club was organized in 1893, and incorporated October 30, 1894, for the purpose of "promoting yachting on the Mississippi River and its tributaries, encouraging the study of the science of naval architecture, providing for and conducting yacht races and regattas and other aquatic amusements, contests and exhibitions." The first officers were J. B. Hickman, Commodore; H. H. Culver, Rear Commodore; W. C. Mason, Secretary; C. F. Mulkey, Treasurer. The boat house with the Secretary's office was located at the foot of Keokuk Street. The club usually had from fifteen to twenty-five boats or more, at a time, the property of the Club or its members. Among them were the Diana, a steam stern-wheeler, the Vanguard, a sloop, which was crushed by the ice, the Myrtle, a sloop, the Modoc and the Owl, both sloops, the Owl being transformed into the Three Friends, the Itasca, a gasoline launch, the Joe, a sloop, the Dreadnaught, sunk by the ice, the Tomboy, and a twin screw launch, which was wrecked by the high water at Cairo. The Club had its principal contests with the Illini Yacht Club at Illini Island, five miles above Alton. These races excited a good deal of interest, and a high spirit prevailed among the members of the St. Louis Club until the cyclone of May, 1896 destroyed its boats. It was disbanded shortly after the disaster.

Yarnall, Mordecai, physician, was born September 19, 1842, in Wheeling, West Virginia, son of John J. and Susan E. Yarnall. He is of English extraction in both the paternal and maternal lines, and his ancestors on both sides were among the colonists who settled in America prior to the war of the Revolution. His immigrant ancestor in the paternal line was Francis Yarnall, a Quaker, who came from the village of Claines, Worcestershire, England, in 1684, and settled in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Mordecai Yarnall, one of the sons of this immigrant ancestor, removed to Winchester, Virginia, and his son John J. Yarnall, one of the heroes who helped to win Perry's famous victory on Lake Erie, settled in Wheeling, West Virginia, where Dr. Yarnall was born. When Commodore Perry sent his report of the battle and the victory on Erie's waters to the Secretary of the navy, he wrote as follows: "When I went aboard the "Niagara," I left the "Lawrence" in charge of Lieutenant John J. Yarnall, who, I was convinced, from the bravery already displayed by him, would do what would comport with the honor of the flag." History records that this young naval officer did not disappoint his commander, but manned his own guns after every man in his command had been either killed or disabled. For this unusual display of heroism the State of New York awarded him a massive gold medal, impressively inscribed; Pennsylvania presented him with a silver medal commending his bravery; and Virginia, his native State, presented him with a sword, bearing this inscription: "In testimony of the undaunted gallantry of Lieutenant John J. Yarnall, of the United States Ship "Lawrence," under Commodore Perry, in the capture of the English fleet, the State of Virginia bestows this sword." The father of Dr. Yarnall, also named John J. Yarnall, received a military education at West Point, but being a man of wealth, did not enter the army. After his marriage, he resided at Wheeling, and there Dr. Yarnall was reared and educated. At the begining of the civil war, he entered the Confederate military service as a private soldier in Company G., of the Twenty-seventh Regiment of Virginia Volunteer Infantry, which became a part of the famous "Stonewall Brigade." Later, he was promoted to the captaincy of a company of skirmishers and sharp-shooters, which he commanded for two years. When the war ended, he came to St. Louis and began the study of medicine, which he completed in 1867, receiving his doctor's degree from St. Louis Medical College. He then began the practice of his profession and for nearly twenty years was associated in a professional partnership with the late Dr. T. L. Papin, of this city. He has been in continuous practice in the city for more than thirty years and has earned a prominent place among his contemporaries by his successful professional labor.



James E. Yeatman



Yeaman, William Pope.—Anything like a fair and full sketch of Baptist affairs in St. Louis and Missouri would be incomplete without frequent mention of Rev. W. Pope Yeaman, D. D. This distinguished divine was born in Kentucky in 1832. Early in life he chose the profession of law and pursued his studies for that calling in the office of his uncle, Rev. John L. Helm. At the age of nineteen, he was admitted to the bar and in a career of nine years gained for himself an honored reputation and a lucrative practice. Prompted by highest convictions of duty he sacrificed his brilliant prospects in a secular career and entered the pulpit. His services as a preacher were eagerly called for at Covington and other prominent places, until his eloquence attracted attention from a distance. In 1867 he accepted a call to the Central Baptist Church of New York City, where he took high rank as an orator and platform speaker. Though tempted by flattering offers to remain in the East, he pined for the larger freedom and the stimulating activity of the West, from whose energy his ambitious spirit had caught its rapid gait. At the call of the Third Baptist Church, of this City, he came west in 1870 and became a prominent factor in the affairs of his denomination, not only in the city itself, but throughout the State and the West. Under his eloquent ministry the church, then located at Fourteenth and Clark Avenue, grew rapidly in strength and prominence. For six years he continued in this pulpit and resigned it at length only because he felt himself under obligation to engage in wider activities. Meantime he became for a while editor and owner of the Central Baptist, the denominational organ of the state, and later he served for three years as chancellor of William Jewell College. While still in St. Louis he organized the Garrison Avenue, now the Delmar Avenue Baptist Church, which is coming to be one of the strongest churches in the city. He seized in advance the growing opportunities of the West End and joined in a movement which doubled its strength by reason of its timliness. In 1877 he was chosen as presiding officer of the Missouri Baptist General Association, and for twenty years he presided with marked ability and fairness over that large body. At the end of twenty years, a tenure unparalleled in that office, he declined re-election and retired with the highest esteem of every member of the body. Commonly there was no opposition candidate for the office and he hardly ever failed of receiving every vote cast. He is still a member of the Board of State Missions, and was for several years superintendent of State Missions. He is now living quietly on a farm near Columbia, giving himself to literary work and enjoying his well earned "otium cum dignitate."

Dr. Yeaman is a man of remarkable natural ability. His presence on the platform is commanding. With stalwart body, massive head and deliberate eye, he invites the attention and confidence of an audience before he has spoken a word. His mind is pre-eminently logical and philosophical. He revels in the dissection of abstruse problems of civil and divine law, and few men can grasp more readily the gist and bearings of a general proposition. His thought moves steadily and directly forward with a full command of both flanks in its progess. One is impressed with the rapidity and correctness with which he thinks on the platform. The graces of his oratory are natural. There is no artifice or betrayal of special training in his manner. He is doubly powerful because perfectly at ease. His ministry in this city resulted in the laying of broad foundations and in drawing to him as his helpers a body of men who became deeply rooted and grounded in the faith and purposes which he preached.

Yeatman, James E., banker and philanthopist, was born August 27, 1818, in Bedford County, Tennessee. He came of good family, enjoyed excellent educational advantages, and began life a young man of fine attainments and superior business capacity. After having been connected for some time with an iron foundry at Cumberland, Tennessee, he came to St. Louis in 1842 and established here a branch of what was at that time a widely-known and prosperous Nashville iron house. In 1850 he embarked in the commission business in this city, and the same year became identified with the banking business as one of the founders of the Merchants' Bank, which subsequently became the Merchants' National Bank. In 1860 he retired from the commission business to become president of the bank he had helped to establish. For thirty-five years thereafter he was closely identified with the growth and development of this great banking house, in later years shifting a portion of his responsibility to other

shoulders and accepting the vice-presidency of the bank. Throughout his business career he has enjoyed the highest esteem of those with whom he has been brought into contact, and his recognized public probity and integrity have caused him to be regarded as an ideal man of affairs. During all the years that he has ben a resident of St. Louis he has been known as a large-minded, philanthropic gentleman. He was first president of the Mercantile Library Association, helped to establish Bellefontaine Cemetery, and was first president of the Board of Trustees of the Asylum for the Blind. Washington University, the chief educational institution of St. Louis, has been, from the start, an object of his solicitude, and he is entitled to a large share of the credit for the building up of this institution. He was the ardent friend of the earliest railroad enterprises projected in St. Louis, and the Ohio & Mississippi Railway Company was especially indebted to him for valuable services of various kinds. Not only has he rendered to the city services which entitle him to the lasting gratitude of the people of St. Louis, but his usefulness has made itself felt in a broader field, and the whole country is his debtor for services rendered during the Civil War. Writing of his labors in this connection, a local historian says: "Throughout the trying period preceding and during the Civil War, Mr. Yeatman was a strenuous supporter of the Union, but labored earnestly for peace and reconciliation. His mother's second husband was John Bell, of Tennessee, the candidate for President of the United States on the Union ticket in 1860, and Mr. Yeatman belonged to the Union school in politics. When war could no longer be avoided, he strove to avert its horrors from Missouri, and was deputed by some of the most loyal and honored citizens of St. Louis to accompany Hon. H. R. Gamble to Washington to lay the situation in Missouri before President Lincoln. General Harney was then in command of the Department of the West, and his policy was the subject of much contention before the President. Messrs. Yeatman and Gamble were firmly persuaded that it was the only one that would lead to a peaceful solution of the problem, but they failed to impress Mr. Lincoln with this view, and General Harney was soon removed and the vigorous counsels of Frank P. Blair's party adopted by the Government. Mr. Gamble, subsequently as Provincial Governor, served the State and the country through a period of unexampled difficulties with great ability, while Mr. Yeatman performed the most arduous and self-sacrificing labor in connection with the Western Sanitary Commission, which was called into existence by General Fremont in September, 1861, in order to mitigate the horrors of the war then actually in progress in Msisouri, as well as in the more Southern States. As previously stated, Mr. Yeatman was president of the Commission, and is universally conceded to have been its guiding spirit throughout the war. Indeed, from the very moment of his acceptance of this delicate and sacred trust he put business and home and friends behind him and consecrated himself, in the true sacrificial spirit, entirely to the noble work of relieving distress and misery. His task was dual in its character, for he was called upon to systematize the impulsive, disorderly and uninformed sympathies and efforts of the loyal people of the West, and then to make effective, with the least waste of time, labor and money, the agencies employed for the relief and care of sick and wounded soldiers. In this great emergency Mr. Yeatman exhibited capacity and aptitude for organization on a large scale scarcely equaled, and certainly never excelled, in the history of the country. His duties led him all over the war-stricken regions of the Southwest, wherever men were suffering or likely to suffer and to need relief. Like Howard, he must look with his own eyes on the misery he was charged to relieve; and it has been well said that 'the hostile armies were filled with a new being—that of tenderness—as they beheld his unselfish efforts.' The Commission established hospital steamers, founded soldiers' homes and homes for their children, and took the earliest steps to relieve the freedmen, whom they promptly recognized as the 'wards of the Nation.' They sent them teachers, nurses and physicians, and the labors of the Commission in connection with the freedmen during 1864-65 were quite as arduous to Mr. Yeatman and his associates as were those during some of the periods in which the great battles of the war had been fought. The Freedmen's Bureau was organized on the plan devised by Mr. Yeatman, who, once a holder of slaves, now became a benefactor of the negro race. His report to the Western Sanitary Commission favoring the leasing of abandoned plantations to freedmen was declared by the

"North American Review" (April, 1864), to contain in a single page 'the final and absolute solution of the cotton and negro questions. Mr. Yeatman's report was so favorable that he was sent to Washington to lay his views before the Government. The President was greatly impressed and urged him to accompany a Government officer to Vicksburg to put them into effect. This Mr. Yeatman did, although he declined an official appointment in that connection. When the Freedmen's Bureau was instituted, President Lincoln offered him the Commissionership, but he declined, disliking, possibly, the semi-military features of the establishment. Its main features, however, he most heartily approved. The Sanitary Commission disbursed seven hundred and seventy-one thousand dollars, and distributed over three and a half million dollars' worth of goods. It was brought into very close relations with the military authorities, yet its affairs were managed so discreetly that all the generals in the field—Grant, Sherman, Fremont, Halleck, Curtis, Schofield and Rosecrans—were on the most friendly and confidential terms with its agents, and did their utmost, by means of military orders and the exercise of their personal influence, to advance the humane work. When it is considered that the history of war afforded no precedent for sanitary work among the soldiers on so large a scale, the magnitude of the labor of the Commission and the splendor of its success are the more conspicuous." In later years there is hardly an institution in St. Louis which has not been blessed by his benefactions. All the good deeds which he has performed will never be fully known, as his work has been so quiet and unostentatious as not to be apparent to the outside world. "His long and stainless life has been illuminated with an active benevolence that is almost unmatched in the history of St. Louis, and his charities throw a golden luster on the city of his adoption."

Yeatman's Row.—"Yeatman's Row" has long since disappeared, though it is remembered by old citizens as having been at one time the architectural pride of the city. One of the morning dailies of September 2, 1847, states: "The new row of elegant dwellings on the south side of Olive Street, running west from Eleventh, has been commenced. This block will present in front the appearance of one imposing structure. The centre building, erecting by Mr. Yeatman, forty-five feet front, will be elevated above the others, and five dwellings on each side will form the wings. A yard of eleven feet will run through the centre of each wing. The entire front, 299 feet, will be finished in the Corinthian style, the plans of which have been drawn by Messrs. Peck & Barnett. The owners are Messrs. Yeatman, Franklin, Mead, Lucas, Cook, Garland, Sellick, Crinion, Mayger and one building is owned by a stock company."

Yoakum, Benjamin F., railroad manager, was born in Landstone County, Texas, in 1856. His father was Dr. F. L. Yoakum, a noted physician and educator who removed from Tennessee to Texas, in company with his brother, Colonel Henderson Yoakum, who gained distinction as a lawyer and historian. The Yoakums were among the early settlers of Texas, were men of strong character and fine attainments, and left a marked impress on the history of the State. Dr. Yoakum, the father of Benjamin F. Yoakum, was president of Cumberland Presbyterian College at Larissa, at the beginning of the Civil War. This institution was closed as a result of the conflict between the States, but was afterward reopened as Trinity University, at Tehuacana, Texas, where it is now conducted. After the war Dr. Yoakum practiced his profession and at the same time engaged in farming and horticultural pursuits. His son, Benjamin F. Yoakum, grew up on a farm, received a practical education and began his career as a railroad man in connection with construction work. He was first employed on the International & Great Northern Railroad when it was being built from Troupe to Palestine under the management of H. M. Hoxie and Captain R. R. Hayes, then the leading spirits in forwarding railroad enterprises in Texas. When this road was completed Mr. Yoakum became connected with the passenger department and gained his first acquaintance with the people of St. Louis while in charge of an exhibit of Texas products at the St. Louis Exposition. Later he took charge of the passenger business of the International & Great Northern Railway Company, in the Southeast, with headquarters at Atlanta, Georgia. He was next made division freight agent of the International & Great Northern Railroad, and while holding this position was stationed at

San Antonio, Texas. Soon after the construction of the San Antonio & Aransas Pass Railroad was commenced he was placed in charge of the traffic of that road and rapidly rose to the positions of assistant general manager and manager of all its affairs. When the road went into the hands of the courts he was appointed its receiver, and held that position until 1893, when he was made general manager of the Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe Railroad Co. At the first meeting of the directors of this company held after his election, he was made third vice-president of the company, which position he retained until July 15, 1896, when he was elected vice-president and general manager of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad Co., which position he now holds. A product of Western railroad development, he has gained distinction by virtue of his attainments, and in recognition of his broad capacity for the conduct of railway affairs. Mr. Yoakum married in 1883 Mrs. Porter, daughter of W. A. Bennett, Esq., who removed from Missouri to San Antonio, Texas, and became prominently identified with the banking business of that city. Their children are Katherine Bennett and Bessie Frank Yoakum.

Yosti, Emilien, owner of the building in which "the Court of Quarter Sessions" held its first meeting in St. Louis, December 18, 1804. The building was situated at the corner of Main and Locust Streets, and was the residence of the owner, serving also the purpose of a tavern. Yosti was an Italian, who came with his parents to St. Louis in 1777. He served on the first grand jury, which sat in St. Louis, and was somewhat prominent in the organization of the civil government, being a business partner of and near kinsman to Francis Vigo, who rendered important services to General William Henry Harrison in this connection, as an interpreter.

Young Girls' Home, Sisters of Mercy.—This home for the protection of respectable young girls was opened in December, 1856, at Morgan and Twenty-second Streets, by the Sisters of St. Joseph's Convent of Mercy, in St. Louis. It has since been enlarged and graded into five departments. In that of St. Michael's Private Accommodation, board is furnished at three dollars and fifty cents per week; St. Catherine's at two dollars and fifty cents and at St. Xavier's at one dollar a week. St. Xavier's was opened in January, 1899, to benefit young girls commencing to support themselves, earning very small wages and without homes or so circumstanced as to require other shelter. For one dollar they obtain three substantial meals, gas, water, heat and use of laundry, remaining here until their wages enable them to remove to one of the other departments. Deserving young girls out of employment are received in the Fourth Department, working in the Institution for their board until situations are procured for them. The Fifth Department consists of an Industrial School for little girls needing homes, who are here cared for and trained for situations. A refuge called St. Joseph's Night Hospitality is also conducted for homeless women, who are received at night and dismissed in the morning, but this is entirely separate from the other departments. A seventh department is a free employment office for young girls.

Young Men's Christian Association.—The first Young Men's Christian Association was formed in London, England, on June 6, 1844, as a result of the efforts of a young man named George Williams, then a clerk in a large retail dry goods establishment in St. Paul's Churchyard, who became impressed with the need of a society for the moral and religious welfare of his fellow clerks, and started a meeting which resulted in the organization of the Association. From that humble beginning the Association has grown until to-day it is found in nearly every country on the globe, and there are now in existence nearly 5,800 Associations with a total membership of over 500,000. Over 1,400 of these Associations are in the United States, where the work has had its largest growth, and where it is carried on not only in the cities and towns, but among college students, railroad men, colored young men, Indian young men and foreign-speaking young men. The American Associations alone own real property valued at over seventeen millions of dollars.

Mr. Williams, the young man who started the Association, is now the head of the firm whose employ he entered over half a century ago, and when the World's Jubilee Conference of Young Men's Christian Associations was held in London in 1894, Her Majesty, Queen Victoria, knighted him in recognition of his

services to humanity in organizing the Association, and the Lord Mayor of London bestowed the freedom of the city upon him, while the Corporation of the City of London appropriated $5,000 for the entertainment of the delegates, of whom there were over two thousand in attendance, representing all civilized lands; and the Queen further showed her appreciation of the work by according the delegates privileges on their visit to Windsor Castle, which had never been enjoyed even by the British public.

There have been three organizations of the Young Men's Christian Association in St. Louis, as documents and reports now in the archives of the Association show, the first of which was organized in 1853, and did an effective work for several years, some of the men who were active in it being among the most liberal supporters of the work at the present day. That Association, of which Henry Hitchcock and Samuel Cupples were officers, disbanded during the war, owing to the unsettled condition of society, and was succeeded a few years later by a second organization, of which Rev. Shepard Wells was president, and in which the late General Clinton B. Fisk was a moving spirit. After a brief existence this Association shared the fate of its predecessor, and it was not until 1875 that the work was organized on what has proven to be a permanent basis. On November 4 of that year twelve young men met in the pastor's study of Union Methodist Episcopal Church, corner of Eleventh and Locust Streets, and organized the St. Louis Young Men's Christian Association, and at a subsequent meeting held in the Belvidere Flats on December 16 officers were elected as follows: Major H. C. Wright, president; Frank L. Johnston and Dr. L. H. Laidley, vice-presidents; Charles C. Nicholls, recording secretary, and General E. Anson More, treasurer. The Association rented a room in the Belvidere Flats, where it continued to meet until April, 1876, when it removed to a room in the Singer Building, now the American Central Building, corner of Broadway and Locust Street, and in September of the same year it removed to 620 Locust Street. Here it remained until January, 1878, when it took possession of rooms in the Benoist Block, southwest corner of Olive and Seventh Streets, which it was occupying when Dwight L. Moody, the evangelist, began evangelistic work in St. Louis in the fall of 1879. In that work the Association took a prominent part, and Mr. Moody became greatly interested in the organization. He was especially impressed with the need of a permanent place of abode to avoid the oft-recurring removals which had characterized its history up to that time, and he determined to attempt the raising of funds sufficient to erect or purchase a building for the use of the Association. In this effort he was successful, some $40,000 being subscribed, the largest contributors being the late Stephen M. Edgell, Carlos S. Greeley and the late John R. Lionberger. About that time Union Methodist Episcopal Church determined to remove to the corner of Garrison and Lucas Avenues and its property, corner of Eleventh and Locust Streets, was offered to the Association for $37,500, which was accepted, and on May 4, 1880, the purchase price was paid to the trustees of the church, and the property deeded to a Board of Trustees, consisting of Stephen M. Edgell, John R. Lionberger, Joseph Franklin, Henry Hitchcock, George A. Baker, Stephen A. Bemis, John W. Kauffman, Carlos S. Greeley and Frank L. Johnston, to be held in trust and leased to the Association at a nominal rental. Thus in less than five years the Association came into possession of the building in which it was organized. It had in the meantime, on November 30, 1877, been incorporated by E. Anson More, Henry Hitchcock and H. M. Blosson. For several years the Association maintained a vigorous work in its new location, but the growth of the city caused a complete change in its environment, and led to its removal in the fall of 1885 to the northeast corner of Pine and Twenty-ninth Streets, where it leased and furnished the former residence of John D. Perry, and added to it a gymnasium. The formal opening took place Monday evening, February 1, 1886, the exercises being held in the new gymnasium, a very large audience, including a great many prominent citizens, being present. Mr. T. S. McPheeters, then as now, the honored president of the Association, presided, and addresses on "The City's Interest in the Association," and "The Church's Interest in the Association," were delivered by Hon. D. R. Francis, then Mayor of the city, and the Rev. John Fulton, D. D., then rector of St. George's Protestant Episcopal Church.

The wisdom of the move was immediately patent, as over one thousand young men joined the Association during the succeeding three months. Workers were enlisted by the score, and the work continuel to grow year by year until the directors and members were forced to the conclusion that a larger and permanent building was needed, hence in December, 1892, the Trustees disposed of the property corner of Eleventh and Locust Streets for $125,000, and in July, 1894, purchased for $51,250 a lot on the northeast corner of Grand and Franklin Avenues, and in the fall of 1894 contracted for a building, which, when completed, cost, together with the ground, $250,000.

The Association has grown until now there are five branches in different sections of the city and among different classes of young men. Viz: The Central Branch, or parent organization, northeast corner of Pine and Twenty-ninth Streets; North Side German Branch, 1907 and 1909 St. Louis Avenue; South Side Branch, 1800 South Eighteenth Street; the East St. Louis Railroad Branch, adjoining the Relay Depot, and the Union Station Railroad Branch, 19 and 21 Twentieth Street.

The St. Louis Association has had a peculiar experience in that two of its branches have been permanently housed, while the parent Association has been occupying rented quarters. The North Side German Branch erected a building in the fall of 1889 on St Louis Avenue near Nineteenth Street at a cost, including ground, of nearly $33,000. The success attained in this building was so great that it led to a demand for a similar work in South St. Louis, and a year later the South Side Branch was organized, rented quarters being secured on the corner of Geyer and Mississippi Avenues. These were speedily outgrown and in the summer of 1891 the branch purchased for $16,000 the handsome stone-front mansion at 1800 South Eighteenth Street, with lot 100x271 feet. A gymnasium was added at a cost of $10,000 and here, as in North St. Louis, the work has met with great success.

Two branches are maintained for railroad men, one in East St. Louis, where the Association owned a building valued at $5,000, which was destroyed by the cyclone of May 27, 1896, and which has been replaced by a temporary building costing about $2,000. The Union Station Railroad Branch is at present occupying rented quarters, but in the immediate future the railroad companies propose to erect a building for this branch on the Union Station grounds to cost $75,000.

For a considerable period down-town and colored branches were maintained, but were discontinued after a few years, as they did not meet with success.

The St. Louis Association has also had an unusual experience in the length of service of its general secretaries, having had but two since its organization, viz: Mr. Walter C. Douglas, who resigned in the spring of 1885 and who is now the general secretary of the Philadelphia Association, and Mr. George T. Coxhead, the present incumbent, who succeeded Mr. Douglas. The Association has been for some years working under what is known as the metropolitan plan of organization, according to which the Association is composed of all the branches and is managed by one Board of Directors and one set of officers, each branch, however, having its own Committee of Management, which reports to the Board monthly. By this plan much confusion is avoided and greater efficiency and economy in the management of the work is secured. The officers and directors at the present (1897) time are as follows:

T. S. McPheeters, President.
Byron Nugent, Vice-President.
W. O. Andrews, Recording Secretary.
E. P. V. Ritter, Treasurer.
Geo. T. Coxhead, General Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

Frederick B. Brownell,
D. C. Ball,
George W. Brown,
J. H. Roblee,
E. P. V. Ritter,
C. G. Knox,
T. S. McPheeters,
Selden P. Spencer,
James H. Allen,
Hobart Brinsmade,
Walker Hill,
Byron Nugent,
W. O. Andrews.

ADVISORY DIRECTORS:

D. R. Wolfe,
Isaac M. Mason,
A. D. Brown,
Chas. W. Barstow.

TRUSTEES:
Carlos S. Greeley, Chairman.
George A. Baker, Treasurer.
Henry Hitchcock,
Joseph Franklin,
Stephen A. Bemis,
George W. Brown,
John W. Kauffman,
James H. Allen,
Thomas S. McPheeters.

Young Men's Shakespeare Club.—See "Ethical Society of St. Louis."

Young, Paul, Jr., prominent among the younger business men of St. Louis, was born in this city July 6, 1860, son of Paul and Caroline (Sicking) Young. He attended the public schools of St. Louis until he was sixteen years of age and then, after taking a course at Jones' Commercial College, engaged in business with his father, who had an extensive ice trade in this city. Later, he was assistant bookkeeper of the Helmbacher Rolling Mill Company, and still later became connected with the City Assessor's office, holding a position in that department of the city government for eight years, terminating in 1893. From 1893 to 1897 he was chief deputy in the office of the Excise Commissioner of St. Louis and then became manager of the Bremen Brewery. The last named position he has still retained, managing a large business successfully and evidencing superior executive ability in the conduct of its affairs. A Democrat in his political affiliations, he has from time to time interested himself in politics, taking an important part in various political campaigns. His religious connections are with the Catholic Church. May 6, 1884, he married Miss Mary Helmbacher, of St. Louis. Their children are Leo, Katherine, Nicola and Roman P. Young.

Young People's Humane Society.—An institution founded in St. Louis in 1885, and which is said to be the oldest society of its kind in this country. The society was formed October 26 of the year above mentioned at the old Christian Church, located at the corner of Seventeenth and Olive Streets, and had at the beginning a membership of sixteen children from five to twelve years of age. Mrs. Ida Holt was first president of the society and has continuel to hold that office up to the present time. In 1898 the membership was over eighteen hundred. The society teaches its members to be humane toward all living creatures, and it also gathers in poor young people, helps to clothe them and to have them sent to the public schools and to Sunday school.

Young Women's Christian Association.— See "Women's Christian Association."

Z

Zachritz, William, lawyer and judge, was born August 28, 1859, in St. Louis, son of Frederick William and Elizabeth (Strauss) Zachritz, both of whom were natives of Bavaria, Germany. Reared in St. Louis, he was graduated from the Central High School in 1878 and from the St. Louis Law School in 1881. In 1884 he began the active practice of his profession in partnership with Hon. Rudolph Herzel, now judge of the Circuit Court, in the Thirteenth Judicial Circuit of Missouri. In 1885 he was appointed Assistant City Attorney of St. Louis, and in 1888 was elected Assistant Circuit Attorney. In 1892 he was elected Circuit Attorney, and while serving in that capacity conducted the prosecution of the Duestrow murder case, and was prosecutor also in other noted cases. His ability as a lawyer, his fidelity to duty and his personal popularity caused him to be made one of the candidates of his party for judge of the Circuit Court of St. Louis in 1896, and he was chosen to that office at the ensuing election. Judge Zachritz donned the ermine at the end of something more a dozen years of active practice, in the course of which he had proven himself a sound lawyer, of studious habits, expansive mind and well-balanced judgment. His physical and intellectual vigor have contributed alike to the expedition of the business of the court over which he has presided, and although one of the youngest members of the State Judiciary, he has graced the bench and done credit to himself. A mem-

ber of the Republican party, he was an active participant in political campaigns prior to taking his place upon the bench, and although he has since felt that political activity was incompatible with his official duties, he has not ceased to take a warm interest in public affairs and in the settlement of political controversies. He is a Congregational churchman and a communicant of Compton Hill Church of that faith. The Legion of Honor and the Royal Arcanum are fraternal organizations with which he is connected, and he is also a member of the South St. Louis Turnverein, the Merchants' League Club and the Western Rowing Club. Judge Zachritz married in 1885 Miss Emma Hinzpeter, of St. Louis. Their children are William O., Edgar F. and Walter Zachritz.

Zepp, Jacob, was born in Sipenfeld, Germany, and died in St. Louis October 29, 1897. His parents were John and Katherine (Hockheimer) Zepp, worthy German people, who came to this country and settled in St. Louis in 1836, when the son was two years of age. After obtaining a fair English education in the public schools of this city, Jacob Zepp was apprenticed to the cooper's trade, and, after completing his apprenticeship, entered the employ of John J. Roe, at that time prominently engaged in the business of pork-packing in St. Louis, and to the end of his life a leading citizen. For many years Mr. Zepp continued to be connected with the cooperage branch of Mr. Roe's business and later was connected with the firm of Heitzleman & Flochtmeyer until 1896, when he retired from business with a competency which he had acquired by his industry and frugality, coupled with judicious investments. He was a protestant churchman in his religious beliefs and a Democrat in politics, an honest man and a worthy citizen in all the relations of life. He married Miss Maggie Wendel, a resident of St. Louis at the time of their marriage, but, like himself, a native of Germany. Five children born of their union were living in 1897. They were Mrs. Louise Hertel, Emma Zepp, Mrs. Anna Eschermann, Julius Zepp and Mrs. Lena Zinsinmeier.

Ziegenhein, Henry, Mayor of St. Louis, was born on a farm in Bonhomme Township, St. Louis County, Missouri, in 1845. His parents, who were among the earliest of the German immigrants to settle in St. Louis County, came to this country from Cassel, in the South of Germany, and his father was descended from one of the noted families of that place, a fortress, bearing the family name and which dates back to baronial days, being still in existence there. The elder Ziegenbein, who lived to the remarkable age of one hundred and six years, was an honest, upright and worthy man, and transmitted to his son a sturdy character, as well as a sturdy physique. In his youth, Henry Ziegenbein had the usual experiences of a farmer's boy. From the time he was old enough to make himself useful on the farm there were few days of idleness for him, industry being regarded as a cardinal virtue in the household in which he was brought up. Until he was thirteen years of age he attended, in season, a country school in the neighborhood of his home, and at this school laid the foundation for the self-education which has made him a successful business man and an honored public official. When he was thirteen years old, a strong, healthy, well-developed lad, he came to St. Louis and began serving an apprenticeship to the carpenter's trade. He was seventeen years old and had made good progress in the acquisition of mechanical knowledge and skill when the Civil War carried him away from peaceful pursuits and made him, boy as he was, one of the defenders of the Union. At the close of the war, in which he discharged faithfully and efficiently every duty incumbent upon him as a soldier, he returned to St. Louis and embarked in business as a contractor and builder, a business in which he soon became a conspicuous figure and with which he continued to be identified until he had accumulated a comfortable fortune and until the duties and responsibilities thrust upon him by his fellow citizens demanded his entire time and attention. In later years he became one of the leading spirits in controlling and directing the affairs of the Lafayette Bank, a financial institution in which he is one of the largest shareholders and which ranks among the first banking houses of St. Louis. He attained his majority when the Republican party was the chief representative of the doctrine of national sovereignty, a doctrine which he had helped to promulgate by force of arms, and it followed as a natural consequence that he should have cast his vote and his influence with that party. It has never been in his nature to do

anything by halves. What he has believed in, he has supported with zeal and earnestness; and believing in the principles of the Republican party, he became a worker for its success. Courage, tact, intense energy and a peculiar graciousness of manner combined to make him a leader of men, and he long since became one of the leaders of his party in St. Louis. After serving with credit in the City Council and State Legislature, he was nominated in 1885 for the City Collectorship, one of the most important offices in the gift of the people of St. Louis,but was a victim of the general disaster which overtook his party in that year and suffered defeat. In 1889, however, he was again nominated for that office and was elected by a tremendous majority. At the end of his first term he was renominated and re-elected, serving eight years in all and collecting within that time $70,000,000, approximately, of public revenue. This office was one which brought him into an intimate relationship with the masses of the people, and the better they came to know him the more popular he seemed to become. His kindliness and a certain fatherliness of manner caused him to become known as "Uncle Henry," and, notwithstanding the rancor and bitterness of politics, a large majority of the people of St. Louis still entertain for him that fond regard which finds expression in the nickname by which he is often called. In 1897, while still holding the office of Collector, he was made the nominee for Mayor and was elected by the largest majority ever given to a candidate for that office in St. Louis. He was opposed by three candidates, each of whom had elements of strength peculiar to himself, and at the election surprised both his political adversaries and his allies by polling more votes than all other candidates combined. Entering upon the duties of his office as Mayor of St. Louis, he at once inaugurated a practical, business-like administration which has commended itself to all classes of citizens without regard to their political affiliations. His superior executive ability has been made manifest in a multitude of ways, and few men have ever held office in St. Louis who have kept in such close touch with the people, who have so readily comprehended their wants, and who, understanding their needs, have so promptly endeavored to bring about desired results. His forcefulness has been evidenced in a variety of ways, but in none more strongly than in his pushing to completion the new City Hall. Financial difficulties of a serious nature stood in the way of the advancement of this enterprise, but Mayor Ziegenhein's resourcefulness enabled him to surmount these obstacles, and in 1898 formal possession was taken by the city officials of the quarters designed for their use. Vigorous and aggressive in forwarding all measures designed to benefit the general public of St. Louis, he is at the same time careful and conservative in his guardianship of the financial interests of the city, conforming to the strict letter of the law in all his official transactions. In his intercourse with the public he is thoroughly democratic, his office being open to all comers and the city's chief executive always ready to give audience to the humblest citizen. Regarding himself as in the fullest sense the servant of the people, he is ready to respond to their demands on all occasions. Under all circumstances he is a man of the people, wielding an influence such as few men possess in Missouri to-day, and the most perfect type of the commoner now prominent in the politics of the State. He married, in 1869, Miss Catherine Henkle, a woman in every way fitted to become his wife and who has contributed her full share to his success in life. His home life is an ideal one, and his household is the abode of contentment and good cheer. Nine children have been born to the Mayor and his estimable wife, the eldest of whom, Adam J. Ziegenbein, was, up to the time of his death in 1898, the Mayor's private secretary. The others are Katharine, Fred L., Eugene, Adele, Henry Ziegenhein, Jr., Emma, Anna and Clara Ziegenbein.

Zimmermann, Theodore, F. W., magistrate, was born March 7, 1843, in Brandenburg, a province of Prussia, son of Gottfried and Caroline Zimmermann. Coming to this country in childhood with his parents, he attended the schools of Sheboygan, Wisconsin, until 1859, when he came to St. Louis and entered Concordia College, from which institution he was graduated in 1863. Immediately afterward he went to Indiana, and later taught school at Terre Haute, in that State, until 1864, when he returned to this city. Soon after his arrival here he was made overseer of the House of Refuge and filled that position until 1866. He then went to Wisconsin and studied law under the preceptorship of William Williams, one of the leading lawyers of

that State, and was admitted to the bar there. Coming again to St. Louis, he was in the public service of the city until 1878, and for several years after that was engaged in commercial pursuits. In 1881 he was appointed justice of the peace by Hon. W. L. Ewing, then Mayor of St. Louis, and in 1882 he was elected to that office for a full term. Since then by successive elections he has continued to hold this office and is one of the best-known and most popular magistrates of the city. In 1896 Mayor C. P. Walbridge appointed him one of the police judges of the city, and he is still serving in that capacity. His first Presidential vote was cast for Abraham Lincoln, and he has since been a conscientious and enthusiastic member of the Republican party. He is a member of various German societies, has been president and is now treasurer of the St. Louis Sharpshooters' Association, is a member of the Central Sharpshooters' Association and was originator and has been president of the St. Louis Liedertafel. He is also a member of Meridian Lodge, No. 2, A. F. and A. M., of Missouri Chapter No. 1 of Royal Arch Masons and of Lafayette Council of the Legion of Honor. Judge Zimmermann married Miss Elizabeth Ameiss, daughter of David and Elizabeth Amiess, German pioneers who settled in the southern part of St. Louis in 1833. Their children are Theodore, Arthur and Agnes Zimmermann.

Zoological Garden.—This institution was established in connection with the St. Louis Fair in 1876, and until 1891 occupied space in the Fair Grounds. The originator of the idea and principal promoter of the enterprise was Julius S. Walsh, then president of the Fair Association. An excellent collection of animals was made to begin with, and for several years the Zoological Garden was one of the chief attractions of St. Louis. It was transferred to the city authorities in 1891 and the animals were removed to Forest Park.—(See also "St. Louis Fair.")

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